

How About Marrying the French Girls?

**Anna Steese Richardson Answers
a Question Near to the Hearts
of the Women of America.**

By ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON

Who Recently Returned from the Fighting Front in France.



THE WAY of the public speaker is paved with thrills. Sometimes they leave her breathless.

Such was my sensation when, at the conclusion of a talk given soon after my return from France, I was

welcomed by a committee of women, who might easily have represented the local Woman's Club, the Ladies' Aid Society or a Missionary Circle. Their service pins

classified them as mothers of soldiers.

With an air of mystery, I was drawn into an ante-room and addressed by the spokesman:

"We ask you, as one of us, the mother of a soldier, for the truth, bitter though it may be. We have heard that when our boys disembark in France they are met by the women of the streets, the vilest of the vile. Is this so?"

My first instinct was to laugh. Then I saw America's arch enemy, German propaganda, gliding insidiously through every city, town and hamlet. Beyond this small committee, assorted ranks of mothers, wives, sweethearts with anxious eyes and aching hearts! And there swept over me a great wave of thanksgiving for what I had seen with my own eyes, heard with my own ears.

How could I make them, the women, understand?

"Your boys on the ship by which I arrived in France were met by the Y. M. C. A., the American Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus. They marched to camp entirely surrounded by military police. If among the men, women and children who lined the street approaching the pier were the vilest of the vile, for the moment they forgot their trade. The men in khaki had come to save France, to stand her blood.

"Later when your boys came back to that city on leave, they found at every corner of its forbidden streets an M. P. fully armed. If they defied him, they would be arrested or shot according to the fashion of the defiance. Behind the military police tower the provost marshals, whose most important task is to stand between your boys and the vilest of the vile, which class includes both men and women who trail an army, carrying liquor that inflames the passions, and drugs that dull the mind. But never in war's history have fighting men been so completely surrounded by counteracting influences, from Salvation Army doughnuts to prophylactic stations!"

Members of that committee shook my hand. Some of them kissed me impulsively. But none of them really understood. You must share the billets and the mess of the A. E. F. in France to do that.

War has built a pedestal for the American woman, encircled her head with a halo, flung a garment of iridescent memories around her. Her faults are forgotten. Worthy or unworthy of the great honor, she is today the ideal of the American soldier and stands between him and damnation.

A night on the Lorraine front. Every door of the Hut closed tight, every window overhung with black cloth so that no ray of light could pass out, no breath of air come in. And hanging from the rafters, crouching on the counter of the canteen, squatting on the floor so close to the platform that I could feel the moist heat from their bodies, were massed American soldiers, bronzed of face, clear of eye, reckless some of them, expectant all of them. We were the first women from the "States" they had seen in months. And we looked good to them in spite of our trench hats and gas masks at alert.

The Hut Secretary whispered in my ear. "Be careful what you say to them. Those boys with the white bands on their arms are detailed for a raid at 2 A. M. Don't give them any sob stuff."

The baritone asked the boys to sing. A quartet of machine gunners from New York's old 69th led a song of their own composition.

We were getting together. When I rose, two young soldiers who had been crouching near my chair stood on either side of me.

"We ain't taking any chances on your handling that gas mask if anything happens," one of them remarked, and the boys near the platform nodded approval.

I looked across that sea of bronze faces which suddenly blurred before my eyes. Only the white arm bands stood out clearly, significantly. And every mother's son of them waiting for a message from HER.

"Well, boys, the streets back home begin to look mighty empty."

"Miss us, eh?"

"Rather! Sunday afternoons, girls out walking alone. Evenings, going to the movies arm in arm. Long rows of skirts in front of soda fountains. No time for boys in muff."

Extreme satisfaction registered in those bronze faces.

"Want to know what your mothers and sweethearts think of you?"

The Hut Secretary coughed.

"Want to know what's worrying your mother and sweethearts most?"

The Hut Secretary groaned. But the boys were swinging along with me.

"Fire!" shouted a boy with a white band on his arm.

"They're worrying about your marrying French girls!"

"Those boys yelled until the M. P.'s came on the run. The Hut Secretary breathed deep relief.

"The French girls don't want us. We're too much lamer (washed), barked a top sergeant. "There ain't enough water in this country for to last us American lads longer than it'll take to clean up Fritz!"

This problem of water seems to be quite a social barrier between French and Americans. The French cannot understand why Americans drink the stuff, and the Americans cannot understand how the French can take a bath in one pint of water!

Another night scene. Machine gunners camped in thick underbrush, pricked by glowing cigarette tips. And Wally telling me of his debut in French bourgeoisie life.

"She invites me to dinner, see? Nice little thing, too, and could pick up United States easy. It's the usual thing, the house where her people live, everything closed up tight in the front, but a swell garden in the back. She introduces mon pere—and he kisses me. She introduces mon mere and she kisses me. Then up marches her little brothers and sisters, and they kiss me. But her? Not much! She just looks at me from under them long lashes of hers. We have supper—and it's some soup, wine and cheese, but not much else that counts. We drink coffee in glasses out in the garden, me, wondering when the old folks are going to break away. But mon pere sits right there like your deadliest rival. Mon pere and mon mere talk French and I talk U. S. and the little girl has her hands full interpreting. By and by I give it up and shake a leg. Mon pere kisses me, mon mere kisses me, and the kids that have been sleeping on the benches more or less careless like, wake up to kiss me. But the girl? Not her!"

"As I leave they all ask me something which I make out is have I had a good time, and I say, 'Oui—sure!' Back to billets I get to worrying, trying to remember what was the last thing mon pere said. I rolls Bill over for his dictionary, but it ain't there, and I wakes Bill up and asks him if he ever heard anything like it since he come to France, and he says, 'Oh, wottells hit you?' And I says, 'Boy howdy, that's what I want to know. What'd I say "Oui-oui" to, and am I engaged to that girl all because of my letting mon pere and mon mere kiss me?' Well, anyhow, I never found out. We marched away from there the next day—and you can just bet I didn't shed any tears, not me!"

"Mon pere" is a factor with whom the American soldier in France must reckon. Grief has not dulled his keenness, nor less his patriotism. "For France" he will give his blood or his daughters with equal willingness. In a certain city near which engineers from the finest colleges and technical schools of America were directing construction work, I talked with the richest manufacturer of the province.

He has given both his sons to France. He has three daughters, in age from 22 to 15. He spoke with great enthusiasm of the young engineers billeted in the stately chateau on a hill beyond the city.

"France needs such as they, madame—it is well they have come."

"Ah, madame, I was not referring to these railroads and warehouses which sprang up over night—but to these, your so superb, so strong young men. France has been bled white—we need their red blood. France has been crippled, mutilated—we need their strong limbs and arms and eyes. We must have these, your young men, for the husbands of our daughters—that France may live."

"Yes, but we also must have them back in America after this war. We have sent you our best—our finest—and we shall need them. The United States, too, must live."

He argued the question quite calmly.

"You have many more—past thirty-five—and boys in schools who will soon be old enough to marry. France has lost two million men—dead—dead—never to come back. And thousands more unfit to father children. My daughters—they must marry for the good of France. Those young men at the chateau—officers or privates—they are magnificent. They come from fine families—their blood is red and clean. My daughters will have excellent dots."

Not the vilest of the vile, these who look upon your sons longingly—but those who would restore France through clean, red blood.

And the other side of the picture!

A Soldiers and Sailors' Club in Paris. Charming women of the American colony welcoming the wee French bride of a brawny Kentucky corporal. Tactfully the hostess of the day addressed the black-eyed little creature in her own language. The Kentucky corporal squared his shoulders and towered above his lady love:

"We'll cut out the French, ma'am. I'm doing my damndest to learn her good English. She goes back to Kentucky when I do. Get me?"

On Sunday afternoons the white roads of France are fringed with American boys and French girls of the peasant class, their heads bent over French and

English dictionaries, with American boys wooing French girls by the aid of ukuleles and banjos; with groups of American soldiers and French girls holding hands while a toy phonograph which has survived many a hard hike supplies the tender words over which un-Gallic lips stumble.

Yes—they are wooing! Some are marrying! Some are marching off and forgetting, as men have done since the first war was fought! But what of it? Here in America, with our laws still cropped, our homes still swept and dusted, our hair still waved, our problems in interior decoration, fashions and entertaining still fretting us, we can hold fast to our social standards, to our conventions. But over there where men dig into the earth for shelter, where they have no escape from a sky which rains the fire of hell instead of water, where they stand in trenches, like men in the death cell waiting for the zero hour, where they cry out to their God to keep them men and then fling themselves over the top, perhaps the next moment to fall, a writhing, twisted bit of human wreckage—who shall throw the first stone? Not one of us for whom they die!



From the Tribune Tower

HERE ARE SOME NEW USES FOR "FLU" MASKS.

The editor of the Mars Island Bulletin is responsible for the following:

To what uses may a "flu" mask be put?

It may be used to carry the mink's in, hide the need of a shave, catch gravity about to trickle onto the peckerchief and to cover whatever of the parade ground lurks on the neck.

Also:

"The time has come," the Kaiser said.

"To talk of many things—Of peace and notes and diplomats—And cabbageheads and kings."

NO LOVE ROCKS IN FRONT ANY MORE.

Oh, boy, are you frenzied or effeminate? Lash to the advice the navy department has officially given to the navy barbers:

HAIR CUTTING.

"The barber has direct orders from the executive officer, who in turn is required by naval regulations, to cut his client. By short is meant a buzz cut. There is no desire or ordain to have a man look like a convict, but the long locks on the front of the head, much affected by many, are not military in appearance and are forbidden. Instead of improving your appearance they make you look effeminate and freakish. The barber has orders to cut them off and give you a man's hair cut."

SHEDDEN'S CLOTHES ARE EAGERLY SOUGHT.

George E. Shedden is in the new draft. But it took a registration and the publicity attending his entrance into the list of the man power of the nation to call attention to the value of his wardrobe. No less than four second-hand clothes dealers are coveting his trunk and bidding against each other for favor. Shedden believes that given plenty of time, he may get a wrist watch out of the struggle. Right in the bat before the ink was dry, he received a personal letter from a police gentleman who invited him to dispose of his coat, shoes "for the highest price on the market." Next day came a visitor who insisted without delay he sign a contract to deliver such things as are not needed with us. Shedden came more letters, more calls. In the meantime Shedden is getting all the wear he can out of the clothes he has and is carefully preserving the seams and creases. If Uncle Sam wants him, he'll go, but he's going to take what he can with him and watches cost money.

Shedden knows something of the feeling of having some one covet his old shoes. And so, when he assures his friends that it's a best.

There doesn't seem to be any reason why anybody who wants to

The ship that really took all our soldiers over to France was the Lusitania.

Because Theda Bara is out Liberty Loan driving they are calling her Cleopatriot.

LEND IT.

There's the man behind the gun. And the man behind the foe. But another must get busy. He's the man behind the dough.

If the Liberty Loan campaign keeps up long enough everybody will hear Caruso. Even war has its brighter moments.

The couple were married at the home of the bride's parents, where they will remain until the bridegroom gets a job—Centralia (Mo.) Courier.

The price of razors has gone up "because the soldiers need them." Didn't these boys ever shave before they entered the army?

"Randolph, let me smell your breath," said Miss Jags as her husband rolled in at 11 p. m.

"Shorry, m' dear," he replied, "but it isn't impossible. The health rules are very strict during the influenza epidemic."

A recent ad says: "The greatest floor enamel ever made. You can put it on yourself."

In other words, don't take it internally.

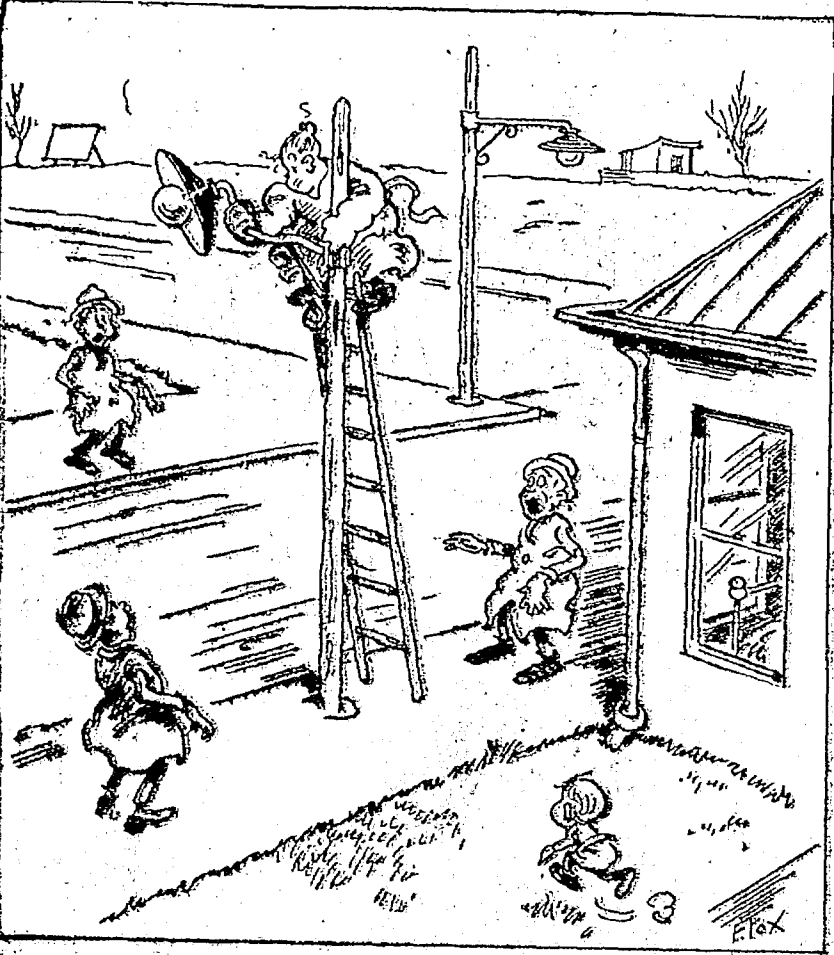
Economy is the watchword in England, and, as a result, they are considering seriously a plan to pay the poet laureate by piece work instead of a straight salary.

And now they say the Spanish flu is nothing but the old-fashioned grip with a scare thrown in.

Which, by the way, is not far from the truth.

One of the most important news items of today is that Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who was executed by the Bolsheviks on October 18, is living quietly on his estate in the Crimea.

The Powerful Katrinka decided she wouldn't have that street light shining in her bedroom window any longer



TAIL SPINS

(By Ole Bull)

(Tail Spins is republished from the Plane News, the official organ of the air service of the American Expeditionary Forces. "Ole Bull," we take it, is the nom de plume of some genial humorist among the American sky pilots, who are doing such efficient work in driving the boche planes from the air.)

ALL THINGS EQUAL AT THAT

A German sympathizer recently committed suicide by drowning himself. Sort of a question of preferring the deep blue sea to the devil.

GERMS: GERMS: GERMS!

According to some pious southern paper's remarks, tobacco contains nicotine, pyridine, ammonia, methylaurin, prussic acid, carbon monoxide, hydrazine sulphide, marsh gas, picolin, fentidin, colloidin, parvulin, aldehyd and fufurone. Ant that a helluva note? But give us the poisons and let the holy-rollers chew the antidote while we smoke.

BROKE

"The mind makes the body rich, remarketh the sage. Accordingly, most of us nuts are broke."

UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY.

The buick had his glimmer draped in black from the Sunday battle of viated argument. "That," remarked the company wit, "reminds me of the town of Loo, closed temporarily."

K. E. Supply Sergeant: Details: Inspections: Rumors: Corn Willie; Overseas Caps; Sergeant-Majors; Callisthenes; Drill; Revellie; Passes.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN IS THIS?

"Dallas man now wearing captain's chevrons."—Headline in Dallas Times-Herald.

Yes, really, the press understandeth the ways of the American army. Even in France we have our "Broadway." It doesn't glitter with the gay, white way lights, but it contains the "business district" of an army city. It's a great center of activity.

It's a wonderful place. And so one will doubt That the inside is even More so than the out. For, sitting it's not pretty New lovely and gay— There's something still better— An eight-minute spray— Ah, out, it's wonderful— That Bath-House on Broadway.

Of course, there are times When it's crowded, and then— There are only two showers To twenty-two men; And, not only that, There are some who say That they did for a fact— Catch a glimpse of the spray. Ah, out, it's wonderful— That Bath-House on Broadway.

—CPL. W. J. DEVINE, 21st Aero Squadron, A. E. F.

30TH LEARNS THE OLD ARMY GAME.

Beaucoup Texas in the 30th this week. Pvs. Wehr and Faulker couldn't agree ever come little French maiden, so the story goes, and were caught hanging each others' faces on the others' lists. Result: 75 bunk covers for each to wash.

Lieutenant Nelson was caught red-handed with camouflaged shower bath that the average person looked like a drop light. But he couldn't get by the camp detective who was over to investigate the squadron water pipes, having been advised by the water department that the Thirtieth meter was running high. Result: Lieutenant Nelson carries a park ring around his neck where his collar ought to be.

Sergeant "Donkey" Doyle is in the guard house with his "bunch."

The Sergeant claims to know all about narrow gauge railways, etc. In fact, he knows too much about them—told everybody he and his cronies spent the "fourty" on one—and the M. P.'s have ears. Result: Two nights in a "bar-guard" house.

Ladies and gents— we will next hear from Sergeant Dodd, 642d, who saluted our only field service clerk Tuesday.

Try my simple and effective means of camouflage. If you have had a bad "nito" before, see me. I accidentally discovered the preparation. It makes the eyes red. I give you a box to go with the pills, so you can prove to your friends that the inflammation is caused by the medicine you are taking for your cold.—Sergeant Esson, Hospital.

THEY GO SIMPLY WILD OVER ME—

Every man has his part to play in this war. If your job is small, choke down the job stuff. Consider the coolie. He is no elephant, but he gets there just the same.

STATE SECRETS

Percy Noddles' sister writes that if the censor isn't too strict and it isn't giving out military information, she'd like to know what S-G-T in front of his name means.

On the Spur of the Moment

By ROY K. MOULTON

CHANCELLORS.

After a fellow has chancelled a minute Or two, he finds out that there isn't much in it. Though he's on the job and he chancelled his dundest, And worked like a Trojan and does his daddurdest, And chancelled right up to his best farm and style, They put some one else in to chancel awhile.

If matters not much at all who is the man, The best that a chancellor gets is the can. Though Holloway, Michaels or Hertling or Max, Withhold's in the woodshed a-whatting the ax. Success for a chancellor's too much to ask, No man can perform an impossible task, Though many a chancellor grabs for his hat, We claim that a goat is a goat for a that.

THE GLADDEST DAY.

Must children die and mothers plead in vain? Must innocents forever suffer pain? Must millions more by German brutes be slain, Or come deliverance from cruel foes? Must ever echo, hopeless, helpless? Must even moans of stricken ones arise? Will never war's red torch desert the skies and peace again, earth's bleeding nations know? E'en now appears the mighty heaven ordained, who on the borders of hell have vengeance rained, and glory everlasting will have gained when to disaster Rindom's hmsps they send. The hour has struck when day shall conquer night, when what is good shall rout the rule of might, when tyrants all shall fall in final fight and those who launched the war be made to pay. He made to pay and pay a million times, be made to pay in full for endless crimes while far and wide shall echo loud the chimes that sing Germania's doom—earth's gladdest day.—Harlan Babcock.

The Turkish offer of peace was sent through Spain. Spain seems to be sending us a lot of punk stuff lately, including the "flu."

A new world language to take the place of English, French Esperanto, Restaurant, Brakeman, Switchboard and all other languages, is called "Ro." Here is a sample of it: "At Kaiser elket tet un adi yek ik at monavu ud yel selebot ut ad yek elko ris. Abiz yem, wab ib ad avit abiz heb ab." Take it home and try it on your piano. It means, "The Kaiser is older than he was before the war. What shall we do with him when we meet him?" Suggest that, when we get him, we force him to learn "Ro."

Good-by, O pumpkin pie. With thee I have communed For to, these many years. And now, in bitter tears With words of grief attuned, I say good-by.

Since youth I have drawn night, Thy brown and luscious self, My lamost soul has yearned, But, far as I'm concerned, You're now upon the shelf For good and aye.

You used to be a jit. Say, I don't run a bank. At twenty cents a hunk, Which I think is the bunk, You're far above my rank. So, beat it—jit!

When other food got high, I banked a lot on you. Somehow I hark no fear That you'd turn out to be. I thought you'd see me through Good-by, false pie.

Mr. William Bill Peters, the well-known opry composer and faulcer of Pommeranian dogs, who lives at Englewood, N. J., was in our midst yesterday, and he had a couple of his dogs in his pockets. I am raising a dawe, he said, "which is going to startle the civilized and uncivilized world. It is a Pommeranian whose bite is sized to only one class of people, the Huns. It is called the Pommeranian bloodhound. It is one size larger than a cootie and its upkeep is not expensive. Give it one sniff of Limburger or sauerkraut and it will go and hunt up a German and bite him, if it takes two weeks. It is my plan to swarm these dawgs over the Rhine by the million. They are so small it is impossible to shoot one of 'em, and the only way the Germans can catch them is with fly paper."

A society has been organized to help the French people by restocking with poultry the farms that have been devastated by the Germans. Many local business men have subscribed to the cause, but few of them have the courage to wear the official button of the organization. The button bears the words, "I have a chicken in France."

MARRIED LIFE



It's a Great World

The St. James Cemetery will meet at the Connolly home Thursday afternoon.—Nevada (Iowa) Representative.

Mr. Pickering has been pastor here for twenty-eight years, and thus is the longest Baptist pastor in Wisconsin.—Wisconsin State Journal. Woodley Road, near Connecticut avenue bridge, room in beautiful residence for gentleman, twin beds. Breakfast served \$1.40 each.—Washington Post.

Turning from the altar, the new Mrs. Hare embraced first her own parents, then the parents of the bridegroom.—Birmingham Ledger. "Nothin' but a hunk!" Ames Thuermer was found in the pool room by his wife Saturday night and was made to walk turkey right out of there.—Mercyville (Iowa) Banner.

"My whole future," says the Crown Prince. That boy's whole future, by the way, could be held in a flea's fist.

The North London Railway recently lost a large number of straps and one of the papers says: "It is feared that, with the overcrowding of our railroads, passengers may get into the habit of removing straps in order to make more room." Local straphangers, take notice.

From a popular novel recently printed: "The lady in a thin black dress and widow's veil turned away and, with a curling lip, began turning over the pages of a book lying on the table near her."

What has become of the well-known "moistened finger?"

"The boots of the German army are excellent," says a report. Perhaps, but they haven't prevented cold feet.

Headlines tell us a revolt is brewing in Berlin. The Germans are the greatest brewers in the world, too.

We have heard of comic opera wars, but this seems to be a grand opera war. At least they are advancing on the Siegfried Brunnhilde and Wotan lines.

"On to Berlin!" is a true slogan. Sure, we're onto Berlin!

Looks like a sure-enough fall, as Adam remarked when he left the garden.

Herbert Hoover is so violently opposed to the doughnut that it must be he has eaten some of them some time. They just don't seem to agree with everybody.

"All drafted men who have received their questionnaires are advised to have their pictures taken," is the cheery little advertisement of a local photographer.

LIVE AND LEARN

The ban is on the banquet. Herbert Hoover wills it so. In his new list of food rules. Respectfully do we ask it—Do they serve food at banquets? We have attended many of them, and we never found one guilty of lowering the nation's supply of sustenance.

We have always eaten at home before going to banquets. And then had a little lunch at a restaurant afterward. We have always heard that that a banquet was a place to go to get a new hat or perhaps a new overcoat, or something else to wear—Not something to eat. As the Greek philosopher, Erysipelas, once truly said, "Live and learn."

The war has accomplished another great good. According to the Kansas City "Star," it has entirely eliminated the wandering seller of enlarged crayon portraits.

"THAT SQUARES IT." "It is awful that ghingham is fifty and sixty cents a yard," wailed the country woman. "I used to be ten and twelve cents."

"Yes," replied the city woman. "and squashes used to be ten and fifteen cents apiece. I paid forty cents for one this morning."

William S. Hart and Douglas Fairbanks are both registrants in the new draft. No wonder the Kaiser is anxious for peace.

We don't like to appear skeptical at all, but we are not fully convinced of the truth of the claim of an upstate farmer that he has grown a cabbage "three feet and six inches in diameter and four feet and six inches in circumference." Quick, Watson, the mathematics!

A scientist has discovered that parsnips are nutritious. It is a good thing they are, for they have nothing else to recommend them.

"Top hats are decidedly on the wane," says the London "Daily Mail." Again we maintain the war has not been fought in vain.

Stewart was locked up on the charge of wreckless driving.—World.

The Disappointed Sparrow.

88 Grade, Durant School. The little sparrows sing in trees while we boys are pulling weeds and they eye the lettuce heads growing in their tiny beds.

"What a time we'll have," they say. "When those boys have gone away." But alas! What are those things Those boys have strung on strings? "Dear, oh, dear! we want the lettuce but those awful things might get us." DONALD HAYNE, 11, Jefferson School, 6A.

All in the Week's News

By AD SCHUSTER

The poem that will gladden the editor's heart. First of all must have thoughts that are new: Like the rhyme of the minister having a fight: Or a deaconess taking a chew.

Or the one of the pugilist, best of the age, Who retired for a while between fights, And refused a big sum to go on the stage As he'd rather remain at home nights.

One might write of the hero who saved many men By flashing a sign o'er the wire, Then finished his life in a steel bound pen For setting a steamboat on fire.

The trouble is, all of the things that we know, The many fine things all about; Have been turned into "poetry" ages ago— And now must be turned inside out.

Would you have Germany helpless, asks the Cologne Zeitung. Aye, and Wilhelmless.

The price of lemons is coming down, So blithe of heart am I, With hopes of meeting one some day Within a "lemon pie."

Students have been appropriating lumber at the U. C. campus. Board and education furnished.

High price of eggs, says Meritt, is due to demand. Down with demand!

Two headlines in the same paper: "Turkey Quits," and "Cranberries Are Cheaper."

What has become of the old-fashioned candidate who used to say "I am the present incumbent,"

Isn't it time for the uncorking of the Rhine wine?

An important difference between the assassination of Tizka and of Trotzky is that Tizka's took,

WHADDY MEAN, FAIR? A fair dinner in Berlin, says the well-known Amsterdam correspondent, costs \$30. Until it is made clear if this includes the tip the item is worthless.

Dr. Duck's Prescription "Mamma is sick." Cried a little chick. "Oh, Doctor Duck, come quick, come quick!"

"Does she crow or cluck?" Cried Doctor Duck. And his Hamburg hat on his head he stuck.

Then seized his stick And his pill box, too, And waddled off with the little chick.

Mrs. Hen he found In a heap on the ground, While the neighbors wept and stood around.

"A bath!" cried he. "And immediately To the pond we'll take her, just follow me."

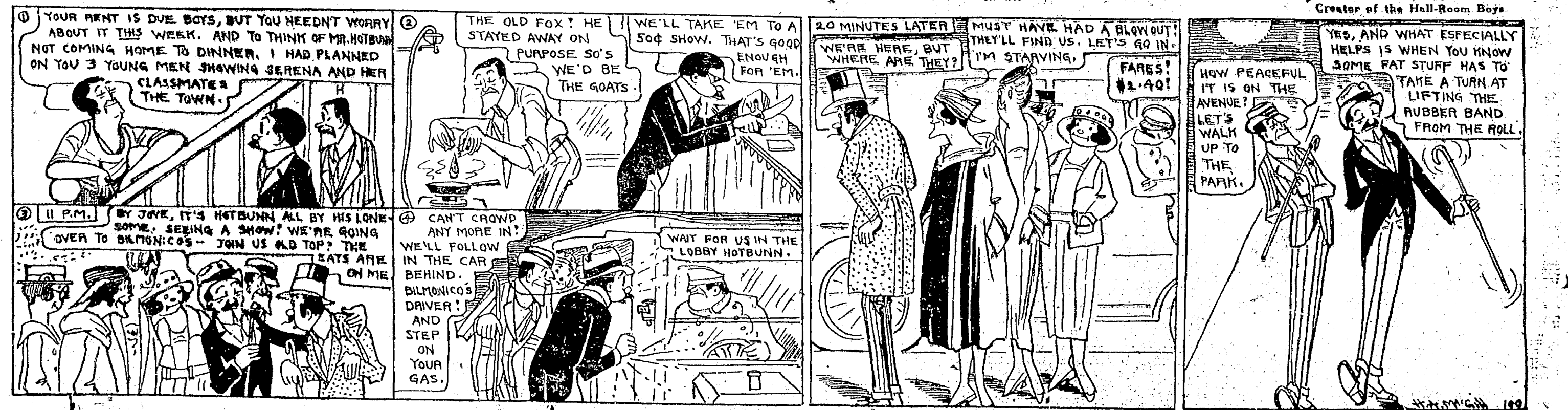
In the pond went the hen, And, my dears, since then She has never crowed nor clucked again!

Another keen disappointment lies in the fact that one of those fifty-cent haircuts doesn't last a day longer than the quarter ones did.

PERCY AND FERDIE---Far Be It From Them to Monopolize the Girls

By H. A. MacGILL

Greater of the Hall-Room Boys



WOMEN AT THE HOME

Do You Plan Your Meals So They Are "Balanced?"

REAL "PICTURE HAT"



This model from Arnold Constable is of black velvet faced with Fren h blue plush. On the crown is a conventional flower and leaves of Chennil a.

Winifred Black Winters about Being Worthy of Our Heroes

Did you read that story that came singing over from France the other day—the one about Sergeant O'Leary, or was it O'Rourke?—It was a good fighting name anyhow—and how he got into the little village ahead of his company and took it all by himself with the Germans throwing down their guns and running like rabbits?

And did you hear what he and the boys who followed him did to that village?

They didn't start out hunting for loot. They didn't set fire to the chateau on the hill or break down the doors of the poor little humble cottages, as is the German custom.

They didn't swagger and brag and break open the wine casks and drink. Not they. They were too busy.

Busy hunting in the dark cellars and the hidden dugouts for the little pale, hollow-eyed children who have been hiding there ever since the German occupation.

Many of these children hadn't been allowed to see the light of day for four years.

Four years of hunger and terror and the dark.

CHILDREN WERE NOT AFRAID

Four years of whispering and silence and trembling for fear one child's shout of joy would anger the German conquerors and cost every human being in the village his life.

They hunted for them and they found them, the poor little, big-eyed, trembling, frightened children—our boys, our American boys, our boy, and mine, perhaps—some from Georgia, some from Maine, and some from California, every one of them Americans!

And when they had found the children they took them in their arms and gave them chocolate and put them up on their shoulders and sang and cheered and laughed—and wanted to cry themselves, no doubt, most of them, and grinned at each other and blinked to keep back the tears.

And do you know the strange thing about it?

The little children, reared in terror and in trembling, weren't afraid for one instant.

They put their poor little thin arms around the soldiers' necks and kissed them and patted their faces, and laughed aloud for joy.

Oh, yes, they knew it, every word of it, though some of them hadn't learned to talk when their mothers began hiding them in the dark cellars, but oh, they know that song of freedom, they know it word for word and syllable for syllable, even though they're so young that they limp when they sing it and cannot always carry the tune exactly right.

Ye sons of France—awake to glory! How can they ever awake to anything else with such children as these as their foundation for the nation?

And our boys—our plain, every day American boys—what did they think of it when they heard those little voices pipe up in that great song of freedom?

LIVE UP TO THEM

Their own little brothers and sisters at home, fed and clothed and comfortably housed—"kids," they called them in their hearts without a doubt, in American slang which covers so lightly so much that's deep and enduring.

No wonder the women of France and the French soldiers love the "Yanks."

How can we, here at home, ever love them enough? How can we ever appreciate them enough, how can we know what is in our hearts and in our souls and in every drop of our blood—for them?

We must work hard to live up to them—we men and women left behind here at home—left with our prayers, our tears and our deathless pride in them.

We must love, and work, and work.

We must love, and learn, and suffer—and smile.

All the time we must smile, for by the guerdon of the brave and cheerful heart are they known who are worthy of the love of heroes.

How to Sit Correctly

What is the correct posture? How shall one know how to stand gracefully or walk?

The question is no longer an absurdity, for changing fashions have made popular so many alarming kinds of posture.

Unfortunately today the carriage of many fashionable women may no longer be regarded as correct. Some of them walk about with drooping shoulders and flat chest, swinging their feet badly and making a most unbecoming display of their legs.

This, I believe, is the best test of correct posture: Is it really beautiful? Is it graceful? Is it healthy?

Correct posture is a matter of health. It is a natural condition with some, or it may be brought about by too frequent walking.

For this reason the best hair tonic is the tonic with plenty of oil. In some of the tropical countries where all the natives have luxuriant growths of hair, it is often found that they habitually use the undiluted crude oil, somewhat thick and sticky, as a hair tonic.

Castor oil is used by the natives as a hair tonic. It is soluble in alcohol. Other oils will separate from the alcohol when they are allowed to stand, thus making it necessary to shake thoroughly during use. The castor oil, however, mixes readily.

A GOOD BRILLIANTINE.—Which is a mixture of equal parts of castor oil and alcohol—is an excellent preparation for the hair. It is used by the natives as a hair tonic.

Ordinary vasoline is a good hair tonic for the scalp, as it supplies the oils and lubricates the scalp well during massage. It should be rubbed into the scalp with the finger-tips and the hair well brushed afterward.

One ounce of cologne.
One ounce of tincture of cantharides.
1/2 dram of oil of lavender.
1/2 dram of oil of rosemary.

Here is another tonic that will remove dandruff from the scalp:
2 drams of phenic acid.
1/2 dram of tincture of nux vomica.
30 grams of tincture chinchona rub.
120 grams of eau de cologne.

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THE STRUGGLE

BY ZOE BECKLEY

CHAPTER LXVIII.

Edgar stopped singing as he heard Edith's step. But he did not have time to change his expression on his face. She saw on it the same cheeriness as when he had first received the support of the Ferrells' money.

"Edgar, something has happened with you. You seem to have—Edgar, have you borrowed money from any one?"

The young man looked up, startled, and obviously guilty.

"Why, what makes you think such a thing?" he parried.

"Because—never mind why, Edgar. Tell me, have you borrowed from any one?" she insisted.

He tried to evade her eager, distressed scrutiny. Then he faced her suddenly, his suave manner returning and said:

"Well, Edie, yes—I have secured the necessary money."

"Edgar, why didn't you tell us?"

"Well, Edie, I didn't want to raise your hopes again until I had something definite to show in the way of progress."

"Those money is it?" she asked breathlessly.

"I'm afraid you will have to excuse me from telling you," he said. "It's—its confidential."

"But why? Why?" Edith persisted, feeling a premonition of the truth.

Edgar's face clouded.

"You press me, Edie! I really am entitled to some privacy in my own matters," he said glancing away.

Edith took his hand and looked pleadingly up at him.

"No, will you tell me this—you didn't borrow it of the Ferrells? Please tell me!"

She felt a slight tension of the arm she was holding. Then he gently released himself.

"Really, Edie, I know I owe you a whole lot in every way. But I can't give up my right to a certain degree of privacy in my affairs. Now, can I?"

In the silence of misery that followed, brother and sister felt a breach between them widening with every instant.

Her lip caught between her teeth and her eyes before her, unseeing Edith walked out of Edgar's workshop.

The suspicion which Mrs. Penn's involuntary exclamation had aroused in Edith was now a certainty in her mind.

But the wretchedness it caused her was so great that in the struggle against belief, her faith refused to yield to them without further corroboration.

If it turned out to be true that Edgar, knowing the circumstances of the Penn's feeling toward her, had capitalized it and borrowed money from them, Edith was determined to make him return it at once.

From the direction of the railroad station a delivery truck came toward the house. As though it bore something of importance, Edith watched it passing. It would pass her home. But when the driver came up to her, he asked:

"Is this where Mr. —?" He consulted a delivery slip. "Where Mr. Edgar Florentine lives?"

Edith nodded slowly.

"Well, I have some machine parts for him. It's C. O. D. \$207."

With a hopeless, frustrated, beating heart she turned into the house and called her brother. Edgar came running up. At sight of the wagon and its creaking machinery his eyes lit up.

"Oh, yes, bring it in," he cried. "I have the money all ready!"

CHAPTER LXIX.

Edith watched her brother pay the expressman and felt as though he was giving away her last hope with it. When the two men carried the crates pieces of machinery down into Edgar's workshop Edith put on her hat and coat and went down to the railroad station.

She knew that Mr. Penn would be on the train which was due about that time. She was determined to know definitely whether Edgar had borrowed the money from him, even if it cost her a fresh burden of wretchedness.

She came to the station just as the train arrived and saw him step off. She thanked heaven over the slight grace that Mrs. Penn had not come to meet him. She greeted Penn and noticed how nervous he seemed at seeing her alone; more ill at ease than he had been in her presence before.

She felt that she had been talking a few hackneyed platitudes of this and that.

"Mr. Penn, if I begged you to do me a favor which greatly concerned my happiness, would you do it for me?" asked Edith abruptly.

Penn looked flustered.

"Anything at all in my power, Mrs. Ferrell—and you know it," he said, trying by his earnestness to cover his embarrassment.

"Then please tell me—has my brother borrowed money of you?"

Penn stood speechless. Edith tried to see into his averted eyes and read her answer there. Edith's face brightened. "Edgar has not," she said. "He has not made him promise not to tell of the loan. Penn was caught between the two—his promise to her brother and his inability to lie to her."

"You said," she said, with a little catch in her voice. "It was—dear you—to do it! Have you any faith in the invention?" she asked, with a last struggle for hope.

He hesitated.

"I don't know much about these things," he said simply.

They walked on to her house without another word. There they parted, Edith going straight to Edgar's workshop to look after the machinery parts he had received.

"Edgar—" she could scarcely force herself to speak. "You borrowed the money from Mr. Penn. I know it now. How soon could you get yourself to do it?"

Ned's face was a study of wretchedness and eagerness in one. His sister's suffering was cutting him to the heart. But there was inimitable hope in his eyes as he flung his hands out toward the new parts of his model.

"Edie, put yourself in my place!" he entreated. "I know with every fiber in me that this water-heater is going to sell all right. I know that my invention will make thousands upon thousands of people more comfortable, the class that hasn't too much of comfort in life. I know that my heater will be in the field with Ford's car as to automobiles. I know that I can sell it and repay all of you a hundredfold for every cent and bit of comfort you have given me! If you would have me given up hope of all this when all I needed was just a loan to get me started, Oh, how could I have done that?"

"You don't know how miserable I am at having sunk your savings into it. But I am so positive that it will be only a short time before I realize all I have put into it. My invention is like a religion. You can't prove it beforehand!"

Edith listened stonily, crushing down the tiny voice within her which cried: "Have faith!"

"I only know that I shall not rest until I have paid back at the very earliest moment every cent of the money you borrowed from Mr. Penn!" she said slowly and turning, left the room.

(To be continued.)

THE FILM AND SCREEN

He looks just like a little Bulgarian, doesn't he? But it's only Russell Thaw, very much American, and one of the youngest of film stars. His mamma's with him. It's a Bulgarian play, hence the uniform. Below is Ann Little, ready for the camera.



RUSSELL THAW DEFINES VAMPS IN NEW PLAY.

What is a vamp?

Little Russell Thaw evidently has given considerable thought to the matter of defining the word. He is the 7-year-old son of Evelyn Nesbit, who is the star in the William Fox photoplay, "The Woman Who Gave."

Russell startled his mother one evening at dinner by assuring her that he knew all there was to be known about "vamps."

"But, dear, do you know what a vamp really is?" his mother asked anxiously.

"Oh, sure," came the prompt reply. "When a vamp's man, he runs after a woman, and when the vamp's a woman, she runs after the man."

"So, the vamps come to an agreement and get married."

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WAR'S EFFECTS MAKE BETTER FILM PLAYS

The production of motion pictures continues to fall off, according to data based on the review of pictures by the National Board of Review in the course of the first six months of 1918. The number of subjects reviewed in that period was 1,010 and the number of reels 31,714. This means that the average length of pictures was 3.14 reels. In the corresponding period of 1916 the production of pictures was 1,010 and the number of reels 31,714. This means that the average length of pictures was 3.14 reels. In the corresponding period of 1916 the production of pictures was 1,010 and the number of reels 31,714. This means that the average length of pictures was 3.14 reels.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

POETRY

Robert Graves Sings Swingly Because He Cannot Help It—Gilbert Frankau, Another Soldier-Poet, Cannot Escape the Monologues.

"We knew not good nor evil,
Save only right of blade;
Yet neither God nor devil
Could hold us from our trade
When once we watched the bar-
rage lift and splendidly un-
afraid

"Came scrambling out of cover,
And staggered up the hill...
The bullets whistled over,
Our sudden dead lay still;
And the mad machine-gun chat-
ter drove us fighting-wild to kill."

HAVE an idea that in the days of peace to come and when the theaters are once more crowded, that this poem and some of the others written by Gilbert Frankau will be recited at that moment on the program that used to be devoted to the man who read "Gunga Din," or "The Woman Named Lou." And the change will be welcome.

Frankau has written his little book of war poems right out of the war. He has not only sung of what the men see and do but as the men would be sung to. There is the recognition of the favor with which Kipling and Service have been met in the style of this poet.

And so Frankau has "written them rough." One may imagine the vim and verve of a trench recitation of some of the lines and will recognize at once why they should appeal to the soldier. A poem that cries aloud for recitation, that is typed and copied by readers to be carried about to show to friends, and that is memorized by thousands cannot be a bad poem.

There are some poems in this little book that are every bit as good as any Robert Service has written; there are some that are a little rougher, and there is not one in the whole collection that is commonplace or that is not "striking."

—A. B. S.
("The Other Side," by Gilbert Frankau: New York, Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.)

Another sort of a soldier-poet is Robert Graves, a poet who happens to be a soldier but always the poet first. A singing fusilier, there is no evidence of studied attempt to catch the popular fancy. And yet there is a swing and a care-free fancy in the lines of "Fairies and Fusiliers" that is in many instances irresistible.

"And have we done with War at last?
Well, we've been lucky devils both,
And there's no need of pledge or oath
To bind our lovely friendship fast,
By firmer stuff
Close bound enough."

"By wire and wood and stake we're bound,
By Fricourt and Festubert,
By whipping rain, by the sun's glare,
By all the misery and loud sound,
By a spring day,
By Picard clay."

"Show me the two so closely bound
As we, by the red blood of blood,
By friendship, blossoming from mud,
By death: we faced him, and we found
Beauty in death,
In dead men breath."

It is not strange that Graves is a friend and admirer of the graceful and accomplished poet, Robert Nichols, and that one poem in the book should be addressed to him. There is a surprise in store for the reader who may expect heroics or sublime resignation in "When I'm Killed," and who may be led to expect to find the poet doing as did Brooke and Nichols.

The little book is, one must feel, but a small part of the poet. It shows him as a writer of charmingly gay verse and of some non-sensical rhapsodies.

But because he hasn't used words like "guts" and has not been "strong" in the sense that he has not mixed profanity so generously, it is doubtful if the public will hear so much of him as it will, for instance, of Mr. Frankau.—A. B. S.

("Fairies and Fusiliers" by Robert Graves: New York, Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.)

POETRY

Law R. Saret, professor of English in the University of Illinois and a man who has spent nine seasons with the Chippewa Indians, has written of his experience with them in a series of "monologues" appearing in the November Poetry. The poems have a rare and aboriginal appeal that would seem to bespeak their genuineness. Richard Aldington's "Prayers and Fantasies" and Max Michelson's "Masks" are the other featured poems in the magazine. A review of Amy Lowell's latest book, "Can Grande's Castle," and the announcement of awards made for poetry are included in the number.

ROBERT NICHOLS

Robert Nichols, English soldier-poet and author of that altogether splendid volume of war verse, "Arduous and Endurances" (Stokes), has just arrived in America, as member of a British commission. While in this country he expects to make a tour of American universities.

The NEWEST BOOKS
As Soon As Published,
SMITH BROS.
15th St., Bet. Broadway and Washington.

MARJORIE BENTON COOKE, author of "The Clutch of Circumstances" (Doran).



JAMES HORTON QUERRY FRAGE.

BERKELEY WOMAN WRITES OF "CHILDREN OF FRANCE"

Mrs. William Palmer Lucas Author of Book Describing Experiences in Great Work

Another Californian has placed in enduring form a record of a great and particular war work. In "The Children of France," Mrs. William Palmer Lucas of Berkeley (Jane Richardson Lucas) has described ten months of service with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Civil Affairs in Paris. It is a record of work done with and for the French child, the establishment of hospitals, convalescent homes, finding relatives, receiving and caring for homeless children, and feeding children who have been hungry for three years.

Dr. William Palmer Lucas, professor of children's diseases at the University of California, was made chief of a Red Cross organization equipped to work for the women and children of France. Mrs. Lucas accompanied him to France and helped him in his task, keeping, the while, a daily record of experiences. And so out of the work of these two there has come a book that best tells the story, just as the Vernon Kellogg book told of the food work in France and Belgium.

There is a pathetic appeal to anything written concerning the homeless war-orphans of France, and yet the repatrié has many friends. At Evian Mrs. Lucas writes: "They are the people: old men, old women, a few young women, children of all ages, babies a few, that the Germans are sending back into France through Switzerland. These people have been in either Belgium or Germany since the Germans took their villages. Now, as winter comes on, these many months to feed must be gotten rid of, and so the Germans are sending back all those they are unable in any way to use in factory, trench, or agriculture. That is the definition of repatriés."

"They are coming into France at Evian-les-Bains on Lake Geneva. Two trains a day, bringing 500 at a time. And they are leaving Evian daily in special convoys, to the assigned destinations in the interior of France."

"The little station at Evian gives you a picture—no, a realization—of what war can mean to the civil population that even a devastated village fails to most dramatic. It comes slowly into view, and the crowd of repatriés on the platforms begin to cheer, and those in the train crowd the windows and shout and wave their hands, calling, 'Vive la France! Vive la France!'"

The doors of the train are eagerly opened by nurses, our ambulance men, government aids, and members of the local committees who are helping, and the train empties quickly. The old women with their precious bundles are so cheerful it breaks your heart. They try to smile and look ready for the new demands. The old men seem more depressed. There is a finality about it all for them that you never forget. The children are dirty and tired, but excited and eager to see what is going to happen next. The sick and the feeble are taken to the ambulances in wheel chairs and on stretchers, and our American Red Cross men have a way with them that helps so much with these weary people. They put them into the ambulances, and a big bus takes the smallest kiddies, and off they go down the little winding street to the Casinos."

Terrible indictments are drawn by the Berkeley woman when she describes children who have been mutilated and blinded by loaded lead pencils given them by Germans. Conditions of indescribable filth in which others were forced to live resulted in sufferings no less painful. She writes:

"There was one sick child of 15 with a year-old German baby. They were four young married women who came on the same day to leave their boche babies in the hospital—they were repatriés all, and for each

a soldier husband was waiting in France. There was a woman of 23, 'practically dying of tuberculosis,' with four children clinging to her: Laure, a pale girl of 8; Albert, 5 years old; Albertine, 4 years, and a baby 15 months old. Laure explained that this little Jules was her mother's baby—not her brother, but a boche."

"The quiet scorn of that eight-year-old girl," adds Mrs. Lucas, "cut you like a knife. The poor mother is the saddest victim I have seen. 'It isn't just the fact of illegitimacy. It's the awful bitterness and hatred that is behind such scenes,' she continues. 'I look at the poor babies, who are so helpless and pathetic, and I think I have never seen anything more shocking; but oh, mothers! That any human being has been forced into such a hideous struggle is what is so hard to bear. And there you are. But one great, big fact remains, that the power that brought this on a peaceful world has got to be crushed, now.'"

Bright chapters are the ones concerning the childhood developed between the children and our soldiers, the friendly American dentists and doctors who win the hearts of their little charges, and of the joy that comes when families are reunited. France will remember the work of the American Red Cross and of such men and women as Dr. and Mrs. Lucas as long as she remembers our deeds of arms. The work that this nation has done for humanity as described in this book is one that will be a lasting bond. The children of France have friends the world round. Their story is well told by Mrs. Lucas.—A. B. S. ("The Children of France," by Jane Richardson Lucas: New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$1.50.)

IS BOOK FOR YOUNG READERS

It is difficult at first blush to characterize "The Adventures of Chicken Little Jane," by Lily Munsell Ritchie. And the author leaves no doubt, for she does not say for whom she wrote—children or grown-ups. The story itself might be placed in either of two categories—a story of grownups for children, or a story of children for grownups, such is the divergence of the readers to whom the story might appeal.

It is the first book by the author, and she can keep up along the standard set she bids fair to become sought for by a great class of readers. Chicken Little Jane is a "regular girl," with all the lovable qualities and all of the disagreeable qualities of any of—well, almost all of the children of one's intimate acquaintance. She lives in a family that also is like a landmark in the life of America, as are the real families that count in the aggregate and their influence on the future rather than by individual accomplishment of spectacular nature.

The author has a natural, conversational style and an unobtrusive way of visualizing that of which she writes, and Chicken Little Jane and all with whom she has to do are taken into friendly relationship immediately. As said in the beginning, there is little to choose from in selecting from one of the two categories into which the book shall be catalogued. Either will cover the situation, but for those who are called upon to read aloud to youngsters let it be suggested that reading "The Adventures of Chicken Little Jane" will not be difficult.

Stippled work decorations by one who prefers to be known only as "Hubbard" add to the attractiveness of the book.

("The Adventures of Chicken Little Jane," by Lily Munsell Ritchie: New York, Britton Publishing Company, Inc., \$1.25 net.)

SIMPLE SOULS

John Hastings Turner Has Something of the Whimsical Quality of William J. Locke.

There is much warrant for the assertion of his publishers that John Hastings Turner is "The literary discovery of the year." In the first place, writers of war facts and near-war facts disguised as fiction aside, there has been nothing from a new novelist that has created any particular furor in literary, in publishing or in reading circles, to say nothing of causing excitement to a reviewer of words published in book form.

"Simple Souls," the vehicle by which Turner introduces himself to the greater part of the world, has been enthusiastically received in England, where it first was published, and it has been accorded the honor of dramatization. The style of Turner has somewhat of the whimsicality of Locke, but his humor is less restrained and is not so subtle. Also, there is what at first glance appears undue extravagance in the art of Turner, but second contemplation brings realization that there is attached a real interest and that the seeming extravagance that makes his principal characters appealing serves as does a smile when some times there is striving bravely an aching heart in the breasts of the one who smiles.

Turner wastes no time preparing the reader for what the story has in store, but starts at the first by creating a situation that at once intrigues and amazes. A henpecked duke chances in the Snake House of the London Zoo. There he becomes acquainted with a shop girl who has no position, but who possesses a wonderful spirit for taking things as they hurt themselves against her life. The meeting is of nonsensical inspiration of conception, but Turner makes of it a real episode. The Duke, who is by way of being a naturalist and a collector, also possesses the attribute of genius that is designated as absent-mindedness. Really it means more or less disregard for trivialities, such as going away without one's hat, or, as in the days of our grandmothers, hunting for spectacles that adorn the top of her revered head.

Anyway, the duke started off without his hat and the shop girl, far from sensing that it was a duke she addressed, flippantly called his attention to the fact that the hat was on a bench instead of on the head of him who owned it. Just as might children in the same circumstance, the duke and the shop girl drifted into a gossip sort of conversation, and she accepts his invitation to have tea in one of the gardens, and in the conversation that ensued she discovered that her visavis was the owner of a mansion she once had gazed at, and made more awesome when she was told that it was the residence of a duke.

But here is an expert that gives light on the manner of persons and the manner of the talk as found in "Simple Souls." The duke and the shop girl get as far as the tea garden before there is any introduction, but the girl has told that she has no job and no prospects of getting one in the immediate future. Here follows from the book:

"My name," she said, "is Molly Shine; and I'm going to eat a holly of tea. May I?"

"Of course," he answered, and signaled a passing waitress. "Rather a strange sort of duke-scientist-collector to accept so accustomed the highly-colored language of a hungry girl. And it is a strange sort of tale, but it entertains. But to quote again:

"You're a goddess," said Molly, simply; "that's what you are." "Everybody in the world," he said, "is a goddess; and ninety per cent forget it at the age of seven. Personally, I like the world. I don't see why we are here if we don't."

Molly Shine tells him that she hates the world, but she prefers to listen to him talk than to tell him why; besides, she wants to eat. She tells the duke she likes his talk, and the story proceeds:

"How charming of you!" he said. "My relations hate it. My sister says that so long as I hold my tongue and obey my valet, I'm possible; other wise, 'The Duke God' she called upon to say what I think about her. Her poor husband died from syncope. I always said he died from being overwhelmed. However, she's an awfully nice woman, I expect, if one knew her."

"But didn't you say she was your sister?"

He poured some tea into his saucer.

"Does one ever know one's relations really well? You don't mind this, do you? It's so hot!" He drank from the saucer like a large-good-natured cat. She laughed.

"Do they do that in Piccadilly," she asked.

"Probably not," he said. "I don't think Society has the slightest conception of what comfort is."

"What is it?" she asked a little wistfully.

It consists largely in drinking one's tea from the saucer when it is too hot, and keeping one's ideas to himself when they are too unusual. Society is afraid to do the one and unable to do the other."

Possibly hoping to escape the dominance of his sister; possibly because he is in love, the duke sweeps the girl from her usual commonsense attitude into marriage. The result of this unconventional marriage is complication upon complication, but though he creates situations that become tense the author does not lose the whimsical style that is so manifest in the opening of the story and there is maintained an interest that holds its lure until the story is ended.

("Simple Souls," by John Hastings Turner: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.35 net.)

TWO SINGERS

Arthur Guiterman Tunes His "Mirthful Lyre"; Inspirational War Poems Are Written by Mary R. S. Andrews.

Arthur Guiterman's joyous spirit finds expression once again in a swinging and skillful verse in his latest volume, "The Mirthful Lyre." One might call it Volume Two to that other cheerfully philosophical book, "The Laughing Muse" and lovers of the first will renew their affections in the second.

Guiterman fears not to put in verse any subject that comes to mind and his ability to construct the easily read and topical form of song makes the result a matter of delight. There have been many who claim for the younger man that he is the logical successor to James Whitcomb Riley and it is true that the works of the two have much in common. Guiterman has Riley's gentle philosophy and humorous outlook. He does not, however, force mirth nor does he depend upon dialect. One might say he is a singer of a greater variety and of less whimsically.

"Dear Tom-o'-Woods, good day to you!"

I take a pen to say to you—
I'd like to run away to you—
A city is a jail.

I loath the walls that block us in,
The foolish rage they flock us in;
I want to wear a moccasin
And feel the mossy trail."

This is but part of a "letter" to a guide of the north but it shows the ready use of rhyme and popular style of the singer. These are verses close to the heart and the risibles and will make Guiterman all the more of a favorite.

("The Mirthful Lyre," by Arthur Guiterman: New York, Harper & Brothers, \$1.25.)

Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, known best, perhaps, for her "Perfect Tribute" and "The Eternal Feminine and Eternal Masculine," has done in verse for America what John Ozenham has done for England: written inspirational poems of a kind needed by men and women who have sent their sons to battle. It is a soul strengthening confidence that comes from the lines she has written, a bright outlook and a firm resolve. For American readers at least Mrs. Andrews has done her job better than Ozenham, for her ideal and traditions are ours. Admitting the lack of the British outlook and with some attempt to allow for it, the reviewer believes that these poems rank higher than those of Ozenham.

"Our aims and our ideals, our prayers and our pledges are echoed in ringing words by this poet.—A. B. S.

("Crosses of War," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 75 cents.)

"A LITTLE BOY LOST"

Comparisons have been designated by so many uncomplimentary terms that it seems an act of hardihood for a reviewer of books to begin things by any comparison, no less than the compliment intended. And so it is in stating that W. H. Hudson must have been inspired by something of the spirit that inspired the author of "Alice in Wonderland" at once calls for an apology.

In fact, there is nothing in "A Little Boy Lost," the latest of Hudson's works to be published, that reminds one of "Alice in Wonderland," unless it be that the author is one whose vocation is far afield from tales that are calculated to charm children. For "A Little Boy Lost" assuredly is a story for children, although it has a charm that will not be lost on grown-ups, for, as the author says in a note that is written at the request of the publisher:

"A long time ago I formed a small collection of children's books of the early years of the nineteenth century, and looking through them, wishing that some of them had fallen into my hands when I was a child, I recalled the books that I had read at that time—especially two or three that I omitted the very quality I liked best—the little thrills that nature gave me, which half frightened and fascinated at the same time, the wonder and mystery of it all."

The author goes on to say that occasionally he found a book of the character he desired and that "these ancient memories put in my mind to write a book which, I imagined, would have suited my peculiar taste of that early period."

John Galsworthy, in dedicating to Hudson "The Country House," said: "For all living authors—now that Tolstol has gone—I could least dispense with W. H. Hudson."

For all living authors—now that Tolstol has gone—I could least dispense with W. H. Hudson. The book is cleverly illustrated by A. D. McCormick.

("A Little Boy Lost," by W. H. Hudson: New York, Alfred A. Knopf, \$1.50.)

ARTHUR GUITERMAN. Arthur Guiterman, author of "The Mirthful Lyre," published last week by Harper & Brothers, is one of the most frequent selections by members of the Poetry Society as the author of some good pieces of verse read anonymously at the society's meetings. The poems are read, praised, or grumbled as happens to be the case, and then the author's names are disclosed. Some of the poems in "The Mirthful Lyre" were read in this way and they cover a wider range of topics than the author's former volume, "The Laughing Muse."

In the new book not all the poems are the gay and light kind of verse for which Mr. Guiterman is best known, although the majority are of this sort. Also, unlike the former volume, "The Mirthful Lyre" contains several nature poems.

A MAN AND A WOMAN

Story of Jealous Wife and of Details of Daily Life Is Told by Dale Drummond.



DALE DRUMMOND

To those who like their fiction with little left for the imagination but replete with human experience—an experience that includes love and passion and sorrow, jealousy and hatred and desire for revenge—will find much entertainment in the latest work of Dale Drummond, published under the title, "A Man and A Woman." Told in the first person the story is the self-analysis of a jealous woman who goes into minute detail in telling of the agonies she endured because of her lack of faith in her husband's fidelity.

In part the story is of two women, sisters, one of whom married a minister and the other a doctor. However, it is the doctor's wife who tells the story. It is not an answer to the old, old question as to the wisdom of marrying and the possibility of living happily as the wife of a doctor, but rather it is an affirmation of the contention that there is no wisdom and no possibility of happiness in such a marriage.

Similar contentions have been made as concerns the wife of a minister, but while there develops certain contingencies in the case of Felice, the one of the Randolph sisters to marry a minister, that indicate a threatened happiness, the life of Felice is mostly pictured through the medium of the confidences exchanged between herself and Sybil, who became the doctor's wife.

Sybil does not attempt to spare herself, and to the contrary lays bare every emotion, but she does emphasize the fact that conditions justified her failure to become content with her lot. In many such situations the base of argument will find much in this story to quote as evidence, on either side, too, for Sybil gives her husband's side of the case, although it is evident that she does so for the purpose of trying to make his side the justification of her own attitude.

The story is not particularly cheerful, but it is certain to start discussion, and while the subject is by no means a new one, the manner of its treatment by Dale Drummond is vigorous and convincing.

("A Man and A Woman," by Dale Drummond: New York, Britton Publishing Company, \$1.35 net.)

"Isabel Carleton's Friends," Ashmun

When Margaret Ashmun started to write the history of Isabel Carleton there was sent into the world the first of what has proved a delightful series having to do with the life led by the glorious American youth of that class in life with which most of us are acquainted. Unlike some of the writings on similar subjects that gained vogue in the days of our own youth and in the youth of our parents, there is nothing of the sticky sort of sweetness, or, in contradistinction the sad wickedness that characterized these epics of a time ago to be found in the writings of Margaret Ashmun.

The third of the Isabel Carleton

series is "Isabel Carleton's Friends," and the story takes up the life of the girl, just blossoming into young womanhood, where it left off in "The Heart of Isabel Carleton." The other of the series is "Isabel Carleton's Year."

To those who have not read the first two of the series it is imparted that Isabel and her friends live in a college town, that is like unto nearly every college town in this land, and that she is just an average sort of girl, with a fine family and fine friends. Her graces are human graces and her faults are human faults, and to the most of those who read of her she is just what the author endeavored to create of her and her friends and relations—symbols of all that is best and most dependable in American life.

Written for youth there is much that will, at least, not bore the older reader and for the majority of such older ones there is to be gained a sort of crystal gazer experience of looking into the past.

("Isabel Carleton's Friends," by Margaret Ashmun, New York, The Macmillan Company, \$1.35 net.)

OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON.

Olive Roberts Barton, whose tales "The Wonderful Land of Up" (Doran), are a refreshing addition to juvenile literature, comes of a talented family. She is a sister of one of America's most popular novelists Mary Roberts Rinehart.

A GODSPEED

By MARY R. S. ANDREWS

Godspeed Old Glory when she takes the road to France,
Through the thundering of the legions where the bugles play
advance.

God speak: "The fight is mine. Carry you my conquering lance,"

God speed Old Glory on!

God send Old Glory first and foremost in the fight!
Fling her far, O God of battles, in the van for the right.
Lift our hearts up to our freedom's flag of red-and-blue-and-white.
God fling Old Glory far!

God guard Old Glory clean through battle grime and sweat,
Consecrate the men who serve her so that none may e'er forget.
How the honor of the colors lies within his keeping yet.
God guard Old Glory clean!

God bring Old Glory home in honor, might and pride!
Battle-black and bullet-splashed and stripes streaming wide,
Gorgeous with the memories of men who greatly died.
God bring Old Glory home!

—From "Crosses of War," by Mary R. S. Andrews (Scribner's)

CALIFORNIA LITERATURE AND ITS MAKERS

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES

(Continued)

It was during this excessive fervor of religious enthusiasm that many of the wonderful churches of Mexico were built. Florida, New Mexico (including what is now Arizona) and Texas also felt the powerful influence, and Mission churches sprang up everywhere. Charles F. Lummis, in his "Spanish Pioneers," thus writes of the facts: "The first church in what is now the United States was founded in St. Augustine Fla., by Fray Francisco de Pareja in 1565—but there were many Spanish churches in America a half century earlier yet. The several priests whom Coronado brought to New Mexico in 1540 did brave missionary work, but were soon killed by the Indians. The first church in New Mexico and the second in the United States was founded in September, 1598, by the ten missionaries who accompanied Juan de Onate, the colonizer. It was a small chapel at San Gabriel de los Españoles (now Chama). San Gabriel was deserted in 1605, when Onate founded Santa Fe, though it is probable that the chapel was still occasionally used. In time, however, it fell into decay. As late as 1680 the ruins of this honorable old church were still visible; but now they are indistinguishable. One of the first things after establishing the new town of Santa Fe was of course to build a church—and here, by about 1606, was reared the third church in the United States. It did not long meet the growing requirements of the colony; and in 1622 Fray Alonso de Benavides, the historian, laid the foundations of the parish church of Santa Fe, which was finished in 1627. The church of San Miguel in the same old city was built after 1636. Its original walls are still standing, and form part of a church which is used to-day. It was partly destroyed in the Pueblo rebellion of 1680 and was restored in 1710. The new cathedral of Santa Fe is built over the remnants of the still more ancient parish church.

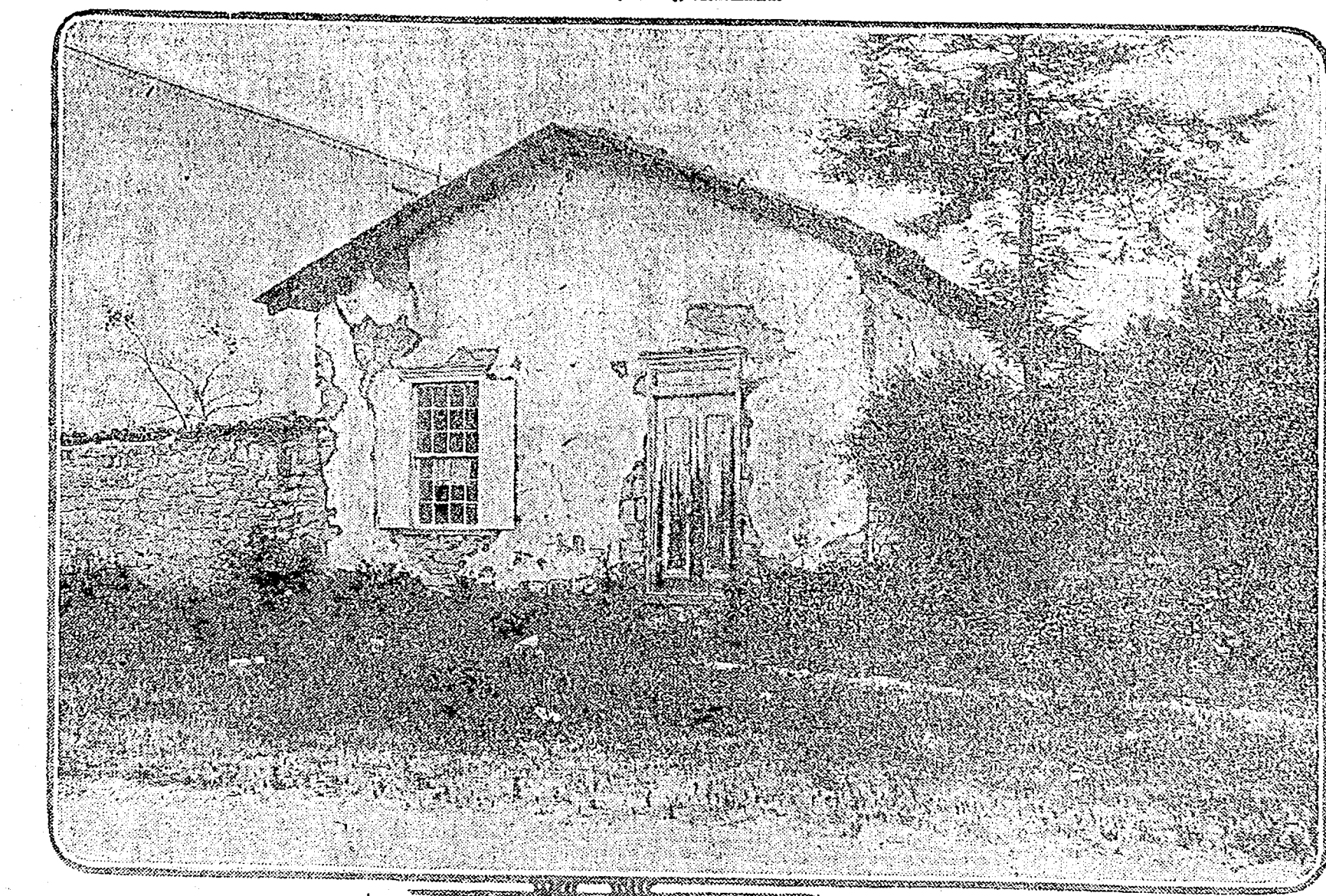
"In 1617—three years before Plymouth—there were already eleven churches in use in New Mexico. Santa Fe was the only Spanish town; but there were also churches at the dangerous Indian pueblos of Galisteo and Pecos, two at Jemez (nearly one hundred miles west of Santa Fe, and in an appalling wilderness), Taos (as far north), San Ysidro, Santa Clara, Sandia, San Felipe and Santo Domingo. It was a wonderful achievement for each lonely missionary—for they had neither civil nor military assistance in their parishes—as soon to have induced his barbarous flock to build a big stone church, and there the new white God. The churches in the two Jemez pueblos had to be abandoned about 1622 on account of the incessant harassment by the Navajos, who from time immemorial had ravaged that section, but were coupled again in 1626. The Spaniards were confined by the necessities of the desert, so far as home making went to the valley of the Rio Grande, which runs about north and south through the middle of New Mexico. But their missionaries were under no such limitation. Where the colonists could not exist, they could pray and teach; and very soon they began to penetrate the deserts which stretch far on either side from that narrow ribbon or colonizable land. At Zuni, far west of the river and three hundred miles from Santa Fe, the missionaries established themselves as early as 1623. Soon they had six churches in six of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" (the Zuni towns), of which the one at Chyanale is still being preserved; and in the same period they had taken foothold two hundred miles deeper yet in the desert, and built three churches among the wondrous bluff towns of the Hopi. "Down the Rio Grande there was similar activity. At the ancient pueblo of San Antonio de Senecu, now nearly obliterated, a church was founded in 1629 by Fray Antonio de Artea; and the same brave man,

in the same year, founded another at the pueblo of Nuestra Señora del Socorro—now the American town of Socorro. The church in the pueblo of Picuris, far in the northern mountains, was built before 1632 for in that year Fray Ascension de Zarala was buried in it. The church at Isleta, about in the center of New Mexico, was built before 1635. A few miles above Glorieta, one can see from the windows of a train on the Santa Fe route a large and imposing adobe ruin, whose fine walls gleam away in that enchanted sunshine. It is the old church of the pueblo of Uecoc; and those walls were reared two hundred and seventy-five years ago. The pueblo, once the largest in New Mexico, was deserted in 1840; and its great quadrangle of many storied Indian houses is in utter ruin; but above their gray mounds still tower the walls of the old church which was built before there was a Saxon in New England. You see the mud brick, as some contemptuously call the adobe, is not such a contemptible thing when braving the storms of centuries. There was a church at the pueblo of Jumbo by 1642. In 1662 Fray Garcia de San Francisco founded a church at El Paso del Norte on the present boundary line between Mexico and the United States—a dangerous frontier mission, hundreds of miles alike from the Spanish settlements in Old and New Mexico.

"The missionaries also crossed the mountains east of the Rio Grande, and established missions among the Pueblos who dwell in the edge of the great plains. Fray Gerónimo de la Liana founded the noble church at Cuaraquay in 1642; and soon after came those at Abo, Tona and Tabira (better though incorrectly known now as the Gran Quilira). The churches at Cuaraquay, Abo and Tabira are the grandest ruins in the United States, and much finer than many ruins which Americans go abroad to see. The second and larger church at Tabira was built between 1660 and 1670; and at about the same time built in the same region—though many thirty miles away—the churches at Tajique and Chilli. Acama, as you know, had a permanent missionary by 1629; and he built a church at Bieses all these, the pueblos of Zia Santa Ana, Taos, Pojague, San Juan, San Marcos, San Lazaro, San Cristobal, Alameda, Santa Cruz and Cochiti had churches by 1680. That shows something of the thoroughness of Spanish missionary work.

"Benavides Memorial. The source of much of our information about the early-day missionary explorations and settlements in New Mexico is commonly known as "Benavides Memorial." Lummis says of it: "This memorial is one of the richest of all Americana. A copy of the original, and of only one printed in 1630, and of only one page, is worth at least its weight in gold. To the student of the southwest it is as precious as to the collector of Americana an indispensable source. Benavides was an eye-witness and a part of the history-making era he records. He was an honest chronicler, though an enthusiastic—a religious promoter, as it were. The very zeal which made him risk his life and make naught of his hardships as a frontier missionary for a number of years before he came to New Mexico and build more churches there, for the conversion of the Indians, was a purely religious impulse, so far as population was optimistic, for his figures, which were of necessity mere guesses. There was a certain amount of exaggeration in the figures, and the Indian population figures were invariably inflated one or more times than they are. Less pardonable, writers than Benavides have gone much further away in their estimates, in our own day. Being this, the natural 'prospector' faith in 'mines' which never panned out, Fray Alonso is a most trustworthy witness; and by grace of his position, a most important one.

"One of the few extant copies of the original Spanish editions of



General Sherman's and General Halleck's U. S. A. headquarters in Monterey, 1837.

Benavides is in the possession of Mr. Edward E. Ayer of Chicago, the first president of the Field Museum of Natural History, a trustee of the Newberry Library, a frontier-made American who has gathered one of the noblest libraries of Americana in existence. Mrs. Ayer, in full sympathy with his passion, has set herself with devotion and patience to the translation of Benavides; and with as great modesty has given me plenary editorial authority upon her manuscript.

"Of Mrs. Ayer's translation only 300 copies are printed, hence even it is a precious and scarce volume. The original title page, translated, reads as follows: 'Memorial tander of the Order of Saint Francis, Commissary-General of the Indies, presents to His Catholic Majesty, the King Philip IV, Our Lord.'

"Made by the Father Fray Alonso de Benavides, Commissary of the Holy Office and Custodian that was of the Provinces and Conversions of New Mexico.

"In it are treated the treasures spiritual and temporal, which the Divine Majesty hath manifested in those conversions and new discoveries by means of the Priests of this Seraphic Order.

"By authority in Madrid, at the Royal Press, in the year M. DC. XXX."

NOT THE FIRST.

My reason for giving these references to the missionary work done in New Mexico is to remind the reader of the fact that the California Missions were not the first and only ones established, and also that it was because of the expeditions to New Mexico that California itself was discovered.

"As we have already seen, the earliest documents of California literature give the accounts of its discovery by Cabrillo and the later explorations of Vizcaino. Accompanying this latter navigator was a Carmelite friar, one of whom, Fray Antonio de la Ascension, wrote an account of the trip. It is to the Carmelites we owe the name Rio del Carmelo, upon which how his Majesty will be able to place his Majesty to pacify it and incorporate it into his Royal Crown and cause the Holy Gospel to be preached in it. By Father Fray Antonio de la Ascension, a Religious of the Discalced Order of Carmelites, who took part in it and as Cosmographer made a map of it."

Scribner's Sons in 1915. Bolton is the professor of American history in the University of California and has done, and is doing, more to make the Spanish sources of our history accessible to students than all other students in the past combined. Father Ascension kept a diary of the Vizcaino Expedition and made a map, but neither has been published. From the diary he wrote the account published in the "Coleccion de Documentos Inditos," VIII, pages 539-574. The original manuscript is in the Biblioteca Nacional, in Madrid. It devotes, says Bolton, "only brief space to the events of the voyage, but elaborates the description of the country and gives extensive space to recommendations regarding the occupation of California." Between 1682 and 1620 the expeditions of Onate and Turbi to the gulf had given rise to the notion that California was an island instead of a peninsula. This theory Father Ascension accepts in his narrative. The Relation Breve, therefore, may be regarded as representing two distinct periods. The narrative of the voyage is an authentic though brief account of the events; the insular theory represents the result of developments subsequent to 1602, while the recommendations illustrate the ideas held in 1620 regarding the colonization of California.

FROM BOLTON.

The following are quotations from Bolton's translation, and from them two things will be especially noted; viz: that the two Californias are constantly spoken of—Baja (Lower) and Alta (Higher) as one realm, and that the ideas of the time supposed them to be an island, with the mythical "Strait of Amam" connecting the Atlantic ocean with the "Mediterranean Sea of California."

"A brief report in which is given information of the Discovery which was made in New Spain, in the South Sea, from the Port of Acapulco to a point beyond Cape Mendocino; containing an Account of the Riches, the Temperate Climate, and the Advantages of the Realm of the Californias, and setting forth how his Majesty will be able to place his Majesty to pacify it and incorporate it into his Royal Crown and cause the Holy Gospel to be preached in it. By Father Fray Antonio de la Ascension, a Religious of the Discalced Order of Carmelites, who took part in it and as Cosmographer made a map of it."

"After we left the port of San Diego we discovered many islands placed in a line, one behind another. Most of them were inhabited by many friendly Indians, who have trade and commerce with those of the mainland. It may be that they are vassals of a petty king who came with his sons from the mainland in a canoe with eight oarsmen to see us and to invite us to go to his land, saying that he would entertain us and provide us with anything which we needed and he possessed. He said that he came to see us on account of what the inhabitants of these islands had reported to him. There are many kinds of people in this land, so many that the petty king, seeing there were no women on the ships, offered by signs to give every one ten women a piece if they would all go to his land, which shows how thickly populated it all is. And besides all apod, day and night, they made many bonfires, the sign in use among them to call people to their land. Since there was no convenient port where the ships could be secure in the country whence this petty king came, they accepted of his invitation was deferred until their return voyage.

"Whereupon we went forward with our voyage, and at the end of some days arrived at a fine port, which was named Monterey. It is in latitude 37 degrees, in the same climate and latitude of Seville. This is where the ships coming from the Philippines to New Spain come to reconnoitre. It is a good harbor, well sheltered, and supplied with water, wood and good timber, both for masts and shipbuilding, such as pines, live oaks and great white oaks, large frondose, and many black poplars on the banks of a river that near by enters the sea and was named the Carmelo. In climate, birds and game, in variety of animals and trees, in everything it is essentially like our Old Spain. When the ships from China arrive at this place they have already sailed four months and they come in need of repairs, which in this harbor they can make very well and with perfect convenience; therefore it would be a very good thing for the Spaniards to settle this port for the assistance of navigators and to undertake the conversion to our Holy Faith of those Indians, who are numerous, docile and friendly. And from here they might trade and traffic with the people of China and Japan, opportunity for

that being favorable because of Propinquity. "The land of this country is very fertile and has good pastures and forests, and fine hunting and fowling. Among the animals there are large, fierce bears, and other animals called skins, from which they make elk-leather jackets, and others of the size of young bulls, shaped and formed like deer, with thick, large horns. There were many Castilian roses here. There are pretty ponds of fresh water. The mountains near this port were covered with snow and that was on Christmas day. On the beach was a dead whale and at night some bears came to feed on it.

"There are many fish here, and a great variety of mollusks among the rocks; among them there were certain bivalves, or large shells, fastened to the lowest rocks, and others of the size of young bulls, shaped and formed like deer, with thick, large horns. There were many Castilian roses here. There are pretty ponds of fresh water. The mountains near this port were covered with snow and that was on Christmas day. On the beach was a dead whale and at night some bears came to feed on it.

"Father Ascension then goes on to make recommendations as to the methods to be observed in subduing and settling the realm of the Californias, and he closes his "recommendations" as follows:

"Our very Catholic and most Christian King Philip, king of Spain and supreme emperor of the Western Indies, by reason of his sovereign rule he exercises over them, is obliged in conscience and in justice, and by human and divine law, to procure the conversion of all the Indians of the Western Indies, the obligation being greater toward those realms already known and discovered, as is now the realm of the Californias, which has been treated of here, since it is already known and discovered, and the people in it are known, and since it is known how apt and inclined they are to receive our holy Catholic Faith, and here we have discussed the manner by which his

Majesty will be able at very little cost to send people to pacify this realm and to preach the Gospel to the natives, to convert them to our holy faith.

"The obligation of his Majesty to hasten to the conversion of these lands, devoting to it all care, solicitude and diligence, can be of a great expense to his royal estate, treated of by the Bishop of Chiapa, Don Fray Bartolome de las Casas, in a book entitled 'A Treatise proving the Christian empire and universal principate which the monarchs of Castile and Leon hold over the Indies,' to which I refer in the treatise cited, paragraph I. This being granted, I do not know what his Majesty can have in his conscience for delaying so long to send ministers of the Gospel to this realm of the Californias. By coming to their aid, consequence will be satisfied and obligation fulfilled. It can be done with ease and little cost, and the result will be the winning of so many souls for God, while to his Majesty will follow increased rewards in heaven, and the lordship over a new world and infinite riches. May God our Lord dispose his mind so to lend aid as will please Him best. Amen."

CHAPTER III

In spite of the fervent and zealous appeals of the good father, Alta California was not to be either Christianized or colonized for many years yet to come. Baja California, however, was to receive considerable attention. It was partially colonized and Christianized by the irresistible zeal of Fathers Kino and Salvatierra, of the Society of Jesus Order, whose stories have never been surpassed for devotion and energy to a great cause. Their work was continued by other Jesuits until 1697, when the first mission of Loveto was founded, in 1701, when that of Santa Maria was established, there was a chain of missions eighteen in number reaching up well toward Alta California, which began, as we are all aware, at about the latitude of the bay of San Diego. It was to establish and care for these missions of Lower California that the famous Pious Fund came into existence. From 1697 to 1747 this amounted to \$189,000, of which amount \$40,000 was subscribed by the Marquis de Villapando. The Pious Fund, in his California, was the Pious Fund. "The funds were administered by a special procurator, while under control of the colleges and other institutions of the society. They were applied solely to the propagation of the faith in California and the countries to the north. As the priests in charge of missions drew nothing for their own use, a considerable surplus had been formed when the Jesuits were expelled."

The story of this Pious Fund is one of the great romances of California, and has already made literature and in later years will do so, help in making more. To those of our day who are familiar with the many documents and reports of the Pious Fund, the story is a mystery about this fund. That it existed was fairly well known to the Spaniards when California became a part of the United States. In 1851 the state senate endeavored to find out something definite about it. They were ignorant however, of the existence of certain reports on the fund, not known to all students, and this led to a discouraging report, though there was no doubt that the fund ought to exist somewhere. It was to the energetic researches of Hon. John T. Doyle, who resided at Menlo Park, that the discovery and recovery to the Catholic church of California was due. I had the pleasure of hearing the story of the Pious Fund as we sat together in his fine library at Menlo Park. Late in 1853 Mr. Doyle was associated with Hon. Eugene Caserio in prosecuting before the United States Land Commission a petition of the Rt. Rev. Joseph A. Alemany, Bishop of Monterey, for the confirmation of the title of the Catholic church of California to the church edifices, cemeteries, mission buildings, orchards, vineyards, etc. of the old missions. Now I tell Mr. Doyle tell his own story: "One day he brought to me a small package of papers he had found in one of the chambers of the Pious Fund, they appeared to relate to the missing Pious Fund. He desired me to look them over carefully and see if there was any justification or basis for a claim against the United States for the recovery of any of that fund.

(Continued Next Sunday)

GOSSIP FROM CALIFORNIA WEEKLIES

"Flu" Mask Camouflage

What's in a name? Everything—in these days of flu masks. For everybody is camouflaged nowadays and it's hard telling one from another. You may pass your wife or best girl on the street. The fellow who carries your I. O. U. may walk right by you, which is but another proof that it's an ill wind that blows no good. Gallant young chaps are tipping their hats to masked damsels whom they think they recognize and on the cars there's many an apology of, "Oh, excuse me, but I thought you were some one else." Some have started the practice of pinning their personal cards on their coat lapels, but really, it isn't necessary in every case. Who could mistake Judge Graham's hirsute adornment protruding gauge? You could pick him in a crowd, couldn't you? And Andy Gallagher, towering above the average mortal on Market street, could be told from the sides of a facial covering of white from the rest. Then there's Alfred Hertz, leader of the San Francisco Symphony. Even the most full-grown mask would not conceal all of his luxurious black beard. Sam Shortridge might cover his features with gauze, but his famous index finger would disclose his identity and he could not remain long in hiding behind the folds of an influenza mask. Imagine big Chief of Police White being recognized by his stature inspite of a mask or of a Ty Krilling being mistaken for Jim Sloan, the

big man of the supervisors' clerical staff.

"Billy" McCarthy's familiar smile might be concealed by a mask, but to establish his identity he would have only to lift his chin and display his faultlessly brushed hair. And likewise could Judge Coffey proclaim himself by raising his hat, for his pure white hair is too familiar for any mistake. Maury Raphael, Tax Collector Bryan's chief deputy, could not hide his identity, even with a mask, while he wore his heavy tortoise rimmed spectacles, the same marks that might help to distinguish Percy V. Long. But for the most part, people come and go these days with their identity hidden from one another behind the masks of gauze.—The Wasp.

Where Are Dilly-Dalliers?

Where are the dilly-dalliers of yesteryears? The only people who are not bolt upright, trying to make both ends of the year meet so that they can cram in all their jobs are the people who have succumbed to the epidemic. They, of course, are prone upon their beds. The rest of the world is bestirring itself in their service, and in the inventory of the overworked one finds the names of many who used to illumine the gilded roster of the leisurely-leisure class. If there is a leisure class today it is not obvious to the penetrating glance of the most determined seeker after that once thickly populated group. Just frequent the places where they

were once wont to foegather, and satisfy yourself that they are all-hustling on the job. Go into any of the sets within acts, where society women live and have their being, and you will find that their calendars are just as crowded as the most heavily laden days of the working class.

Making gauze masks, nursing in the hospitals, keeping the Red Cross work for the men at the front moving, keeping the quota of work for the various Red Cross auxiliaries up to the required standard, these and a thousand other tasks are expedited with a courage and a skill which no one suspected was latent in the "cushioned" class—least of all some of those who had long leaned upon those cushions and had no idea that there was any buckram in their spines.

Out at the emergency hospitals one finds girls who have always led a limousine life—they are doing all the difficult, disagreeable things connected with nursing in the soldier-like way of young Spartans. They are driving their cars at all hours of the day and night on emergency calls. One never sees orchids and trappings in the cars of the patrolling these days—they are unadorned and ready for any tenant who needs to be taken to a hospital or to a convalescent home.

If anything besides the war were needed to convince the world that society could furnish its full quota of useful people, it has been the "flu"—heaven forfend sending us an epidemic just to prove what should already have been self-evident to most people—but the fact remains that the epidemic has given us a chance to put two and two

together and prove that this class adds up right.—News Letter

Masks and Mistakes

Many funny things (as well as sad ones) happen these days. For example, at the luncheon hour last other day at a club which is the fashionable club of society women, the wife of a prominent physician went up to another woman, put her arm around her and said, "I didn't know you at first in your mask."

"Are you sure you know me now?" answered the other dame en masque and dropped her gauze protector.

She was the lady who had preceded her to the altar as the wife of said physician—and of course the bystanders lost nothing of the effect!

Here is another. Miss Anne Peters came into the Palm Court of the Palace for luncheon with a group of friends. Instead of the conventional face protector she was swathed in a la daughter of the Harlem in folds of blue chiffon veiling, with nothing but her eyes showing above the filmy floating veil.

A young French officer who was standing in the corridor asked one of the newspaper boys as she passed, "Is that the widow of the Turkish Consul?" Of course Miss Peters went on to her luncheon unaware of the identification tag which had thus been placed upon her.

part of the earth.

Below the eyes and just over the alighting shadow upon faces of the fair when the "Flu" came along and demanded more thickness than transparent mesh gives—but thick or thin, it is now demonstrated that it is distinctly becoming to many, and the mode will doubtless be given real impetus the moment women get down to the "serious" business of caring about their appearance.—News Letter.

Scouts Earn Their Masks

The other day three teen-boys were trudging home after a long day of doing things for the war and other people and they way led them past the Red Cross eye clinic and the Red Cross eye clinic. Here they saw Miss Grey, the supervisor, looking with consternation at big packing case on a truck deserted by its driver, which she knew was gauze and which had to be used in the evening for a rush order of influenza masks, in fact there was a line of people in the hall clamoring for gauze at that very minute and not a scrap to give them.

"True to their creed, the Scouts offered to help, and did help, getting the case down and into the house. In a few minutes they appeared at the front door, asking if they could do some more work and earn some masks. Miss Grey asked one boy who he wanted them for and he said, "For my father and mother." So he earned his reward and went home happy.—Berkeley Courier.

EDICT HITS ACTORS HARD

He left home the other evening to spend a few hours downtown. He thought he would see a good show and went to his favorite theater. Darkness greeted him. He laughed and looked toward a movie house. Glom pervaded the atmosphere. Still lighthearted but not so confident he wended his way to another place of amusement. Stygian blackness was its chief characteristic. He strode out to the edge of the sidewalk and with an appeal to the heavens said "Blast the Kaiser," or even stronger words.

Until the last week few have noticed what an important niche the play houses and the theaters fill in our lives. Many things are just taken for granted and the show place is one of them. We only notice and appreciate them when they are absent. And from all accounts they will cease to exist for another three weeks.

The Board of Health in its war upon the ravages of influenza has laid a ban on all places where the public congregates, except out of doors, where only masked ones may gather. I was a picnic picnic picnic to ask of the actor folk and theatrical proprietors, but they bowed to the mandate without a murmur and were foremost among those who worked for the alleviation of their fellow man.

Few have taken into account the distress and privation that this order has caused among thespians. Always first with a benefit for any

worthy enterprise or charity, they are now, in the hour of their worst performance, cut off from a benefit performance on account of the edict that has helped to stamp out the epidemic.

The hardest hit are the actors. While many of them are well paid, yet when their expenses are taken into consideration also the fact that many of the year they are idle, they do not receive princely salaries, and they live well and save not much money. So when the mandate went forth shutting them from their livelihood they suffered. On top of this, many have fallen victim to the disease that robbed them of their wages and increased their monetary burden by hospital and doctor bills. The more fortunate, who the drama have had the hand in the pocket and disbursed cheer and comfort, but the drain is great.

Involved with the actors in this misfortune are the ticket sellers, the theatrical mechanics, the musicians, the ushers and a host of others that go to make up the staff of a well regulated playhouse. Their expenses increased but their income has vanished.—The Wasp.

Now comes the fuel administration declaring that it did not instruct apartment house owners not to start fires until November 1. Now, who on earth could have started this little rumorm? One guess. You're right.

ARTISTS AND ART EXHIBITS

By LAURA BRIDE POWERS

Oakland Art Gallery to reopen when the quarantine is lifted, with a collection of paintings—many of them new—that will establish the municipal gallery as one of the high lights in the artistic survey of America. Many of these have come into the possession of Oakland through the public spirit of Dr. William S. Porter, Dr. Thomas H. Winslow and other good citizens. Worth Ryder, director.

Palace of Fine Arts, closed during quarantine. J. Nilsen Laurvik, director.

Alma de Breuille Spreckels' loan exhibition of Auguste Rodin's sculpture. Brangyn's murals.

Permanent exhibition of Greek casts, gift of Greece, at the San Francisco Art Association, north galleries.

Phoebe A. Hearst's loan exhibition, occupying twelve galleries, including paintings, miniatures, etchings, engravings, tapestries, rugs, furniture, objects d'art and textiles.

Among the paintings are examples of Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Troyon, Harpigny, of the Barbizon group, Detaille, Fromentin, Isabey, Lameret, Lepine, Carl Marr, Van Loo, Monet and Verelshagin.

Among the etchings and engravings are examples of Rembrandt, Durer, Meryon, Hollar, Holbein, Leyden, Carl Marr, Salvator Rosa, Goya, Renoir, Rubens, Whistler and Henry Wall.

Exhibition of William Penhallow Henderson's paintings and pastels.

North galleries, showing examples of Pissarro, Georges, Constant, Schreyer, Jules, and several American artists including Emil Carlsen, William Keith and Arthur Matthews.

Hungarian collection of paintings and drawings, south galleries, including For and Berenyi, two ultra-moderns.

Avel Gallen-Kallela, Finnish painter—Retrospective exhibition, south galleries.

Color drawings by Auguste Rodin, V. du Mas, and Valentine de Saint Point, north galleries.

Exhibition of "Flammarion Weavers," Tolerton Print Rooms, 510 Sutter street.

Etchings and colored wood-blocks by J. O. Nordfeldt, Tolerton Print Rooms.

Sketches by Martha Walter, Helgeson Gallery, 345 Sutter street.

Renaissance of Oakland Art Gallery

When the golden days grow calm again and we cease to consider poor devils of sneezers with the Boches—and that's the superlative anathema—a thousand beautiful things are lingering in the wings to send our weighted souls into rhythms of song.

Never does life glow so gloriously as after the dark of a cruel war.

And among the thousand things ahead to lift us again into the sunshine of God's smile are the beautiful things that are garnered in

our own little Art Gallery by the side of the blue lake.

Of course the gallery is closed to visitors, and will be until the health officer waves his stick, but I know the director, and he let me in; to be exact, he let us in, Dr. Thomas H. Winslow and yours truly—for the occultist, connoisseur and devotee was billed to help Worth Ryder hang his etchings for the reopening of the gallery. Now, that's a test of love, for hanging pictures is no pastime, as any man will agree who has helped his wife hang the half-dozen pictures that constitute the family's possessions.

The gallery walls have undergone a marvelous renaissance under the stroke of Worth Ryder, the middle gallery, where the etchings are to hang, being treated with a deep blue and purple wash, with a glint of gold in the mold. Just the right background for the black and whites, and, by the way, there are a number of new examples of distinguished creators, notably two new Auerbach Levis that have been seen before, but that were not a part of the Oakland collection.

These have been given to the gallery by Dr. Winslow, as well as a superb example of Max Klinger. Another valuable acquisition is George Bellows' "Wrestlers," one of his master strokes of modeling and characterization. So, too, is Henry Wolf represented—a portrait of a girl, wistful, delicate, understanding.

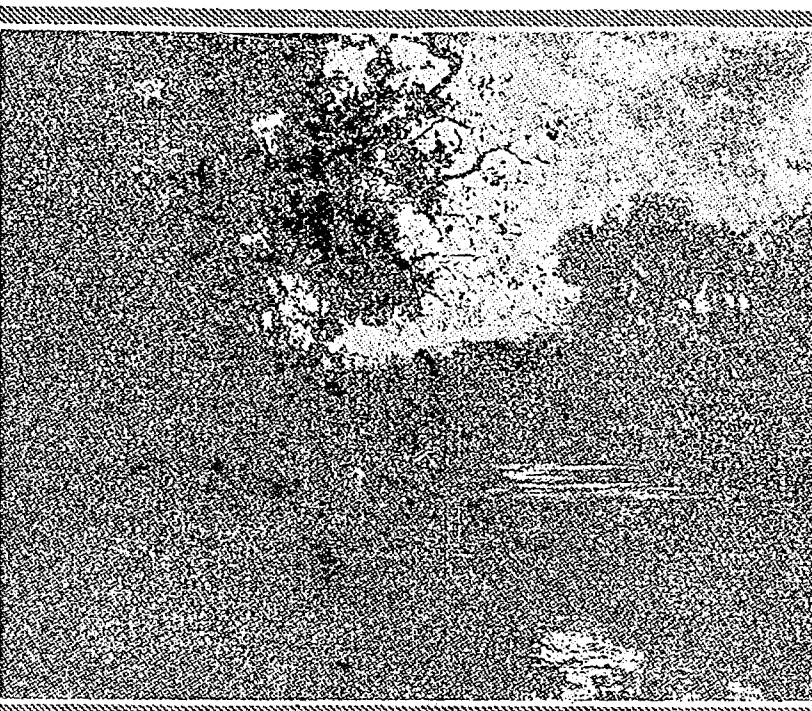
Indeed, the collection is one of the most eloquent indices of the refinement of taste of the art-loving of Oakland's populace. And, incidentally, a tribute to the discrimination of its progenitor, Robert Harsh, under the patronage of the Father of the Oakland Gallery, Dr. William S. Porter.

With the collection of etchings that now hangs in the new blue room, Oakland takes her place among the cities that "belong." It is significant that the artistic status of communities is rated by their attitude toward etchings. It is the yardstick, so to speak, of artistic consciousness.

The opening of the gallery, when masks—those beneficent abominations of troublous days—are considered to the flames, and a new "in our own" will reveal a number of interesting canvases that are now to the gallery by the lake. And these that are not new will take on a new aspect from their happy environment.

The inner gallery has been treated to a gold, brown and red wash that brings out the deep tones of the canvases hanging there, many of the best things in the Russian collection of international fame finding their home here—their final home, thanks to Dr.

"REFLECTIONS"—a lyric concept by William Keith, whose fame grows with the years. The canvas of the beloved Californian has recently been incorporated in the W. T. Cresmer collection of American painters, in the goodly company of George Inness, Ralph Blakelock, Francis Murphy, T. H. Twachtman, Frederick Frieseke, Paul Dougherty and other worthy academicians.



Porter and his friends.

That Worth Ryder has accomplished wonders with his trusty little paint brush on the uncompromising walls of the gallery goes without saying. Again that is love. Directors of galleries are not prone to swinging paint brushes upon dead walls. But that's the spirit that has kept the gallery alive during the long lean days when defeat glared down upon it from every pane in the white skylight.

But there was the medical president of the Art Association and a half-dozen other devotees who stood to until the evil days were passed, thanks to the commissioners and his honor the mayor, who voted the gallery the meager sum of \$1200—enough, however, to maintain the sanctuary wherein men and women may come to refresh their souls in the heat and burden of the day.

How fine that we have won! And yet how trivial our achievement in the face of the fact that Paris, bombed by the super-guns and rained upon by airplanes, with a thousand aches in her heart, or-

ganized her Salon in the Little Palace, just as if all were well on the Seine.

With them the spirit of art is unconquerable, even as is their spirit of war. But is not the spirit of one the essence of the spirit of the other?

Nordfeldt Shows Interesting Work

Influences, go around to the Tolerton Galleries and spent a quarter of an hour with the colored block-prints of J. O. Nordfeldt and the world will hold a different hue.

He has a delicious sense of humor. Note "The Art Student"—an intense, be-smudged, damocles with bobbed hair, and O, so modern, viewing her work with the professional squint. And the "Portuguese Fisherman" and "Possession." There are others that would strike your fancy if you are possessed of a color sense, and an intelligent layman's understanding. They make no intellectual demands, which does not mean that their conception and execution did not call for intellectual activity and professional

skill. They are a delight in their quaint, primitive execution, and I would walk them through the streets to stimulate smiles were they mine to commandeer.

But it is his etchings upon which Mr. Nordfeldt bases his serious claims to a place of distinction in art production.

His "Jew of Tangiers" is as fine a bit of characterization in line as has come into our ken. "A MacDougal Street Shop" would alone win a place for its author. But he is not so happy in "Telegraph Hill." He misses the spirit of the "Telegraph Hill" of Wallace Irwin's and his own loss. Perhaps a longer acquaintance with it may develop a closer understanding of its soul. And we may have another translation through the Nordfeldt media. I am convinced he could find it, if he conceived it as we know it. No technical limitation, but an inadequate acquaintance.

Mr. Nordfeldt is in San Francisco at the request of the government, in charge of the camouflage department of the shipyards.

Would he tell us, if we cross our hearts not to tell, what the plan is that he and his confreres are following with the ships that go down to the sea?

There are those among us—good Americans at that—who are wondering "Who's looney now?"

The California School of Fine Arts announces a new course in interior decoration, opening the 16th of October. Modern ideas for color schemes and arrangements will be studied and practical methods of putting materials together to the best advantage will be included in the problems. Students may enroll at any time. Other classes in drawing, painting, sculpture, design, crafts and commercial art in both day and night schools are going on full speed ahead. For further particulars apply to L. F. Randolph, director of the school. Telephone Douglas 863.

Czecho-Slovak Art Exhibition

The Boston City Club has just placed on exhibition for two weeks in its gallery a collection of etchings, lithographs, posters, costumes, embroideries, pottery, etc., by Czecho-Slovak artists.

It is a trifle over a month since the United States recognized the national council of the Czecho-Slovak, who are the newest of the entente allies in the field. As such, says the Boston Transcript, it is our duty and pleasure to learn all we can about them, and this little exhibition at the Boston City Club gives perhaps the first opportunity

to become familiar with their art productions. As the most important part of the Czech race are the Bohemians, the headquarters of their art output is Prague, and possibly the most interesting feature of the collection here is that of a group of etchings of that wonderful picturesque old city made by Mr. Jiranek.

The artist has done full justice to its historical aspects, and there is no doubt that these are intensely effective. The glimpses of the skyline as seen from the river, with the towers of palace, monasteries, churches, town hall, dominating the mass of buildings, are fascinating.

There are also numerous lithographs, posters, postcards, and other prints of Bohemian origin, including some of the series of posters addressed to the patriotism of the Czechs of America, which were designed by Mr. Vojtech Preslig, the head of the graphic arts department of the Wentworth Institute, Boston, and which have been seen at the Boston public library. The arrangement of the entire exhibition is due to Mr. Preslig, a Bohemian artist from Prague.

The pottery, costumes, embroideries, etc., are displayed in a couple of showcases. Here are interesting examples of the peasant arts of the Czechs of the various provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, etc. There are embroidered belts, cuffs, shoulder ornaments, aprons, caps, etc., made by the peasants, each garment having the distinctive style and technique of the province in which it was made. The pottery is hand-work of the peasants also and was made for individual needs, not for commercial purposes.

Although this exhibit is limited in extent, it suffices to show that in these branches of production the Bohemians possess a national note of their own, quite distinctive and individual. Indeed, those who recall the Austrian pavilion at the St. Louis world's fair of 1904 will remember that many of the most striking of the novel exhibits housed in it were of Bohemian provenance.

The contribution of the Czechs to the art of Europe was also brilliantly illustrated in a special exhibition held in New York only a few years ago.

International Art Exhibition Plan

It is proposed to hold in New York an exhibition of the art of all the nationalities that participated in the last Fourth of July pageant. The movement is promoted by a committee composed of Paul H. Henshaw, J. Alden Weir, Thomas Hastings, Joseph Pennell, Arthur Whiting, William Mitchell

Kendall, Royal Cortissoos, Stirling Calder, Childs Hassard, Frank Holden, George F. Kunz, A. E. Galatin, Paul Dougherty and Augustus Vincent Tack—all men whom we grow to know at the Exposition.

All branches of art are to be included—painting, sculpture, architecture, music, woodcarving, weaving, lace making, metal work, etc.

The committee believes that if this project is properly carried out it would emphasize the unity of our citizenship and aid the cause of nationalism. The purpose of the show would be to make manifest the elements in our melting pot, to bring out the Old World inheritances which are enriching the New World; and in so doing to establish a variegated artistic citizenship in solidarity it has never known before. "The idea is to summon our own people, our own Slavs and Scandinavians, our own Italians and Belgians, our own Syrians and Greeks, to stand up and be counted as factors in an American civilization."

War Pictures Shown in Chicago

Besides the usual annual exhibitions at the Art Institute of Chicago during the coming year there are to be shown several collections which have a special bearing upon the war. Among these are the pictures by the soldier artists of France, and Rouillon's exhibition of drawings by the French school children, also a collection of Abbott Thayer's work in the line of protective coloring.

During the past summer have been shown the "Sky Fighters of France," pictures of battles in the air, by Lieutenant Henri Farre, observer-bombardier of the French air service.

Among the exhibitions scheduled for the coming season are the seventeenth annual exhibition of the applied arts; small bronzes by American artists collected by the National Sculpture Society; annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture; Allan Ceramio Club exhibition; annual oil exhibition; paintings by Henri Caro-Delaville and sculpture by Theodore Spicer-Simson; paintings by Louis Kronberg, Tomas Lige and the Friends of Our Native Landscape; paintings by Robert Henri and Gari Melchers; annual exhibition of works by artists of Chicago and vicinity; contemporary etchings by the Chicago Society of Etchers; works by the Art Students' League of Chicago; and the annual water-color exhibition—a rich prospect, to be sure.

What is California going to offer to warm the hearts of her people?

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

The movement for a branch here of a National Conservatory of Music does not flag. Constantly some new leading string that may ultimately attach to the bay region is undertaken and tied where it will do the most good. The newest is the plan which is developing, in the hands of Mrs. Sofia Neustadt of Oakland, and her associates, for a state festival of music next spring or summer. The plan still is in the bud, but Mrs. Neustadt hopes soon to begin bringing it to fruition. She carries in her work the authority of the California Federation of Music Clubs, which named her chairman of the festival section, and hence, in a way, of the National Federation of Music Clubs, with which it affiliates.

The upset of arrangements musical by the influenza epidemic has somewhat stalled the preparation for the festival, but not by any means, finally so. Nor is it definitely decided as yet where it will be held, nor in detail, its nature, beyond that it is intended to continue for at least two days, and that various types of music will be represented. The chaotic condition of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, the co-operation of which it is hoped to enlist, contribute to the indefiniteness of the announcement.

As to the time much will depend upon the holding of the conventions of the State Federation of Musical Clubs and of the Music Teachers' Association. The latter is announced for June; the former is not yet set. Between these two conventions Mrs. Neustadt hopes to sandwich the festival. The National Music Teachers' Association biennial convention will be held this year at Detroit, and a later date than that of the state convention will be impracticable because so many from the latter will leave immediately afterward for the east.

The National Conservatory of Music project still rests in the United States Senate where, naturally, it has to cover its time when the pressing business of war and reconstruction will admit. But Mrs. Neustadt believes preparation for the campaign to secure a branch of the conservatory for the bay region cannot be too soon commenced or too ardently conducted. The state festival which is proposed, she hopes, will serve to focus national musical attention upon California, and especially upon the bay district if the festival can be secured for here, and hence be another assistance in the greater objective.

Still, Mrs. Neustadt and her associates are hoping that the festival can be made of notable importance in itself. Held during the summer, it from the start. It must be a real musical festival in every sense of the word, she insists. That it may become a permanent fixture is another detail of the design. For this reason special pains will be taken in its arrangements to assure the possibility of annual repetition and both artistic and

financial success. It is believed the bay region affords ample talent untapped in the initial festival. Perhaps those of later years may take advantage of soloists at least whose tours bring them timely here or who may be persuaded to come.

Ganz Is to Come Here November 20

It becomes possible to state that there will be no postponement of the Rudolph Ganz piano recitals about the bay, the local appearance of the noted Swiss musician promising to open the Oakland concert season. Ganz is to play here November 20. He is programmed as well for two recitals at San Francisco and one at Stanford University. His coast tour is under the management of Frank W. Healy.

It is one of the innumerable disappointments of the war that brings Ganz here at this time. He had intended spending his summer vacation, now passed, in making a tour of his native country, Switzerland, giving recitals and following this with a final appearance in Paris as soloist in a special concert to be given there by the Symphony Orchestra of the Societe des Concerts du Conservatoire, the invitation of which is an honor of high degree to any recipient. This is the organization which has since come to America and is to play for Oakland music lovers later in the season.

When Ganz was about ready to depart certain governmental technicalities and restrictions intervened and defeated his aims, much to his personal disappointment. Instead he went to the Maine woods where he spent the summer in practice and composition for sixteen hours a day in preparation for the American tour he has since commenced.

Ganz programs are characterized by wide variety, Chopin, MacDowell, Debussy being among the favored contributors.

Washington Tells of New Departure

A national musical organization, different from the National Conservatory of Music, of which mention elsewhere is made on this page, is announced in press despatches which have arrived during the week. Washington papers giving fuller details of the plan are awaited with interest.

It is proposed that the organization, to be located at the national capital, shall take rank with the Metropolitan Opera Company and the "Chicago Opera Company." A "Community Theater" is to be constructed especially for the organization. Plans for the creation of the organization, according to an announcement of the War Camp Community Service, which is largely responsible for their genesis, are well under way.

The immediate details of the venture were arranged by M. Ed-

ward Albion, the noted tenor. A chorus already is being trained by Peter Dykema and Professor Christian of the Washington College of Music is organizing an orchestra.

Some of Program Dates That Are Sure

Here are some of the dates that begin, apparently, to be fixtures in our much disarranged about-the-bay schedule:

November 20, Rudolph Ganz, pianist; week of November 24, Eddy Brown, violinist; November 26, Chamber Music Society.

First week in December, Paris Symphony Orchestra; December 10 and first week in January, Shavitsky-Samoylov Ben trio.

Week of January 12, Lucy Gates, coloratura soprano; January 28, Yvette Guilbert, chansons singer.

February 9, Josef Hofman, pianist; February 18, Josef Rosenblatt, cantor tenor; February 23 and March 2, Max Rosen, violinist.

March, Anna Case, May Peterson, Leopold Godowsky.

April, Louis Graveure; Florence Macbeth, Rose and Otilie Sopro.

May, Hypolite Lazaro and Sophie Braslau.

Personal Notes of Local Musicians

The recent passing of Miss Agnes Sievers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Sievers of Chabot Road, a victim of influenza, has been keenly regretted in musical circles on this side of the bay. The absence of her charming personality would have assured this alone, but in addition has been the sadness that so talented a young person should be taken away. Miss Sievers' first operatic appearance was made some seven or eight years ago when the Bevan Opera Company was singing at Idora Park and she won instant commendation from those who listened to her. Since then she had appeared frequently in various companies and in concert recitals and added constantly to her laurels.

The choral class of Louise Nelson is to be resumed as soon as the lifting of the influenza ban will permit. The class will meet in Jenny Lind Hall, on Telegraph avenue, and applications meanwhile are being received by Miss Nelson at Room 7, the Bacon building. The class is conducted without charge to those attending. It is expected that similar classes will be opened in the near future across the bay.

Mrs. Sophia Neustadt of Oakland has been nominated for the presidency of the State Music Teachers' Association, the election of which is to be held early next summer. Her nomination promises the bringing of the direction of this busy organization to the bay region. Mr. Conant of San Diego, a musician of generally recognized ability, is the president now.

Julius Rehn Waybur, secretary of the Berkeley Musical Association,

WHAT WOMEN ASK IN NATION'S MUSIC

Eight principles upon which community musical education in this country may well find solid foundation recently have been enunciated by Mrs. David Allen Campbell, chairman of the community department of the National Council of Women. They are worth repeating here where we are now, under the special leadership of the State Federation of Music Clubs, developing a new musical community consciousness of our own:

We believe that music is a necessity, not a luxury.

We believe that every child has an inherent right to a musical education.

We believe that patriotism is developed through music.

We believe that the spirit of comradeship, regardless of race or creed, is induced by music.

We believe that music is the most useful medium in constructive work in a community.

We believe that music tends to encourage a higher form of citizenship.

We believe that music is a powerful curative for mental, moral and physical ailments.

We believe these plans should be put into active operation at this time, while the destruction is going on abroad, to help maintain the courage and hope of the nation.

Embryo Warriors Are to Learn Songs

A two-day conference held last week at the University of California is expected to be productive of much of value in the musical element of the American military organization. One is apt to forget in the midst of the great guns and telegraphic reports thereof, that martial music still plays its part in warfare, but the university musical authorities and those associated with them have not overlooked that fact.

Professor Arthur Farwell, head of the music department, called the conference. Among others participating were J. B. Williams of San Francisco, Pacific division director for the War Department commission on training camp singing; Lieutenant Walter B. Whitlesey, personal adjutant at Stanford University; Dr. Charles Haseman, University of Nevada, and Frederick Schorch, St. Mary's College.

Director Williams is regularly stationed at Camp Green. Just now he is engaged in a tour of student training camps developing with the men in charge the training camp singing idea. This is a specialized development

of the community singing movement, which suddenly seems to have acquired a new hold on the public imagination from coast to coast. Locally it is proposed to teach soldier songs to the 2000 men in training at the University of California, as well as those at St. Mary's College, at the Technical high school and elsewhere.

Lucy Gates Helps in Interesting Revival

Lucy Gates, the noted operatic soprano, who is to appear in concert recital during the season in Oakland in the teachers' artist series, has been assisting in the success at New York City of a revival of no little interest. Sydney Rosenfeld has adapted into English "La Serba Padrona," a two-act intermezzo by Giovanni Battista Pergolesi, and its revival under Henry Hadley's baton at the Park Theatre was acclaimed in no uncertain words of praise by Gotham critics.

This diverting piece is perhaps the oldest of all genuine comic operas, opera bouffe, but is said to be still quite acceptable to a modern audience. It was originally produced at Naples in 1733, the composition of a boy of 22. The play revolves about the wiles employed by Serpina, a maid-servant, to win the hand of her master, Dr. Pandolfo. Serpina is sung by Lucy Gates. Dr. Pandolfo was our dear old David Bispham, who, one New York first-nighter says, "albeit he sometimes forgot his lines, sang and acted the part with unctious and lavished upon it his finely polished art."

Carl Formes, whom about-the-bay opera lovers will immediately recall, is a member of the company at the Park Theatre.

Baltimore Keeping Up Its Proud Record

In his interesting recent message to the Baltimore city council, Mayor Preston pointed out that a progressive municipal government should look after the aesthetic as well as the physical development of the city; that during the past seven years Baltimore has been the pioneer in many musical movements, and might well be said to be the cradle of municipal music. Baltimore has led among cities of the country with its Municipal Anthem; it was the first to establish a municipal band; the first to have outdoor community singing; and the first city to have an orchestra of true symphonic dimensions, under exclusive municipal administration and at the public expense.

The Baltimore Municipal Band (thirty-five musicians) is in existence for sixteen weeks during the summer months. The expense of these city concerts for the season 1917 was \$12,324.31, of which the musicians were paid \$10,023. Together with the concerts given by

the Municipal Band, there are occasions of open air community singing, and at some of these events as many as 50,000 persons have gathered in a single time.

The municipality established a symphony orchestra as an experiment. The object was to provide high grade orchestral music at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$1 for box seats. The popular support exhibited by the community was such as to surpass even the most sanguine expectations. The concerts are monthly and take place at the Lyric Theatre, which is packed to the doors at each of these events. The orchestra has presented many works by American composers, and at its concerts have appeared such soloists as Mabel Garrison, Sophie Braslau, Lucy Gates, Marcelle Craft, Paul Althouse, Reinhold Verrenrath, Ethel Leginska, Ernest Hutcheson, Arthur Shattuck, Irma Seydel, Frank Gittelsohn, Elias Breckin, etc.

Closing the musical part of Mayor Preston's message is this passage:

"The lead of Baltimore in its act of providing community concerts for the entertainment and wholesome recreation of the people not only attracts widespread attention, but the success of her undertaking in winning other cities to fall in line. It should be a source of gratification to learn that Pittsburg, after a study of the Baltimore plan, is about to follow in its wake. Inquiries have also been received from Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis."

Edith Mason in Washington Opera

Edith Mason, favorite of Tivoli and Idora Park days, and the delightful Little Japanese, Tamaki Miura, head the La Scala Grand Opera Company which, at Washington, is awaiting permission to open the season it had planned to launch last Monday. Conditions are said to be rapidly improving at the national capital and it is expected the company will make its debut there either next week or the week following.

The company has been organized by Pacific Coast impresarios, managed by a Pacific Coast executive and financed by Pacific Coast capital. A transcontinental tour is intended, with week stands in a series of important cities. It is expected the La Scalias will reach the Pacific Coast some time in the spring, and that appearances here will be foretold in announcements soon to be made.

Max Rosen Suffers From "Flu" and Melody

There is a certain hotel not far from one of New York's leading concert halls that for some reason or other appeals particularly to musicians. In former seasons it has been frequented greatly by pianists, but this season it seems to be the

violinists' retreat, and there, if one listened carefully, on neighboring floors could be heard the Aueresque strains of the violinists, Max Rosen, Toscha Seidel and Eddy Brown. In fact, the first named young violin wonder, occupied the rooms directly underneath his gifted fellow artists Seidel, who is a very industrious worker.

Confined to his bed by an attack of the prevalent influenza, Max Rosen was forced to listen by the hour to his colleague's practicing. "When I get well," said Max, "I'll set even. I'll hire the room above him and play his whole program over until he cries for help."

Music Notes From Far and Near

An interesting bit of news for the lovers of music on the coast and the friends of Fernanda Pratt comes from the well known and gifted contralto who now goes by the professional name of Doria Fernanda, will join the forces of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, which will visit San Francisco during February.

Miss Pratt will open her contract with the company in Quebec, Canada, on October 21st, and it is said, will take several leading roles. Fernanda Pratt is well known to Sacramentoans who will have a happy memory of her appearances in that city under the auspices of the Saturday Club some seasons ago. She recently has been heard with considerable success both in opera and concert performances in the east.

Eric Delmarter, assistant conductor of the Chicago orchestra, who will make Frederick Stock's place for the present, has invited Nikolai Sokoloff to conduct the concert which the Chicago orchestra will give in Cleveland on October 20, and Mr. Sokoloff, who is in Cleveland organizing a new symphony orchestra for that city, has accepted. Guomar Novaes will be the soloist. The Chicago management has also invited Mr. Sokoloff to conduct a pair of concerts in Chicago on November 1 and 2, and he will do so. Sokoloff was formerly leader of the San Francisco Philharmonic. Since then he has been playing in the war camps in France.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of Inez Barbour, the soprano, to Henry Hadley, the noted American composer. The wedding took place on September 2 at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York. Hadley is now engaged as conductor of the Society of American Singers at the Emerson theater in New York. He was formerly conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

"In these years of war," says Henry T. Finch, "there is no way of waving the musical flag of Americanism so patriotically as by the singing of MacDowell's songs and the playing of his piano and orchestral pieces."

TRIBUNE'S PAGE FOR YOUNGER FOLK

School Children Express Their Views Written for The Tribune

Jefferson School War Garden

The United States government has asked the people of the United States to use what ground they have for planting gardens of their own, and thus save the food that the farmers raise to feed our allies and our soldiers, because so many thousands of our boys have been sent "over there," they need good food to keep them well and strong.

We don't want our boys "over there" to say that we have plenty while they are doing without. We want them to feel that the homefolks are doing their part in this great war for democracy.

The teachers and pupils of the Jefferson school responded to this call of the government and started a war garden, the products from which will be sold for home consumption.

The boys dug the ground, took out the rocks, and made beds for various vegetables. Corn, beans, peas, carrots, tomatoes, peppers, parsnips, squash, radishes, onions, potatoes, rhubarb and beans were sown.

The seeds cost \$1.50. We have taken in \$3.40, which will go for more seeds. Mr. Cross from Jackson's Furniture Co. came to see the Jefferson school war garden and showed us two beautiful cups, one of which will be given to the school that has the best war garden, and the other one to the school that has the best home gardens.

On May 15, 1918, we had the pleasure of seeing the noted horticulturist, Mr. Luther Burbank, who came to inspect our war garden. He encouraged the boys by telling them that they had learned the great secret of keeping the ground and plants moist.

This fact was confirmed today by the seeds, which inspected the garden. We hope to win one of the cups, but we hope still more to be some help in winning this great war for democracy.

LEVERETT OWEN, 8-A Grade,
Jefferson School.

How I Sold My Red Cross Scripts

When I received my Red Cross script coupons I wondered how I could sell them. I thought of a way. I collected all my models I made in the manual training shop, then took them to the Sunset Lumber Co.'s yard at the foot of Oak street. I entered the manager's office and asked him to buy one of my coupons. I showed him my models. He selected the glove box and gave me the money, and then bought the coat hanger for 50c. I then went to the stenographers. One lady bought a 25c coupon and I gave her the glued bread board. She then bought a 10c coupon off me.

In this manner I sold all my coupons and then returned to the school for more coupons. At last all my models were gone except my plain bread board. This I raffled off and secured \$2.55. I raffled it a second time, and this time I raised \$14.35. Altogether I secured \$19.40, which I turned in at the school.

WM. PAULSEN, 7-A Grade,
Jefferson School.

A Test of Citizenship

"Tell me what you do with your rubbish," said the fireman, "and I'll tell you what sort of citizen you are. If you dispose carefully of every bit of your broken furniture, all your old newspapers, your old tags, your worn-out clothes, and all rubbish of that kind, you are a good citizen, but if you allow them to accumulate you are not only a bad citizen but a menace to your neighbors."

"What makes such things catch fire?" It may be the heat from the furnace, a spark from a cigarette, a candle dropped by someone, the torch of a plumber—sometimes they are very careless fellows, these plumbers—or, perhaps, they just catch fire from what is called "spontaneous combustion."

You don't know what spontaneous

combustion is? It is a fire that starts itself. It has been discovered that cotton waste, oily rags, moist hay, and certain other things, if left to themselves, will grow hotter and hotter and finally burst into flame.

"There was once a nice new church that was destroyed in that very way. It had just been finished and on the afternoon before the day set for the first service, some of the ladies of the congregation wiped the woodwork with oily cloths. When they had finished and were going home, one of them suggested that it was a pity to throw away the new dusters, and accordingly they were put into a closet for safe keeping. In the night the church was entirely destroyed by fire. The cloths in the closet had caught fire by spontaneous combustion."

"A painter I once heard of was up on a ladder painting a house. He used cloths to wipe the turpentine from his hands. After he had done this a number of times, each time putting the rags back into his pocket, the pocket suddenly caught fire and he was badly burned before he could get down to the ground."

"So remember that if you don't burn your rubbish it may suddenly start to burn all by itself and perhaps in the middle of the night."

"Do you see that beautiful house across the way? Its lawn is so level and clipped, its flower-beds are carefully tended, its gravel paths are smooth, it has a rose bush over the door and bright colored awnings at every window, and yet that house is more dangerous to its neighbors than a German aeroplane dropping bombs. I had occasion to make an inspection there one day, and this is what I found:

Since we are engaged in a great war, we people who are home should try and help, even if we cannot fight.

In our home we are trying our best to help. Instead of having meat twice a day we have it only once and sometimes not at all.

The United States government has said that we must do without meat, sugar, and other things at least once a week, so we can send more to our boys in France.

My sister has knitted a scarf, a pair of wristlets, three pairs of socks, three sweaters, a helmet and she is now knitting some more stockings.

My mother has been giving up her time sewing for the Red Cross.

I have knitted a great many squares for blankets for our soldiers, and in our sewing class this term I have done all Red Cross sewing. I am now going to knit some socks. Everyone in our family has a Liberty Bond and we also have Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps.

None of us should say that we have no time to sew for the Red Cross. We should find time. Our soldiers are giving up their lives to save us, so we ought to be able to help them.

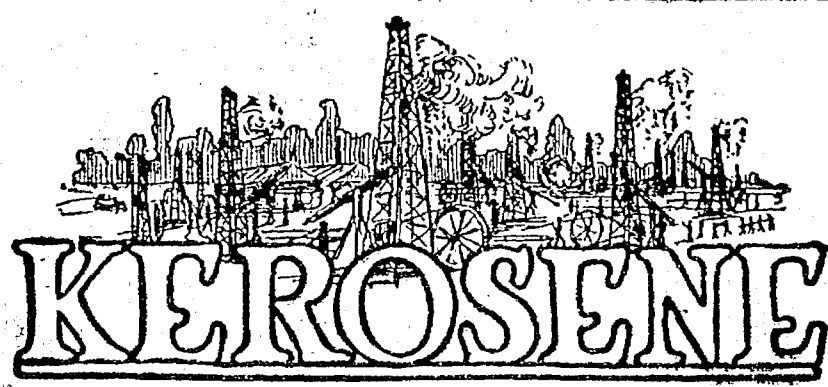
This war by saving food and sewing there won't be much left of the Kaiser when we are through with him.

IRBNE JOHNSON,
13 years, 7B Grade, Durant School.

Why We Are at War

Germany wants to rule the whole world, but she can never do it. She succeeded in overrunning Belgium and other small countries, but she will never succeed in conquering us. She sinks ships with innocent women and children on board, and also sinks relief and Red Cross ships. She sends one of our transports with thousands of our brave boys aboard and a hundred or more went with the ship. But they will be remembered and their deaths avenged. We are fighting autoeracy and we will defeat it so that the world will be safe for democracy.

FRANKLIN WILSON,
13 years, 8A Grade, Durant School.



Every boy and girl who would be a good citizen should learn to protect his community and his country against loss by fire. There are three main points to consider in the matter of fire prevention.

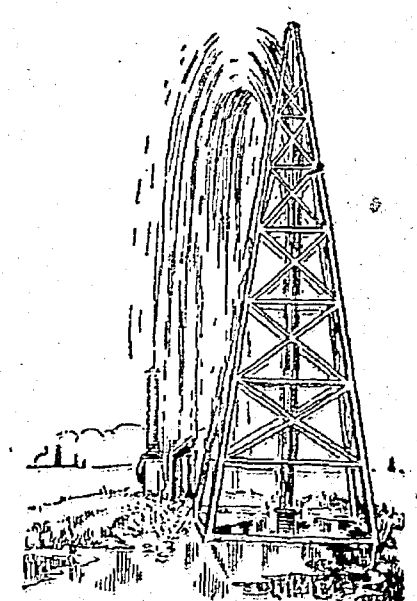
First, a good citizen will try in every way to avoid being a cause of danger through permitting any of the practices which are warned against in the following article.

Second, a good citizen will remove all dangerous conditions that may exist at home.

Third, a good citizen will train himself or herself to recognize dangerous conditions in the community and will use their influence both to have them removed, and to educate others to habits of carefulness.

A Strange Fountain

A few years ago, some men were boring into the ground in eastern Mexico not far from the shore of the Gulf. They had a big wooden derrick rigged over the hole, and the drill was tap-tapping



A Gushing Oil Well

away, down in the earth when, suddenly, there was a rush and foam—the ground trembled, and a great fountain of thick, greenish-black strong-smelling liquid gushed up into the air. Higher and higher it went—hundreds of feet high—and, as it fell back upon the earth, rivers of crude oil began to run off in various directions. For five days it continued to pour at the rate of a million barrels a day; it is hard even to imagine such an amount.

While this was the biggest oil-well ever discovered, there are thousands of others, big and little ones, in various parts of the world. Many of these are in the United States, and the boys and girls in the oil regions know that this crude oil, or petroleum, which comes from the ground in such immense quantities is one of the most valuable things in the world. They know that it gives us kerosene for our lamps, and gasoline for our automobiles, also kerosene for our candles, and lubricating oils for our machinery, as well as other things.

Seneca Oil

This strange precious fluid is so important that it is hard to see how we could run the world without it; yet the world knew little about it until less than a hundred years ago. Even in the nineteenth century, under the name of "Seneca Oil," it was used as a liniment near Seneca Lake in New York

state. Then in 1823, it was discovered in Kentucky and sold for a time as "American Medicinal Oil." Still later, it was discovered that there were large quantities in Pennsylvania, and then people began to wonder whether perhaps it couldn't be used for light in place of whale-oil and candles.

They tried it, but it made a smoky flame and burned with a strong smell. It didn't seem to be good for much.

But other people said, "Perhaps this oil would be all right to burn if we could take out its impurities"—and they began to experiment. Finally, they discovered a way to separate petroleum into various different oils and gases. One of these oils burned with a strong, clear light, and soon everybody saw that it was exactly what the world was looking for. It was named "kerosene."

Today it is used in millions of homes for lighting, cooking and heating.

Kerosene is a good servant and kerosene is a bad servant. It is a good, safe, and helpful servant to careful people, but with careless people it sometimes burns up homes. Let us study to make it safe.

If you have paid attention to the directions under "Lights," you know how kerosene may be used in lamps without any danger. The rules in regard to oil-heaters, oil-cookers, etc., are much the same. The stoves must be well made, free from leaks, and hard to overturn. The burners must be kept clean, and the flames must not be turned too high. It is a good idea to have a sheet of metal or asbestos beneath an oil-stove.

It is difficult to believe that anybody could be so foolish as to try to start a coal or wood fire with kerosene, but many people still are terribly injured in this way.

Common Sense With Oil-Cans
You must also use common sense

Fill lamps by Daylight Only

Keep the Oil-Can Outside of the House
Look at once, throw the can away and get a new one.

Lastly, always fill your lamps and oil-stoves by daylight and all lights only when they are cold. Keep lights and flames away from uncovered kerosene. The lamps where these rules are practiced will be a good and helpful servant.

Safety Rules for Kerosene
1. Study the lamp rules under "Lights."

2. Be sure that oil-heaters and cookers do not leak and that they will not overturn.

3. Keep their burners clean and do not turn the flames too high.

4. Keep the oil-can outside of the house, if possible.

5. Do not let the floor beneath the can become oil-soaked.

6. Make sure that the can does not leak nor drip.

7. Never leave oil uncovered.

8. Fill by daylight only any receptacle in which oil is to be burned.

9. Never start a coal or wood fire with oil.

—National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Tales of the Friendly Forest

By DAVID CORY.

"All's well that ends well," said good, kind Uncle Lucky after he had paid a big fine for exceeding the speed limit, which means going too fast, and he and Billy Bunny were once more in the Lucky-mobile, for they had taken Mr. O'Hare, the rabbit friend of Uncle Lucky, home to his wife and dinner party.

But they were still a long ways from home and it was growing dark, and, oh, dear me, and oh, dear you, when Billy Bunny tried to light the lamps, there wasn't any electric oil in them, they weren't any electric oil in them, they weren't any electric oil in them.

"What shall I do?" cried the old gentleman rabbit distractedly, which means terribly excited. I don't know why my typewriter uses such big words, unless it reads the dictionary when I'm not looking. Well, anyway, after the old gentleman rabbit had scratched his knee to think what he could do, Billy Bunny said, all of a sudden, "Why, Uncle Lucky, your diamond pin shines just like a searchlight. Stick that on the front of the automobile. But, more and more trouble, the pin wouldn't stick into the hard front, so what did Uncle Lucky have to do but take off his lovely red cravat and tie it around the front of the automobile, and then stick the diamond pin into it. After that every-

body's all right and by and by they reached Uncle Lucky's house.

Of course, the old gentleman rabbit asked his nephew to spend the night with him, and of course Billy Bunny said he would. And after supper they played a game of pinochle and then went to bed. But what do you think happened in the middle of the night? Why, Uncle Lucky suddenly woke up and remembered that he hadn't taken his lovely red cravat off the automobile with the big diamond pin in it.

"Help! Help!" cried Uncle Lucky, so excited that he did not stop to think what he was saying. And then he hopped downstairs as fast as he could in his blue pajamas and silk nightcap and out to the garage. But when he got there the diamond was gone and so was the red cravat, but the automobile was still there. That was something.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Why am I so forgetful?" cried poor Uncle Lucky, and just then Billy Bunny came out of the door and said, "What is the matter, Uncle Lucky?"

"That is too bad," said the little rabbit who he heard what had happened. "Why do you suppose stole the pin?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," said his uncle, "but I shall keep a better look-out for red cravats and anybody I find wearing one I'm going to have arrested."

Just then they heard a Nightingale singing: "Twinkle, twinkle, diamond pin, shine out very bright; if you do, I'm sure that you will be found tonight."

And in the next story you shall hear how Uncle Lucky found his red cravat and his diamond pin.

"Did you hear that?" said Uncle Lucky in a whisper, as the Nightingale stopped singing. You remember the last story that Uncle Lucky and Billy Bunny were hunting for the diamond pin which the old gentleman rabbit had forgotten to take out of the automobile. It was in the middle of the night, too, you know, so it wasn't an easy thing to do. Then the Nightingale began to sing again:

"Twinkle, twinkle, diamond pin, like a pretty star. Then I'm sure that Billy Bunny will see where you are."

And it turned out just as he sang, for in a few minutes the little rabbit saw a tiny sparkling light in the grass and there was the red cravat with the diamond in it.

But of course neither he nor Uncle Lucky ever knew how it got there, but they were so happy at finding it they really didn't care. But just the same, I'm going to tell you, for the Nightingale told me, and I was awful curious before she did.

A bat who lived in a church steeple near by had seen the diamond pin and wanted to wear it, so he flew into the garage and untied the red cravat, but just as he was carrying it away with him, the Nightingale, who was sitting up in the tree, cried out:

"Don't take that, you horrid bat, or I'll take away your hat. Don't you take that diamond pin. Stealing is a dreadful sin."

And of course the bat was so frightened that he dropped the cravat in the grass and flew away as fast as he could. Well, after all this excitement, Billy Bunny couldn't go to sleep again, so he and Uncle Lucky got dressed and played the graphophone all the rest of the night and when morning came they were so sleepy that they fell asleep and never woke up until afternoon, when they had their breakfast, and after that they felt much better.

"I think some of us will do us both good," said kind Uncle Lucky, and he got out the automobile. And after they had gone a mile or so they came

factory to the growers. It is impossible oftentimes to grow such crops as cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower during the summer in sections which are very hot and dry. It is also impossible to grow such crops as tomatoes during the winter time when the weather is cold. Each crop has its most favorable season, and this is dependent largely upon the locality.

ROTATION OF CROPS.
It has long been recognized as one of the most important factors in the production of crops is a certain rotation of crops in a field. It is necessary in order to secure maximum yields. To the miscellaneous vegetable grower, rotation of crops is often of more importance than to the truck grower. Owing to climatic conditions in Oakland, as high as three and sometimes four crops are matured during a single season from the same piece of land. Rotation of crops is absolutely necessary for best results, for after growing the same crop continually, land is often so infected with disease that it is impossible to produce the same crop without a rotation. The number of years in which a crop can be grown on the same land without a rotation depends largely upon the crops and the character of the soil. Potatoes grown in the same soil for three years without a rotation will yield poorly, whereas, such crops as onions may be grown on the same land for five or even ten years without a depreciable falling off in the yield and quality of the crop. In practicing crop rotation, select crops which are not of the same family or which do not require the same character of food from the soil. For instance, the cabbage grower should not rotate with cauliflower or sprouts.

WHAT TO PLANT IN NOVEMBER.
If climatic conditions are favorable plant artichokes, lettuce, onions (plant mature bulbs for green onions), peas, radish, rhubarb, spinach and cabbage (time of setting plants in garden).

SOAKING GARDEN SEED.
When seeds are to be soaked care should be taken to not exclude the air from them. The dish in which the soaking is done should be left open and the quantity of water should be limited so as not to "drown" the seeds.

HINTS ON PLANTING.
One of the most important conditions which must be taken into account when planting is the influence of the seasons, and the endeavor to grow vegetables out of season has often proved unsatisfactory to the growers.

Do you know how to raise rabbits? Do you know that the raising of rabbits has lately become a very profitable business? Do you know that rabbits raised in a modest back-yard rabbitry can easily earn enough money each month to meet the payments on a cottage home? Do you know that this is being demonstrated by many families in Oakland today?

Do you know that rabbits are easily raised and cared for and are cheaply fed?

Do you know that you are always assured of a ready market, as a food product?

Do you know that a space 15x3 feet is all that is necessary to be devoted to such a purpose?

Do you know that each doe and her brood, reproducing within the year, will yield 160 pounds of meat per annum? Do you know the young are marketed at 4 months of age and bring 20 cents per pound live weight?

Do you know that the government is asking you to keep a few rabbits to help increase the meat supply? Are you going to do it?

Call at room 315 Central Bank building and receive free bulletins on this subject.

Here are a few tested recipes for cooking and serving rabbit:

Spanish Style—Cut into pieces and stew with onions and two dried red peppers, a tablespoonful of olive oil and salt; add a can of tomatoes and half cup of dried mushrooms soaked in water a few minutes; thicken gravy with corn starch. Cook all together with red Spanish beans or plain hulled rice, and one onion cut up fine.

Smothered Rabbit with Onions—Take the legs and saddle, blanch and drain them. Arrange in a sauté; cover with a light brown sauce and let simmer for half an hour. Meanwhile fry lightly plenty of small button onions, add them to the rabbit, simmer till tender. Serve garnished with onions and a fancy croquette.

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And in the next story you shall hear how Uncle Lucky found his red cravat and his diamond pin.

"Did you hear that?" said Uncle Lucky in a whisper, as the Nightingale stopped singing. You remember the last story that Uncle Lucky and Billy Bunny were hunting for the diamond pin which the old gentleman rabbit had forgotten to take out of the automobile. It was in the middle of the night, too, you know, so it wasn't an easy thing to do. Then the Nightingale began to sing again:

"Twinkle, twinkle, diamond pin, like a pretty star. Then I'm sure that Billy Bunny will see where you are."

And it turned out just as he sang, for in a few minutes the little rabbit saw a tiny sparkling light in the grass and there was the red cravat with the diamond in it.

But of course neither he nor Uncle Lucky ever knew how it got there, but they were so happy at finding it they really didn't care. But just the same, I'm going to tell you, for the Nightingale told me, and I was awful curious before she did.

A bat who lived in a church steeple near by had seen the diamond pin and wanted to wear it, so he flew into the garage and untied the red cravat, but just as he was carrying it away with him, the Nightingale, who was sitting up in the tree, cried out:

"Don't take that, you horrid bat, or I'll take away your hat. Don't you take that diamond pin. Stealing is a dreadful sin."

And of course the bat was so frightened that he dropped the cravat in the grass and flew away as fast as he could. Well, after all this excitement, Billy Bunny couldn't go to sleep again, so he and Uncle Lucky got dressed and played the graphophone all the rest of the night and when morning came they were so sleepy that they fell asleep and never woke up until afternoon, when they had their breakfast, and after that they felt much better.

"I think some of us will do us both good," said kind Uncle Lucky, and he got out the automobile. And after they had gone a mile or so they came

factory to the growers. It is impossible oftentimes to grow such crops as cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower during the summer in sections which are very hot and dry. It is also impossible to grow such crops as tomatoes during the winter time when the weather is cold. Each crop has its most favorable season, and this is dependent largely upon the locality.

ROTATION OF CROPS.
It has long been recognized as one of the most important factors in the production of crops is a certain rotation of crops in a field. It is necessary in order to secure maximum yields. To the miscellaneous vegetable grower, rotation of crops is often of more importance than to the truck grower. Owing to climatic conditions in Oakland, as high as three and sometimes four crops are matured during a single season from the same piece of land. Rotation of crops is absolutely necessary for best results, for after growing the same crop continually, land is often so infected with disease that it is impossible to produce the same crop without a rotation. The number of years in which a crop can be grown on the same land without a rotation depends largely upon the crops and the character of the soil. Potatoes grown in the same soil for three years without a rotation will yield poorly, whereas, such crops as onions may be grown on the same land for five or even ten years without a depreciable falling off in the yield and quality of the crop. In practicing crop rotation, select crops which are not of the same family or which do not require the same character of food from the soil. For instance, the cabbage grower should not rotate with cauliflower or sprouts.

WHAT TO PLANT IN NOVEMBER.
If climatic conditions are favorable plant artichokes, lettuce, onions (plant mature bulbs for green onions), peas, radish, rhubarb, spinach and cabbage (time of setting plants in garden).

SOAKING GARDEN SEED.
When seeds are to be soaked care should be taken to not exclude the air from them. The dish in which the soaking is done should be left open and the quantity of water should be limited so as not to "drown" the seeds.

HINTS ON PLANTING.
One of the most important conditions which must be taken into account when planting is the influence of the seasons, and the endeavor to grow vegetables out of season has often proved unsatisfactory to the growers.

Do you know how to raise rabbits? Do you know that the raising of rabbits has lately become a very profitable business? Do you know that rabbits raised in a modest back-yard rabbitry can easily earn enough money each month to meet the payments on a cottage home? Do you know that this is being demonstrated by many families in Oakland today?

Do you know that rabbits are easily raised and cared for and are cheaply fed?

Do you know that you are always assured of a ready market, as a food product?

Do you know that a space 15x3 feet is all that is necessary to be devoted to such a purpose?

Do you know that each doe and her brood, reproducing within the year, will yield 160 pounds of meat per annum? Do you know the young are marketed at 4 months of age and bring 20 cents per pound live weight?

Do you know that the government is asking you to keep a few rabbits to help increase the meat supply? Are you going to do it?

Call at room 315 Central Bank building and receive free bulletins on this subject.

Here are a few tested recipes for cooking and serving rabbit:

Spanish Style—Cut into pieces and stew with onions and two dried red peppers, a tablespoonful of olive oil and salt; add a can of tomatoes and half cup of dried mushrooms soaked in water a few minutes; thicken gravy with corn starch. Cook all together with red Spanish beans or plain hulled rice, and one onion cut up fine.

Smothered Rabbit with Onions—Take the legs and saddle, blanch and drain them. Arrange in a sauté; cover with a light brown sauce and let simmer for half an hour. Meanwhile fry lightly plenty of small button onions, add them to the rabbit, simmer till tender. Serve garnished with onions and a fancy croquette.

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across a little old hen picking up



The Knights of the Caye Round Tables
They Out-Hindenberg Hindenberg every
day, and Out-Wilson Wilson every time the
peace-talk stuff is served.



He says:- "Although we should deal
severely with the Germans we must not
discourage them in their honest effort for
peace, mark you. I say honest effort."



Mr. Q. Pizzle - Who says:- "Now I don't
want to criticize the administration-but"

Leave it to

Wilson

Sketches from

Westerman



The un-usually mild mannered
little Mrs. Still who startles every-
one by remarking with great nerve
that she hopes Pres. Wilson will let
the boys fight until they have
captured all of Germany and then
let them burn up towns and every-
thing just like the Germans did
Belgium, France, etc.



The very sly dog Mr. I. Hate myself says:-
"Well I suppose the president's got
all the goods, dope on the Germans.
But what would I do?"



Mr. Fretter - He's worried to death
for fear that Wilson will make
a fatal blunder.



Mrs. Bull -
Every evening she has to lecture
her husband's "Now I'd do it this way
and pretend to admire his
superior wisdom."

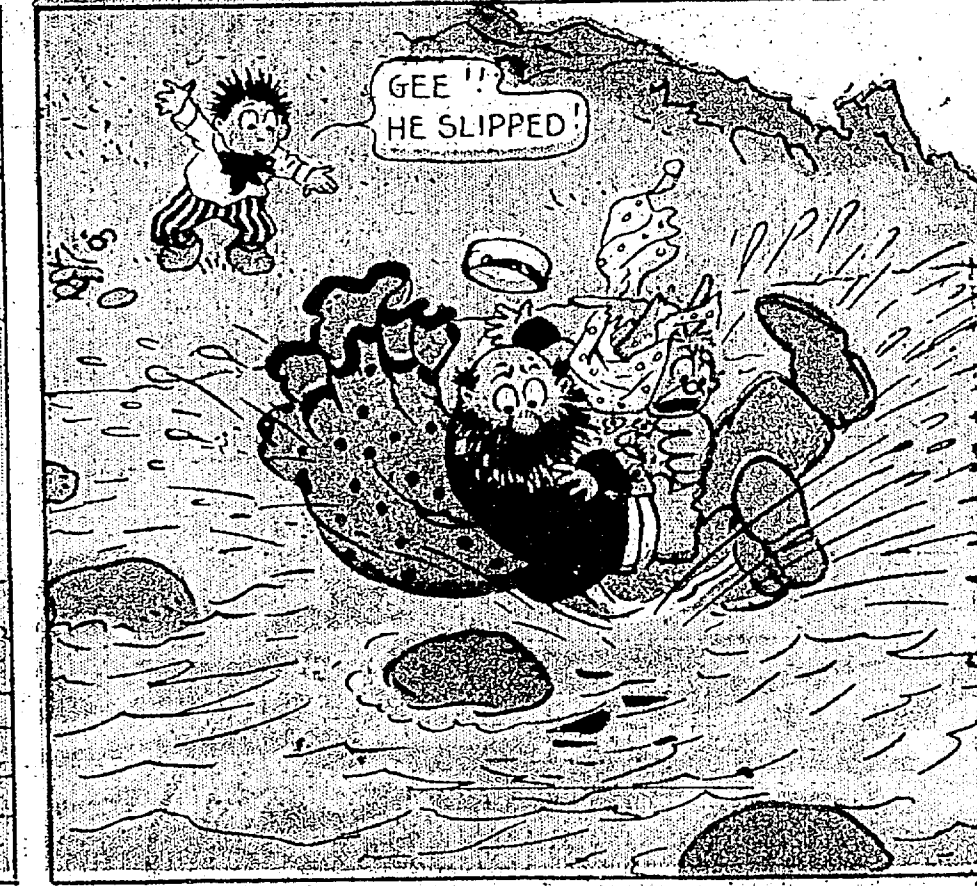
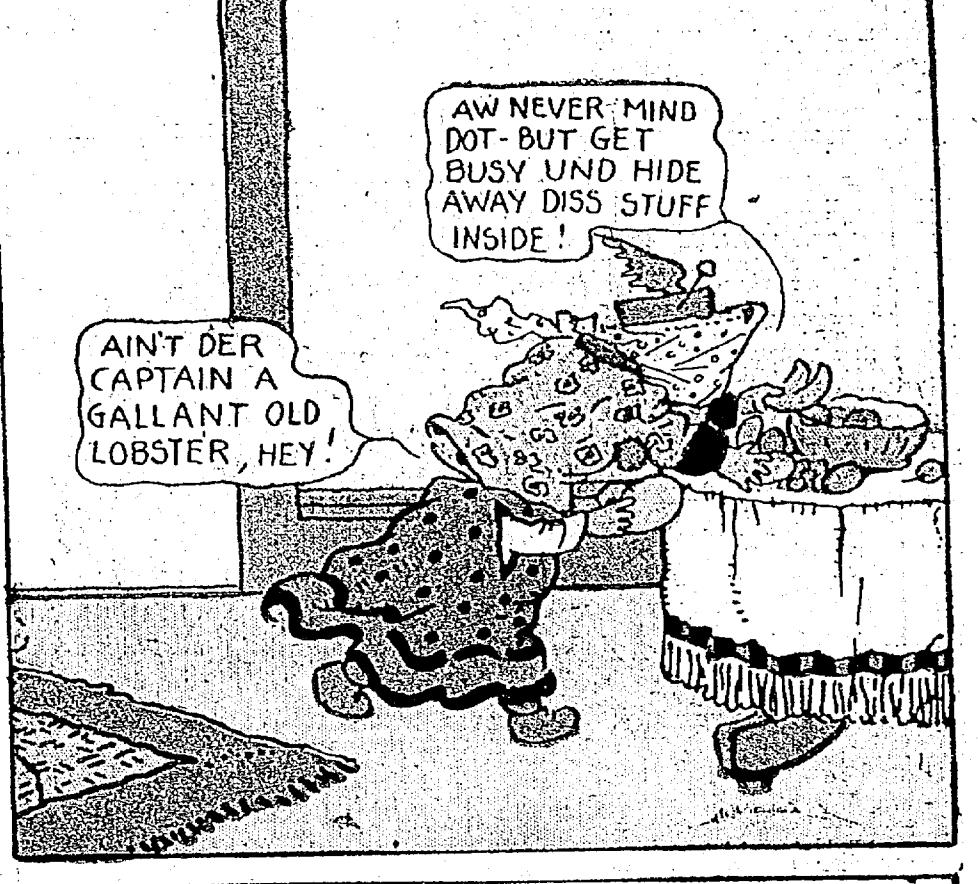


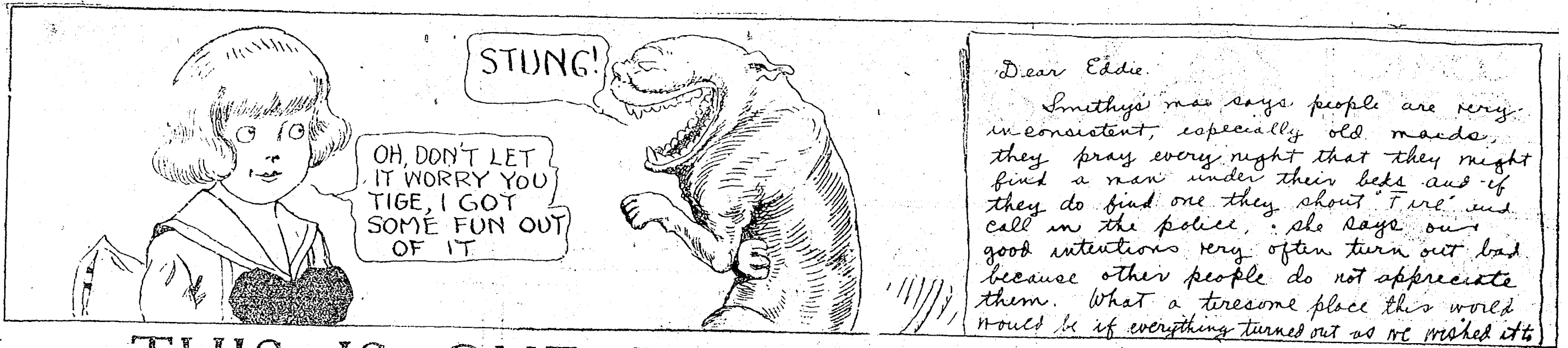
Oh Just leave it to Wilson!

Sunday, November 10, 1918

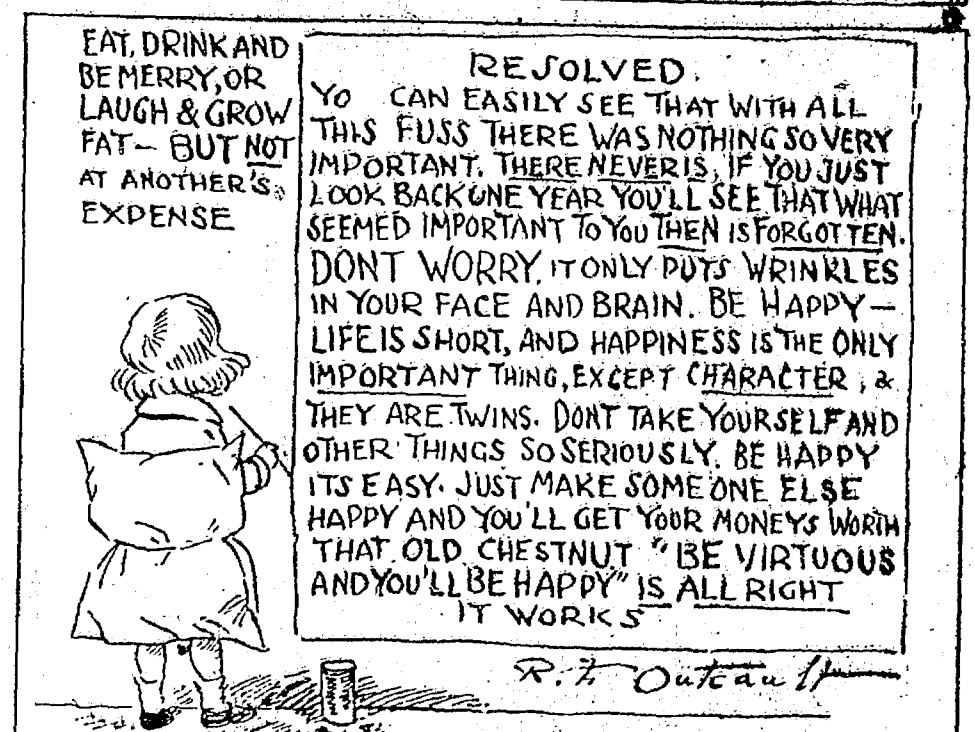
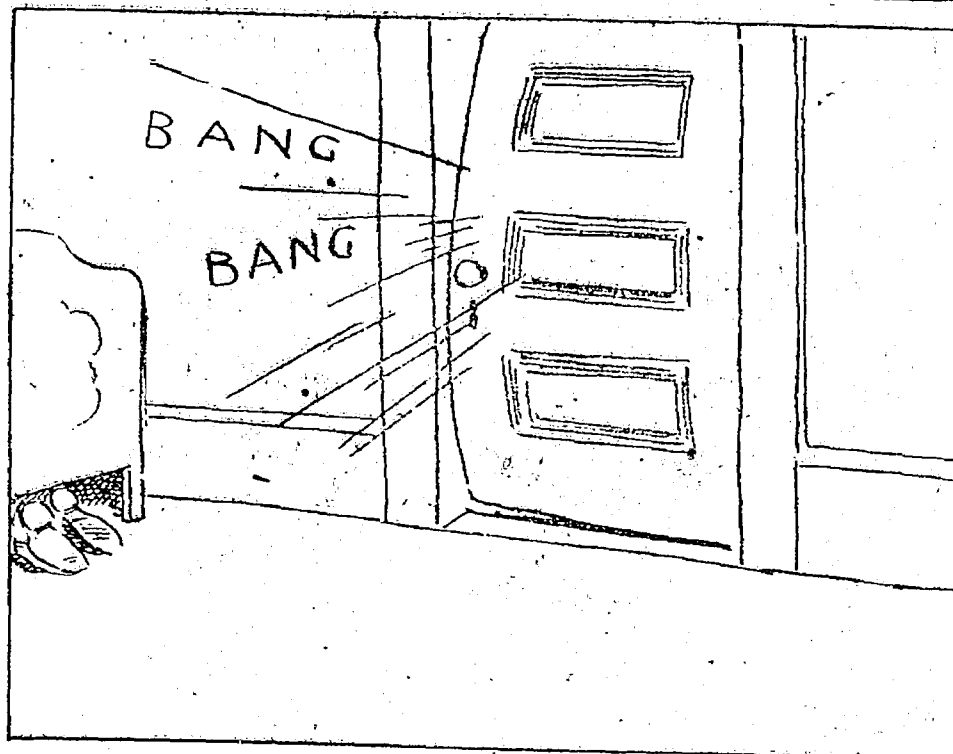
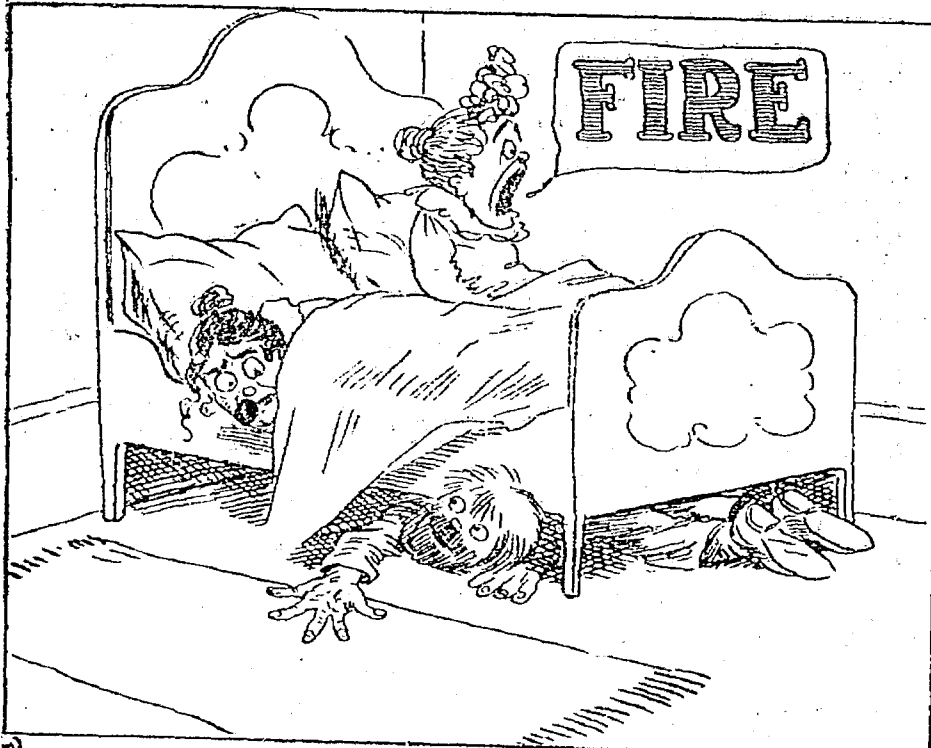
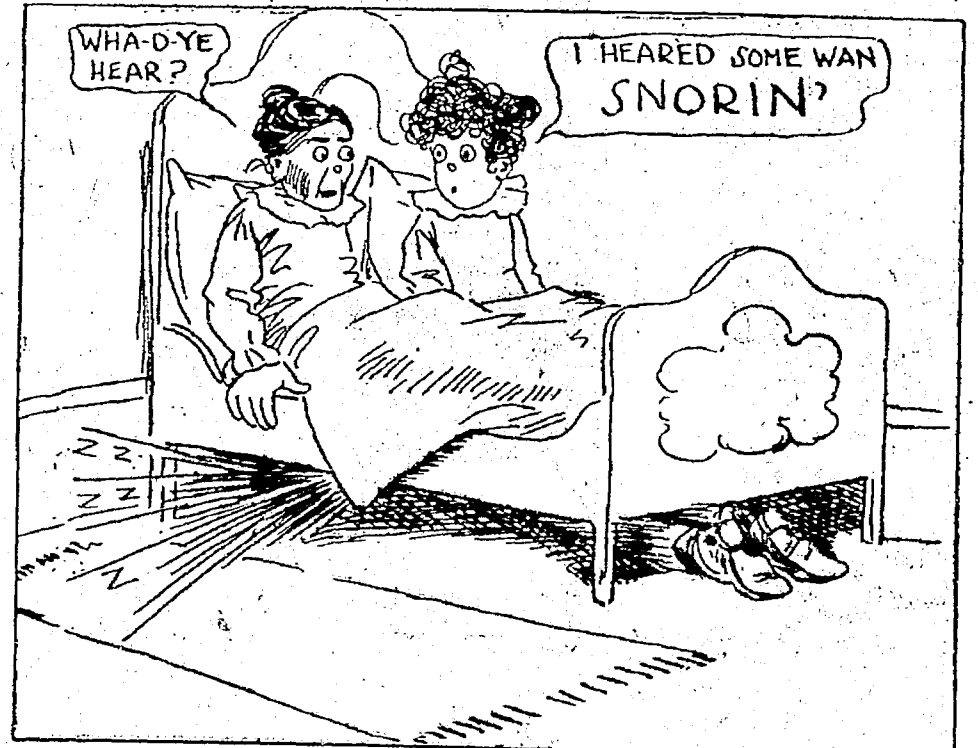
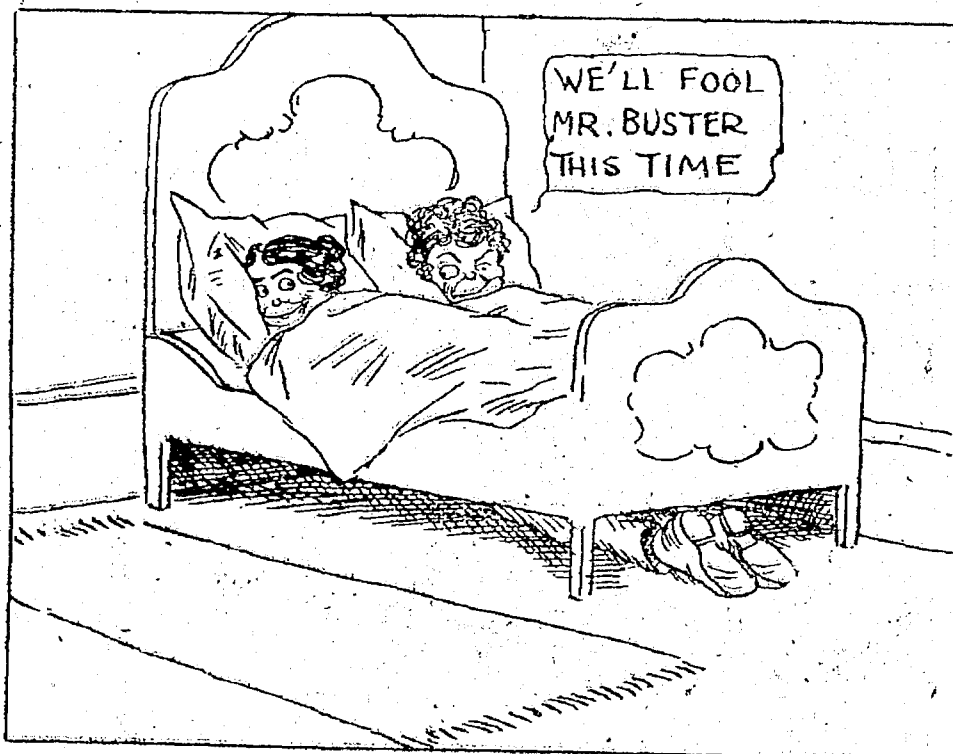
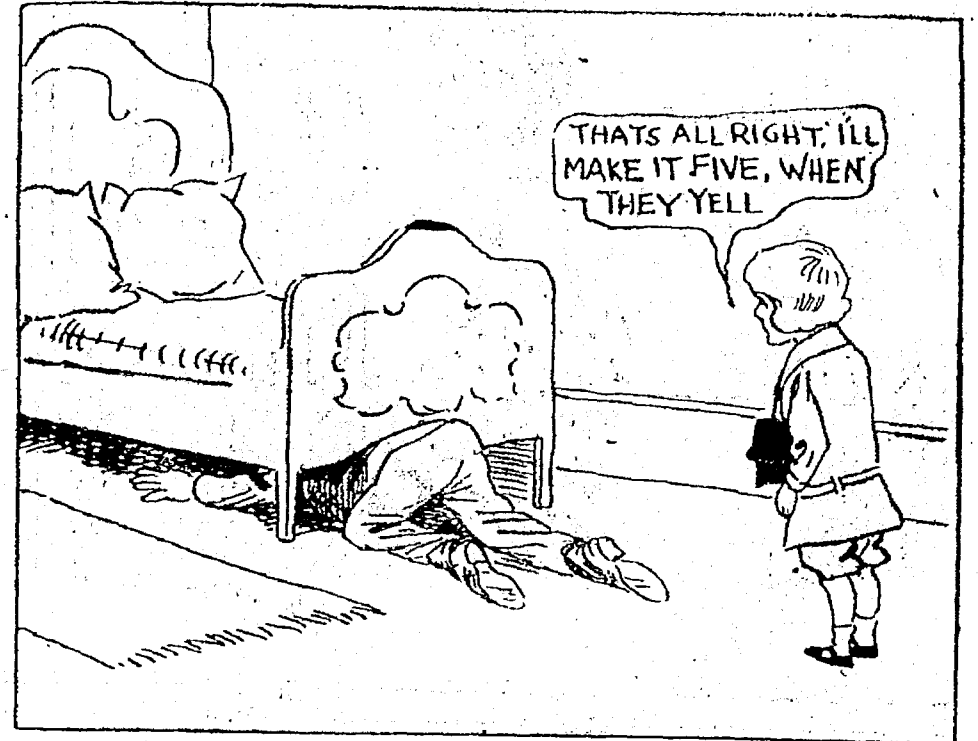
THE KATZIES

There's a Limit to Der Captain's Gallantry.







THIS IS ONE TIME HE FOOLED 'EM

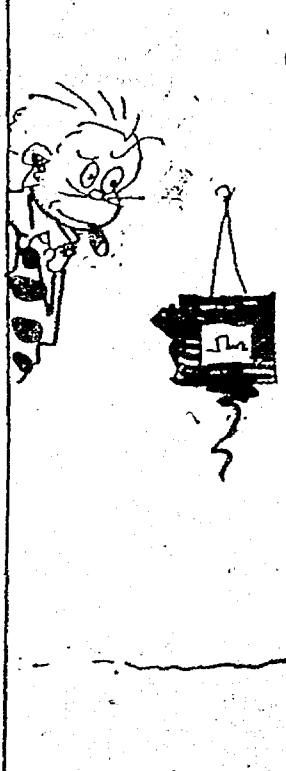


I HEV, CAME TO
BORROW, YER
BABY TO PLAY AT
OUR HOUSE!

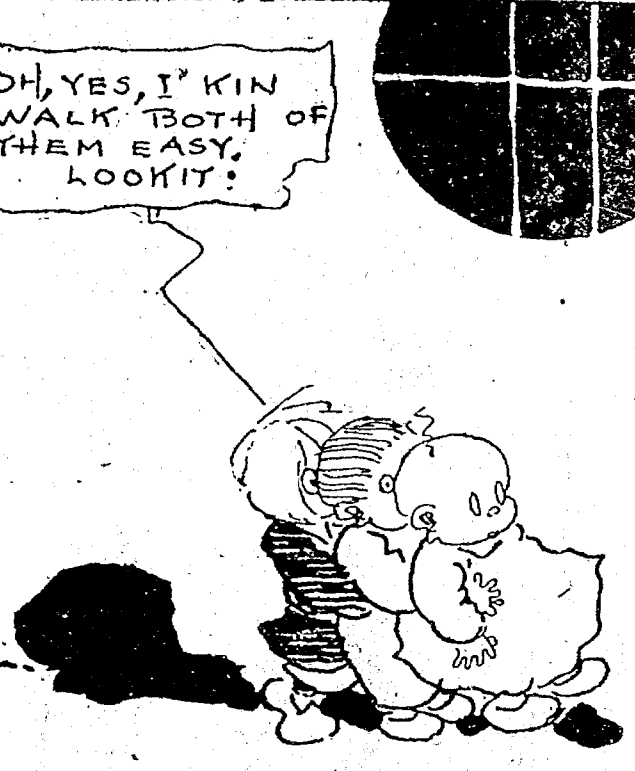


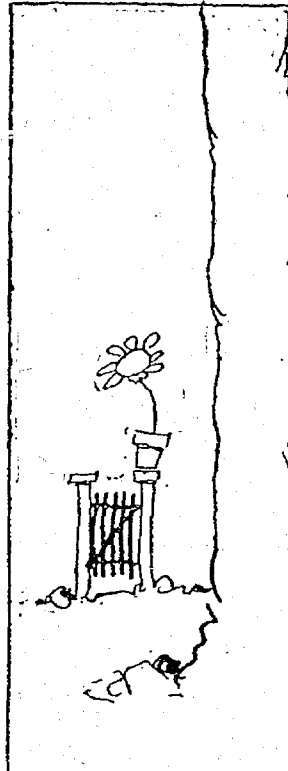
I DONT THINK YOU
CAN WALK BOTH OF
THEM!






OH, YES, I' KIN
WALK BOTH OF
THEM EASY,
LOOKIT!

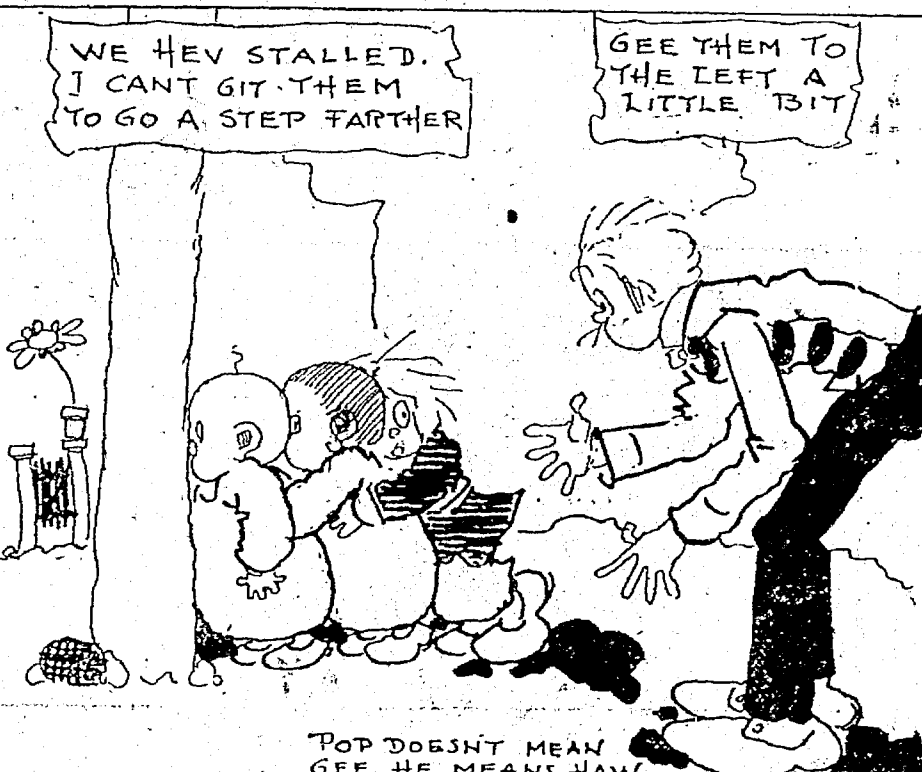





HEY, MISTER POP,
WILL YA PLEASE
COME HERE A
MINUTE?



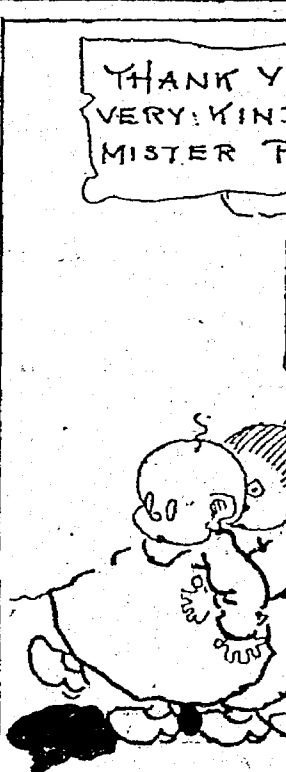
WE HEV STALLED.
I CANT GIT THEM
TO GO A STEP FARTHER



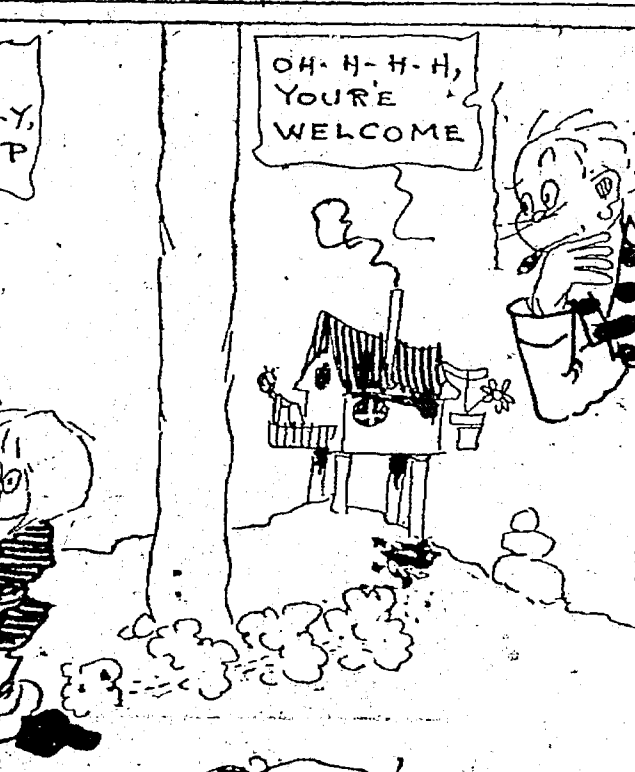
GEE THEM TO
THE LEFT A
LITTLE BIT



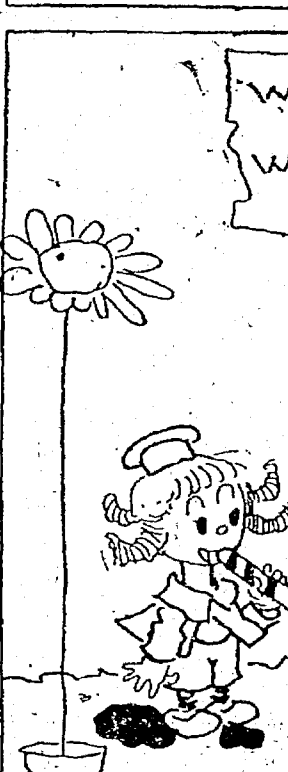
THANK YA
VERY KINDLY,
MISTER POP

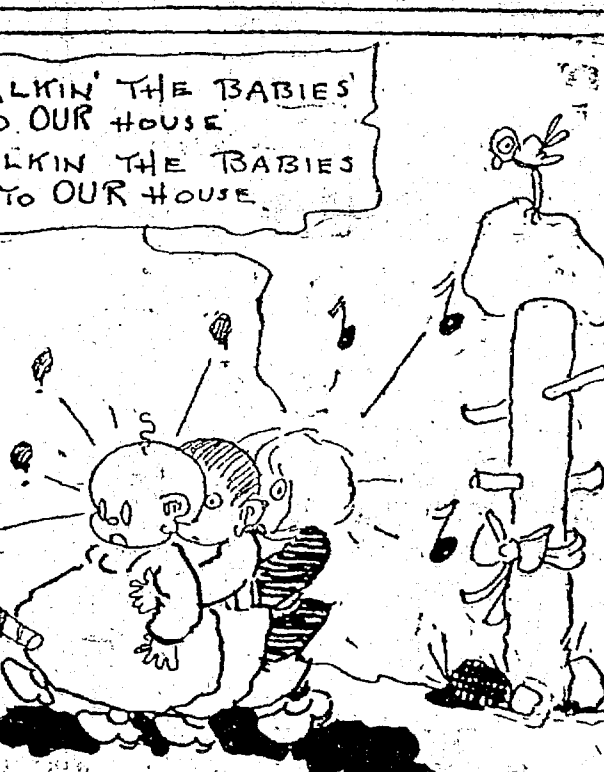


OH-H-H-H,
YOU'RE
WELCOME

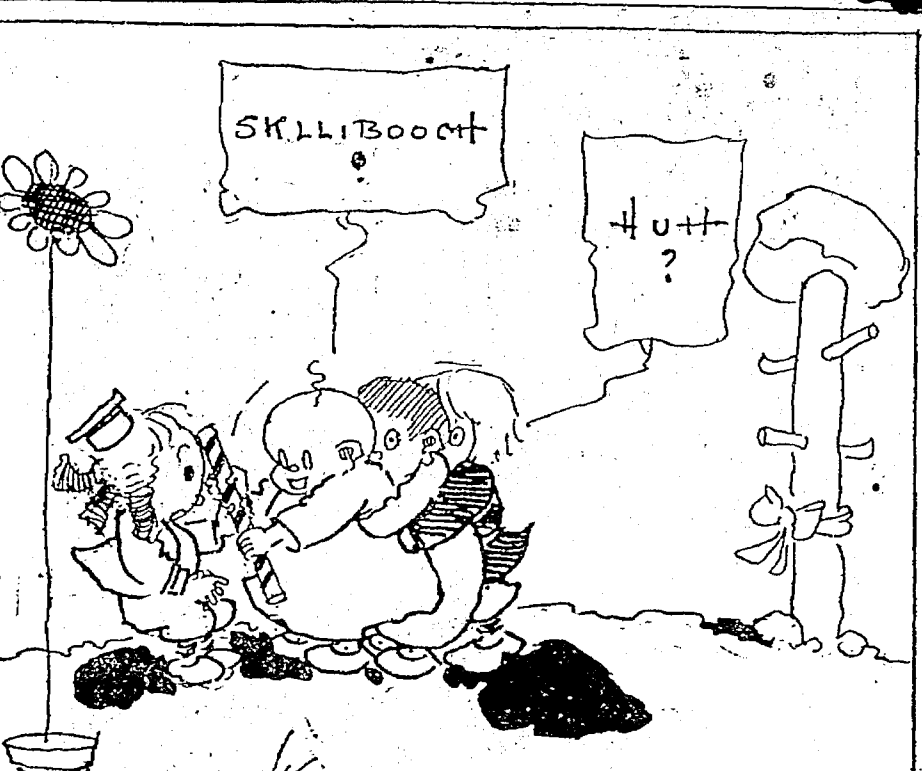


WALKIN' THE BABIES
TO OUR HOUSE
WALKIN' THE BABIES
TO OUR HOUSE

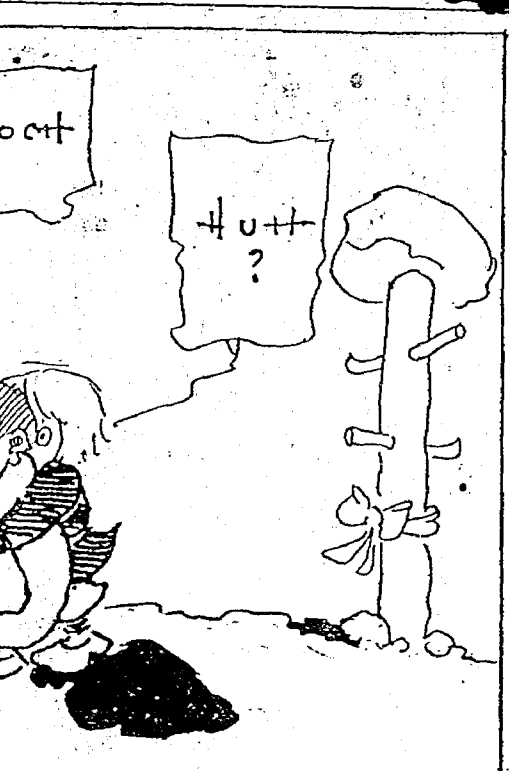




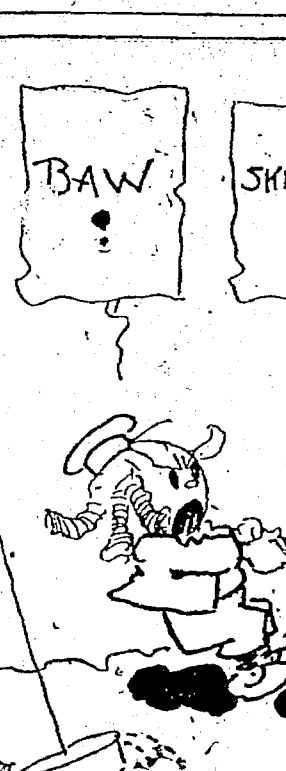
SKILLIBOOSH




HUH?



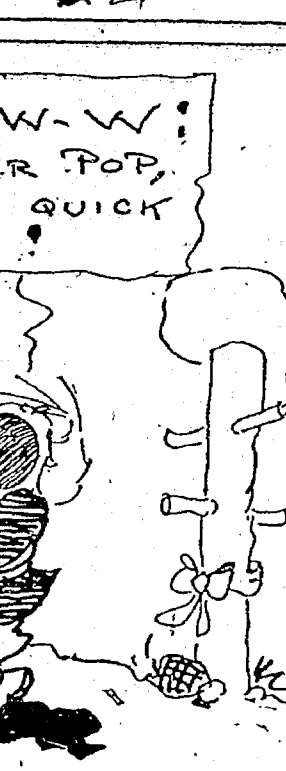
BAW

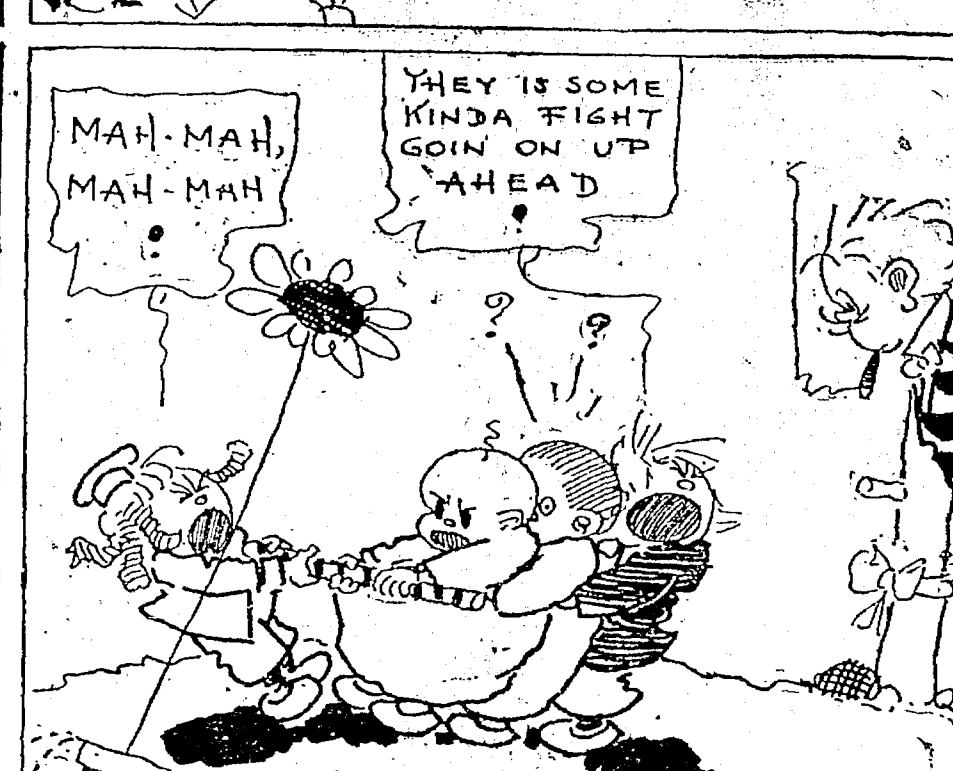


SKILLIBOOSH




BAW-W!
MISTER POP,
COME QUICK

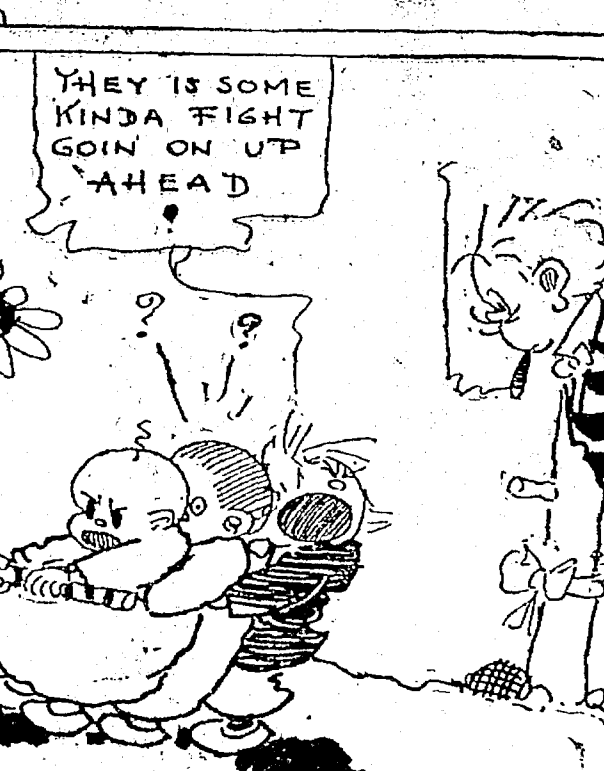




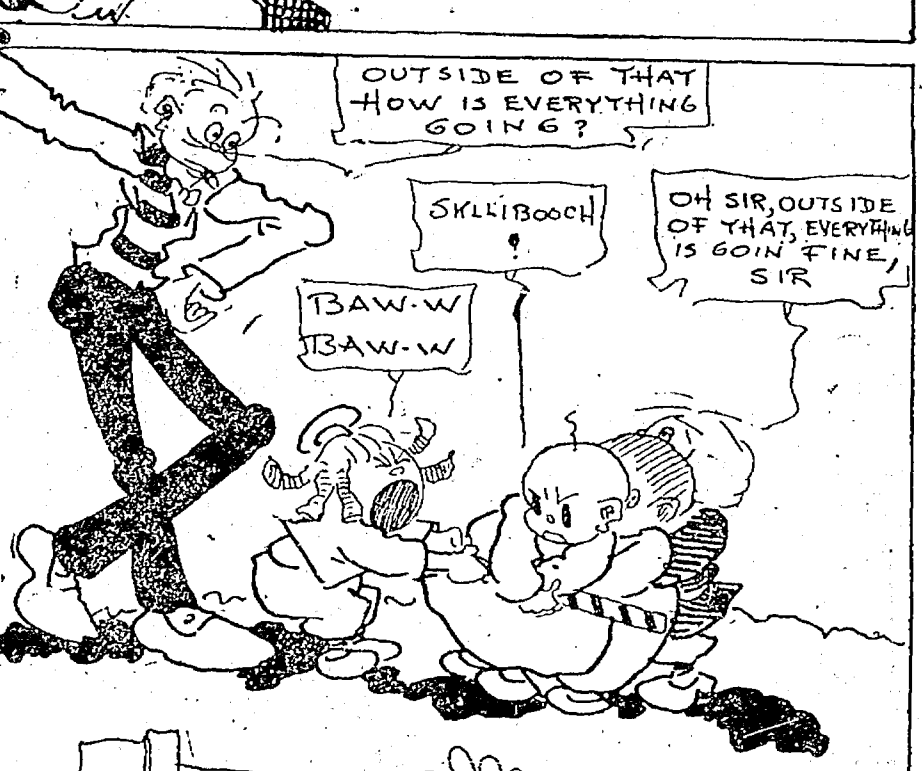
MAH-MAH,
MAH-MAH




THEY IS SOME
KINDA FIGHT
GOIN ON UP
AHEAD




OUTSIDE OF THAT
HOW IS EVERYTHING
GOING?




SKILLIBOOSH




OH SIR, OUTSIDE
OF THAT, EVERYTHIN
IS GOIN FINE,
SIR




BAW-W
BAW-W




HM-M, NOW START
ON THE LOW GEAR
AND
SEE HOW YOU
PROGRESS




YESSIR

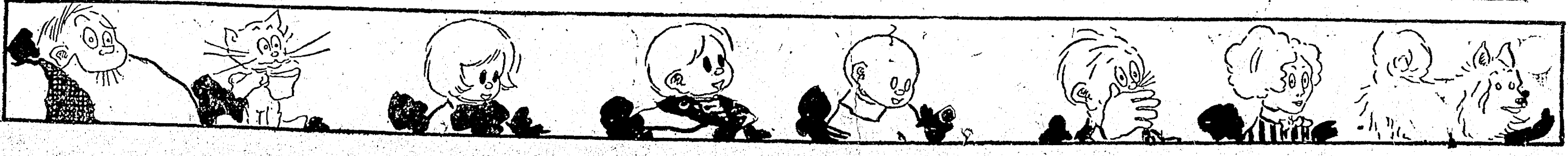


HOW ABOUT
IT?



EVERYTHING
SEEMS YA
TBE ALL RIGHT
AGAIN, SIR

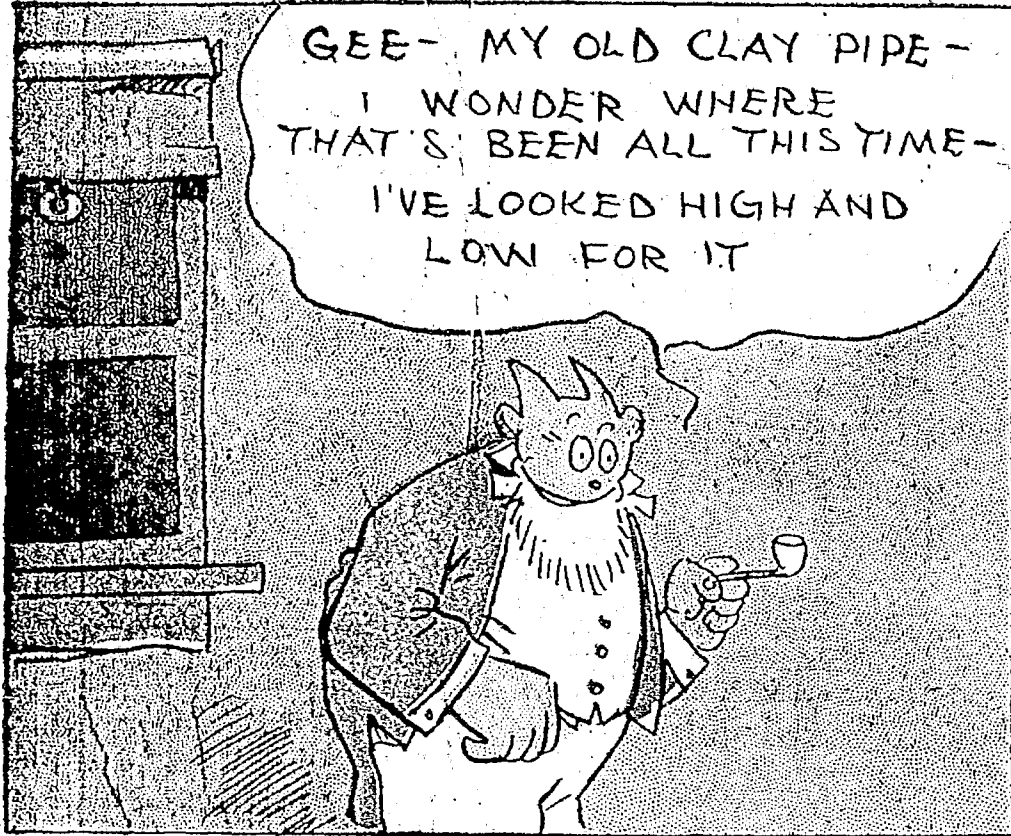




POOP DOG YAK!

BUBBLE EXPERT!

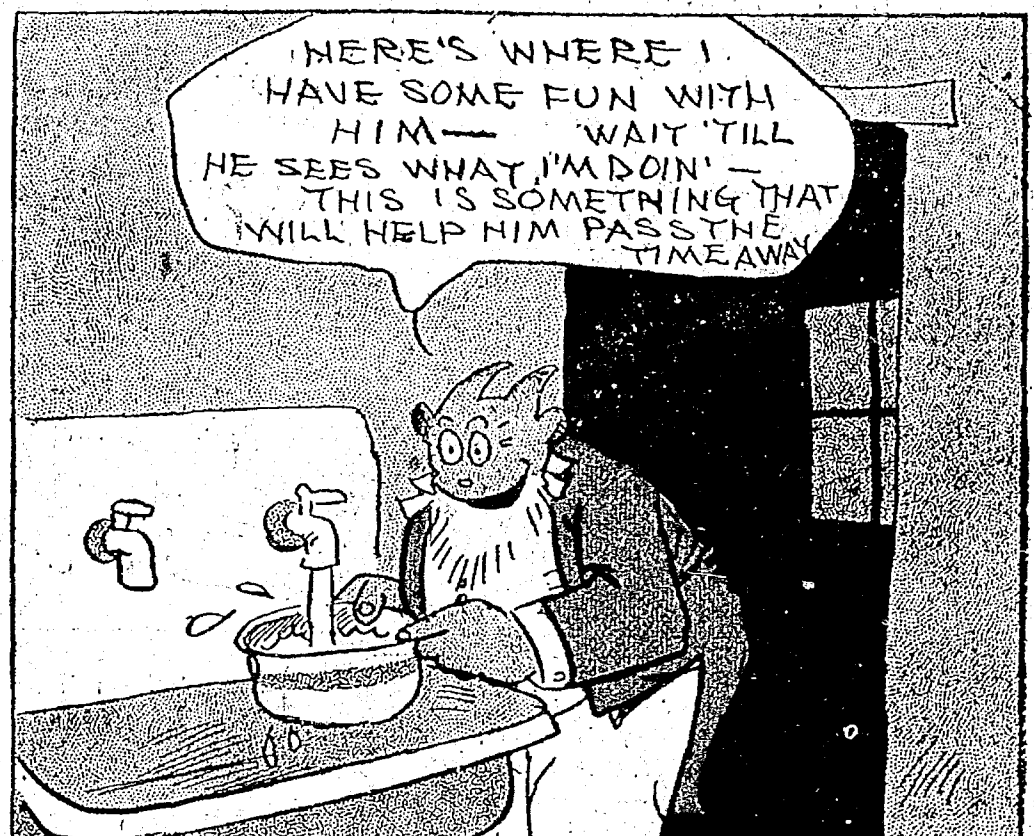
GEE- MY OLD CLAY PIPE -
I WONDER WHERE
THAT'S BEEN ALL THIS TIME -
I'VE LOOKED HIGH AND
LOW FOR IT



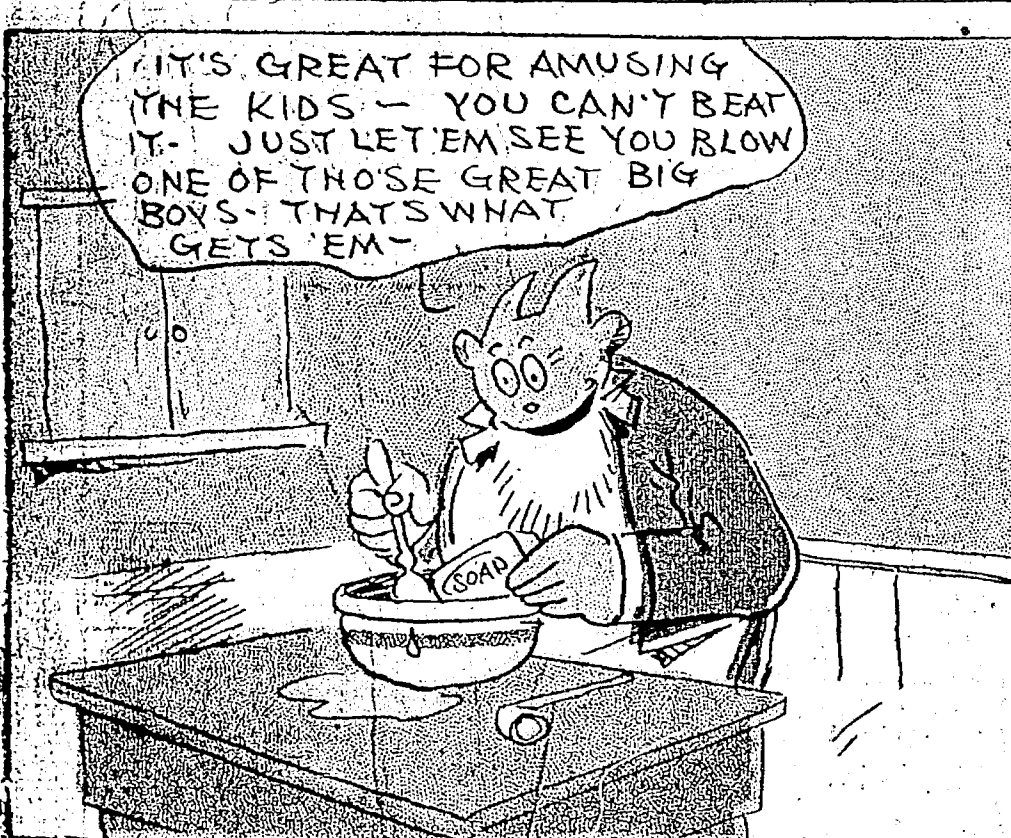
THAT'S THE OLD PIPE I
USED TO BLOW SOAP
BUBBLES WITH - JUST THE
THING FOR LITTLE YUTCH - HE'S
PEEVED BECAUSE I WOULDN'T
LET HIM GO TO THE MOVIES



HERE'S WHERE I
HAVE SOME FUN WITH
HIM - WAIT 'TILL
HE SEES WHAT I'M DOIN' -
THIS IS SOMETHING THAT
WILL HELP HIM PASS THE
TIME AWAY



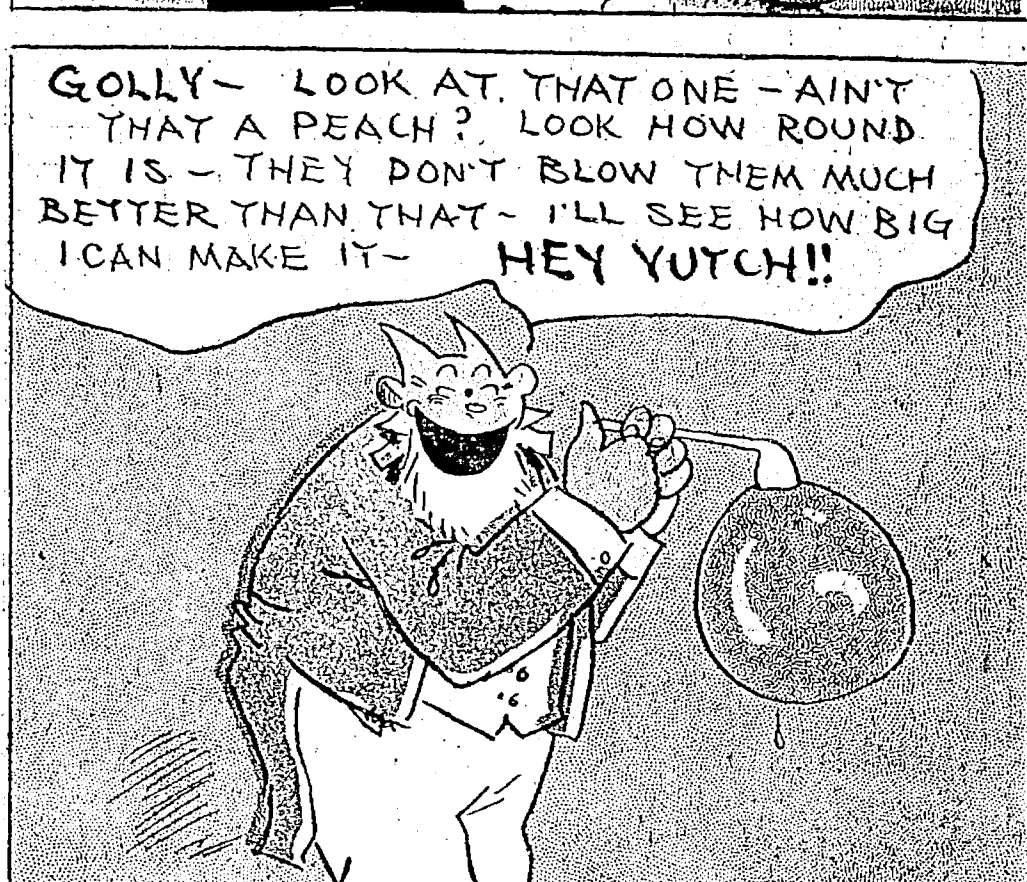
IT'S GREAT FOR AMUSING
THE KIDS - YOU CAN'T BEAT
IT - JUST LET 'EM SEE YOU BLOW
ONE OF THOSE GREAT BIG
BOYS - THAT'S WHAT
GETS 'EM -



I'VE GOT TO GET THIS
SOAP SUDS JUST RIGHT.
NOW I'LL MAKE A WHOPPER
AND CALL HIM IN -
WE'LL SEE WHAT
HE SAYS -



GOLLY - LOOK AT THAT ONE - AIN'T
THAT A PEACH? LOOK HOW ROUND
IT IS - THEY DON'T BLOW THEM MUCH
BETTER THAN THAT - I'LL SEE HOW BIG
I CAN MAKE IT - HEY YUTCH!!



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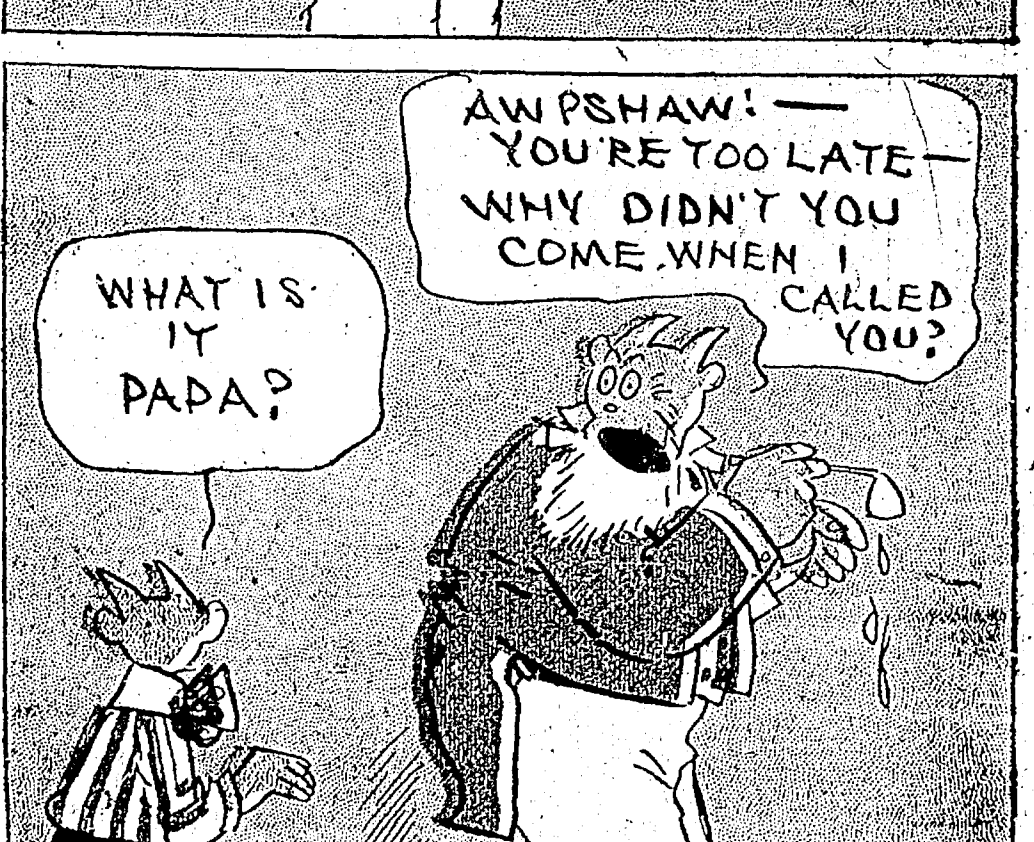
OH YUTCH! LOOKIE
HERE!! COME
QUICK! - SEE WHAT PAPA
HAS -



BAM!



WHAT IS
IT
PAPA?



AWPSHAW! -
YOU'RE TOO LATE -
WHY DIDN'T YOU
COME WHEN I
CALLED
YOU?

REGENT SUCCEEDS KAISER; GUNS HALT PEACE COURIER

FRENCH IN TEN-MILE GAIN TRAP FOE ARMIES

British Cross R. R.; Advance on Mons; Many Villages Are Taken in the Gigantic Ally Attack Launched on Boche

ENTIRE FRONT LEAPS IN ARDENNES FRONT

Americans Take Town East of Meuse, While the Enemy Retreats Toward Bray; Difficult Heights Are Taken

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French continued their advance on the whole front today, progressing nearly ten miles at some points, the war office announced tonight.

The important town of Hirson was captured, completely closing German egress around the western edge of the Ardennes and trapping the enemy armies between this point and the Meuse.

The Belgian border was crossed east of Hirson.

The villages of Signy Le Petit and Fourmies also were occupied, while Mezieres was completely encircled. The Hirson-Mezieres railway was cut at Wagny.

Our troops, continuing their march forward, progressed fifteen kilometers at certain points during the day, according to the official communiqué.

On the left, our cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, engaging enemy rear guards, taking prisoners, and capturing guns and considerable material, including several railroad trains.

Clagnon, Fourmies, Hirson, Anor, and St. Michel were occupied. Our elements, continuing the pursuit behind these localities, are on the general line of Mommignies, the northern outskirts of St. Michel, the forest of Macquenois and St. Philippe.

TABLE LANDS ARE CAPTURED.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thon and the Aube, we have taken the table lands north of these rivers. Despite sharp enemy resistance, we took Signy-Le-Petit, which was passed by a considerable distance.

We reached the Mezieres-Hirson railroad at Wagny, south of Mauberge-Mons, where the enemy was in a very strong position.

On our right we border Sorbonne and have reached and encircled Mezieres and Mohon. We crossed the Meuse farther eastward, at the heights.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British have crossed the Mauberge-Mons railway and are approaching Mons. Field Marshal Haig announced in his official statement tonight.

On the whole British front we are moving forward and the enemy is retreating rapidly," said the statement.

On the right the Fourth and Third armies are advancing astride the Sambre river toward the Belgian frontier, meeting little organized resistance. In the center, the First army made rapid progress astride the Mons-Coude canal. South of the canal we crossed the Mauberge-Mons railway and are approaching Mons.

Between the Scheidt and the Antwerp canal we are pushing forward toward Perwez (four miles north of Coude).

North of Tournai, we are established on the east bank of the Scheidt, between Perwez and Tournai, and Berchem (five miles southwest of Audenarde).

Allied troops, while word was awaited of Germany's decision on the armistice terms, pushed forward on the whole front from Ghent to the Verdun region today.

The fortress city of Mauberge has fallen to the British, who with the French and Americans are also across the Scheidt on almost its whole length. The French are in the environs of Hirson. The Americans have taken Dampvilliers, east of the Meuse, and are pushing past

Armistice Envoy Delayed On Way to Headquarters By Barrage of His Army

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Sunday).—The Sunday Times announces the German armistice courier was finally transported across the lines by airplane. The paper says a reply is not expected before tonight (Sunday).

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Premier Lloyd George said to newspapermen at 10:20 o'clock tonight (London time):

"I have no news for you, as the enemy envoy has been unable to get through the lines. The issue is settled. Germany has a choice today. She will have none tomorrow. She is ruined inside and ruined outside. One way to avoid destruction is immediate surrender. I am one of the believers in the knockout blow."

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 9.—It was officially explained here late today that the armistice has been delayed because the German couriers had to pass through country dotted with shell holes and heavily fortified.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(British wireless).—The British Press Bureau issued the following announcement this afternoon:

"Owing to the heavy German barrage and machine gun fire on the battle front the passage of the courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he is not expected to reach German headquarters until this afternoon. Consequently it is unlikely that any decision in regard to the armistice will be reached today."

LATINS CLAIM AUSTRIA HAS BROKEN PACT

(By Universal Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.—An unofficial Italian message this evening says: Austria is not complying with the naval clauses of the armistice.

The wireless message, presumably signed by the Italian naval commander-in-chief, reads as follows:

To the authorities in possession of the Austro-Hungarian fleet:

"The 98 hours laid down having elapsed at 3 p. m., November 7, I declare that some of the naval clauses of the armistice have not been complied with by the plenipotentiaries of the allied powers and the United States of America and accepted by the plenipotentiaries of Austria-Hungary, have not been complied with."

"Information has not been supplied concerning the location and the movements of Austro-Hungarian ships. Maps of the mine fields and other obstacles have not been communicated. The merchant ships of the allied powers have not been handed over. The part of the Austro-Hungarian navy which it has been agreed should surrender, has not been surrendered.

The above facts constitute a complete breach of the agreement solemnly stipulated for by the armistice convention."

(Signed) "THAON DI REVAL, Commander-in-Chief Italian Navy"

N. Y. Youths Go to Texas to Punch Cattle

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 9.—James Piore and Mario Rabecchi, both of New York City, aged 16 and 13 years, respectively, arrived here, looking for a chance to learn the cowpuncher's business. They were broke and had no place to go, but explained as a police sergeant that their ambition was to become hunters of the lasso and broncho busters. They will be sent home.

Flies So Numerous He Would Not Pay Board

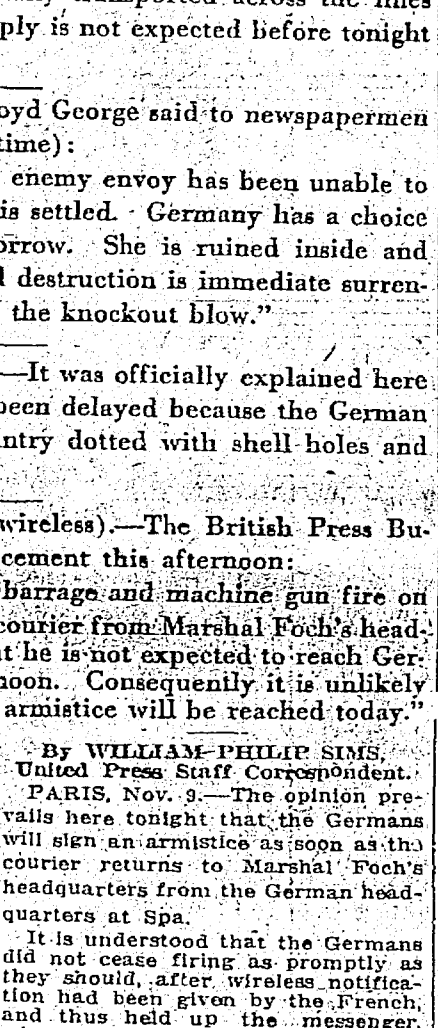
OGUNQUIT, Maine, Nov. 9.—Piles at a hotel where Frederick A. Sweet, a Worcester, Mass., school teacher, and his family, spent the summer, were so numerous that he refused to pay his board. Now he is defendant in a suit brought by the management of the hotel.

Switzerland Breaks With Soviet Mission

BERNE, Nov. 9.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to break off all relations with the Russian Soviet mission. The members of the Russian delegation have been asked to leave Switzerland because of their participation in revolutionary propaganda.

Germany Can Continue Fight No Longer, Chancellor Admits

FRIEDRICH EBERT, regent-elect of Germany, vice-president of Social Democratic party and president of the Reichstag main committee.



CARGO SHIP IS SUNK BY MINE OFF MARYLAND

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States ship *Seata* was sunk off Maryland coast, near the Chesapeake Bay, by a mine, the Navy Department was informed tonight.

Seven officers and forty men are reported to have landed at a nearby station No. 146, on the Delaware coast. The *Seata*, a cargo vessel of 2873 gross tons, was in government service.

Price of Burlap, Bags, Continues Till May 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The maximum price on burlap and bags agreed on in October last and intended to be effective until February 1, 1919, will continue until May 1, 1919, the war in dustries board announced today.

Arrangements are also under way for fixing a price on burlap under government control, which will be effective in the United States markets after May 1 and will lead to a reduction of about twenty per cent of the present maximum prices.

We Want No German Soil, Says Premier

By Universal Service.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—We do not seek a single yard of German soil," said Premier Lloyd George tonight, in an address in honor of the Lord mayor of London.

"We are not going to commit the folly of 1870. Deferred castigation is the worst of all punishment. Germany is enduring that today."

"Germany's doom is sealed," the premier continued.

"If she fights on, her cities and towns will be devastated as she has devastated the cities of her neighbors."

"The recklessness that placed the world in such awful agony must expect to suffer a different fate to the German answer."

Mary Pickford Signs New Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Miss Mary Pickford, motion picture actress, tonight signed a contract at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The contract is with the First National Exhibitors' Circuit of West Forty-eighth street. It was signed with the understanding that Miss Pickford is to be her own manager and producer, choosing her plays and hiring and discharging the cast.

Constitutional Assembly to Determine Between Republic And Selection of New Kaiser

(By Universal Service)

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Kaiser has abdicated. The event so long and often rumored has come to pass at last. It is announced in a German wireless message quoting from a proclamation of Prince Max of Baden, the chancellor, that the crown prince, too, is to go.

A constitutional German national assembly is then to vote upon the form of government for the new Germany. It will decide whether there shall be a new emperor or a German republic.

In the meantime Prince Max remains chancellor until a regency is settled. He announces his intention to appoint a Socialist, Deputy Ebert, imperial chancellor for the duration of the regency.

The resignation of the German ministers of the interior, instruction, agriculture and finance, are reported in a telegram received from Berlin. The Prussian food controller again has requested to be relieved from office and the resignation of the Prussian minister of public works has been in the hands of the cabinet for several days.

The Kaiser was forced out. He resisted his inevitable fate to the very last moment. The revolution and Prince Max's resignation, which was an ultimatum, brought the climax.

Just before Prince Maximilian of Baden offered his resignation as Imperial Chancellor he issued an appeal "to Germans abroad" in which he said:

"In the fifth year (of hostilities), abandoned by its allies, the German people could no longer wage war against the increasingly superior forces."

The Chancellor continued:

"In these difficult days the hearts of many among you, my fellow countrymen who outside the frontier of the German fatherland are surrounded by manifestations of malicious joy and hatred, will be heavy. Do not despair of the German people."

"Our soldiers have fought to the last moment as heroically as any army has ever done. The home land has shown unprecedented strength in suffering and endurance."

"From this victory we shall draw new strength for the hard times which face us and on which you also can build."

Teuton Fleet Firing on Kiel Kills Officers

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The German fleet at Kiel fired eleven shots at Kiel, killing twelve officers, according to the latest dispatch received here regarding the situation there.

Revolutionaries have cut off Fehmarn Island, preventing the despatch of the garrison from that point to suppress the Kiel uprising.

Other dispatches declare Herr Dittmann, addressing 4000 adherents of the workers' and sailors' council at Hamburg, declared:

"President Wilson's distrust of the German government was justified. We demand the immediate establishment of a Socialist republic and I urge a general sympathetic strike to aid our comrades."

All Prisoners Are Liberated in Hamburg

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—A council of soldiers and sailors has been formed at Hamburg, Germany's largest seaport. Rioters there attacked the main prison and liberated all captives. Torpedobombs in the harbor hoisted the red flag. Russian prisoners are participating in the riots.

The Hamburg senate issued a proclamation appealing to the people to maintain order "in view of the approaching armistice."

Rioters are in full swing at Lubeck and Bremen.

The Pan-American labor conference of November 13. Important matters of state in Mexico prevented his attendance.

Rebel Force Marches Against Petrograd

ZURICH, Nov. 9.—Twelve thousand counter-revolutionists are reported to be marching on Petrograd from Pskov, 175 miles to the southwest.

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik minister, and former foreign minister, is said to have resigned, Mr. Sklarsky succeeding him.

Portland to Lift Ban Next Sunday

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 9.—The ban placed upon public gatherings of all sorts and closing theaters will be lifted in Portland, Sunday, November 10, Mayor Baker announced today following a conference with State and Federal health officials.

WHOLE OF GERMANY IS SWEEPED BY REBELLION

Revolving Warship Crew in Battle With Loyalists; Entire Empire Declared Under Practical Control of Leaders

INSURGENTS PROCLAIM RULERS OVERTHROWN

Bavaria and Saxony Are Also Under Hand of Revolutionists; Dresden, Magdeburg, See Red Flag Over Citizens

By Universal Press.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The German revolt has spread to all principal German cities. At Magdeburg the garrison is resisting the rebels. Trains are continually leaving Kiel and Hamburg filled with soldiers and sailors who occupy the traffic centers, replacing the existing authorities.

Six German battleships are anchored at Flensburg (a Prussian seaport in Schleswig). A bombardment of the town is expected hourly.

The battleship *Koenig* refused to surrender. It was captured after a hard fight with the rebel ships.

The revolution movement now comprises the greater part of southern Germany.

Count Reventlow, editor of the *Bruttus* or *Bruttus*, one of the most ardent pan-German journalists, has fled to Denmark.

Upon his arrival here he predicted the German situation would be much worse when the soldiers returned. The food organization was failing and several large towns are without food as the result of the stoppage of trains.

OFFICERS ARE KILLED IN NAVAL FIGHTING.

In the course of the German naval revolt, Captain Weiniger was killed at Kiel. Commander Heine was slain at his home.

Hamburg is in complete control of workmen and soldiers.

A reign of terror has begun here, according to latest despatches. All armed civilians are executed.

Captain Weiniger referred to in the above despatch may be Captain Weiniger, an official of the marine ministry, or Captain Heidegger, commander of the cruiser *Cöln*. Commander Heine was in charge of the battleship *Hannover*.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Berlin, which held out to the last against the sweep of rebellion, is tonight in the throes of a colossal upheaval according to rumors reaching here from the German frontiers. Communication between north and south Germany has been proclaimed in Hanover, Cologne, Munich and Brunswick.

TROUBLE SPREADING EAST IN RUSSIA.

The German revolt, according to all messages that have come through up to this evening, is spreading like wildfire across the whole width and breadth of the empire.

There is bloodshed, but so far massacres and anarchy that usually mark nation-wide revolutions appear to have been avoided. There seems no doubt, however, that the mass of the German people is wholeheartedly behind the rebellion and that autonomy already has been taken off once and for all.

Bavaria is a republic, according to reports from various sources. A newspaperman is the president. The *Wittelsbach* dynasty is overthrown.

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BRITISH APPROACH MONS; FOE IN ROUT

HAIG NEARS BASE; HUN FORCE PUT TO FLIGHT

Armistice Request Is Formal Foch Meets Envoys of Germany Erzberger Introduces Officers

(By Universal Service.)
PARIS, Nov. 9.—"Who are you, gentlemen?"
Thus Ferdinand Foch, marshal of France, rising from his map-covered desk in a railroad car, which is his headquarters, greeted the men whom Germany has sent to ask for the armistice terms.
There was no sarcasm, no sneer in the generalissimo's voice; nor were the words, ironical as they may sound, meant as irony. But that from time immemorial, in all the wars of the ages, has been the formal question with which parliamentaires are received.
Out of the group of callers stepped a middle-sized, black-moustached man in civilian clothes, of suave manner and immaculate dress. He was Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, the first German to be sent to ask for the armistice terms.
Foch, the first time he was his right-hand man, General Veyrand, Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British admiralty, and the American vice-admiral, William S. Sims. The latter attended only this preliminary meeting.
Courteously and soldier-like the allied representatives returned the German salutes. That ended the introduction interview. Foch's aide-de-camp then conducted the German emissaries to a nearby chateau. There breakfast was served. It consisted of bread and butter, coffee and chocolate.

Upon this historic breakfast a witty correspondent of the "Littell's" gave the following insight, quoting a French officer who helped serve it:
"They ate with such an appetite the next time they come to demand an armistice they should send word that fifty are coming, so we'll have enough to eat for them."

THEY HEAR CONDITIONS.
After breakfast the Germans returned to Foch's railroad-car headquarters. Things then moved fast. Almost immediately after the group had settled themselves around a large table, Marshal Foch arose and in a high voice very distinctly read the conditions of the armistice.

At the reception by the Germans, nothing positive has yet been told.
When Foch had finished, Erzberger took the floor. He requested an immediate suspension of hostilities. "In the interests of humanity," Foch answered unhesitatingly that such a thing was out of the question, "owing to the military situation." His answer was identical to that which General d'Esperey gave the Bulgarians.

Erzberger then said he wished to submit the terms to his government. He was granted permission to send a courier to Berlin.

Foch's headquarters, where the fate of the world is being decided, is in the Chantilly forest, just south of Senlis. The Germans are lodged some thirty miles to the northeast, six miles from Compiègne, in the little village of Rethondes.

There is poetry of justice in these locations. The approaches to Compiègne mark the farthest point of the advance of the German line during their last drive on Paris. Senlis, near which town Foch is quartered, was just about the farthest point to which the Germans got in the early phase of the war before the first battle of the Marne.

St. Louis Is Closed in Fight on Flu
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—St. Louis was closed tight today under a strict regulation for combating the influenza epidemic. Under an order of the health department today all department stores, general merchandise houses, saloons, candy and cigar stores, non-essential factories and all business not listed as necessary were closed. The closing order will be effective until Wednesday morning. Street car traffic also is under regulation, the order being that passengers only to the extent of the seating capacity shall be carried.

Mare Island Men Prompt in Pledges
VALLEJO, Nov. 9.—Employees of the Mare Island navy yard are determined to help the United War Work committee of this city to "go over the top" in the drive for \$17,000.

Should Ohio Go Dry Milk Will Be Higher
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—If Ohio goes dry this fall milkmen here believe milk prices will advance. These milkmen say there will be an increased use of both sweet milk and buttermilk, as well as ice cream, should the prohibition amendment to the Ohio constitution be adopted.

He Quit Cigarettes
"I smoked cigarettes ever since a boy. From six to eight sucks of tobacco I used weekly," states Mr. S. H. Ferguson.
Cigarettes were doing me great harm. I became so nervous that I couldn't sleep until I smoked. Each morning I had an awful taste in my mouth.
Several times I tried to quit by willpower, but it just seemed that I would go wild if I couldn't have cigarettes. I had almost given up hope of ever quitting until one day I sent for a free book by Mr. Woods that told me what to do.
In 8 days and haven't touched a cigarette in years. I have gained over 30 pounds and cannot praise the method too highly. I say to every cigarette smoker—if you can't quit without help get this book. So says Mr. Ferguson, of Craymo Park.

The foregoing remarks are like those of many other men who have been freed from the habit of smoking cigarettes, pipe or cigars or who have been chewing tobacco or dipping snuff excessively. Get this book. It is free, postpaid to you. Cut this out and show others. Write at once to Edward J. Woods, 7414 Station P, New York, N. Y.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French have taken over the line in the Sedan region, allowing the Americans to concentrate farther south along the Meuse and to the eastward of the river. The advance of the Meuse was carried out by the French army of about 20 kilometers (12½ miles).

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Nothing but the prompt signing of the armistice will prevent the allies from entirely clearing French territory of enemy troops before the peace negotiations begin.

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American troops also advanced along both sides of the river toward Senay. East of the Meuse important progress was made in the Bois de Romulville, most of which was occupied.

Stiff opposition from the German rear guard was broken down in bitter fighting on the heights of Brandeville.

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Nothing but the prompt signing of the armistice will prevent the allies from entirely clearing French territory of enemy troops before the peace negotiations begin.

Fires are burning in the rear of the German lines all along the front. This indicates that whatever may be the outcome of the armistice negotiations a further important retirement of the German forces may be expected.

AN ADDITIONAL advance of a mile was made in the region of Damvillers, where the Americans took the heights commanding the roads from that town to Azannes (five miles northeast of Etain).

American troops also advanced along both sides of the river toward Senay. East of the Meuse important progress was made in the Bois de Romulville, most of which was occupied.

Stiff opposition from the German rear guard was broken down in bitter fighting on the heights of Brandeville.

United Press Staff Correspondent.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 9.—The Americans pushed forward the line of the Meuse in a heavy rain today, forcing the Germans into a new retreat toward Briey (twelve miles north-west of Metz).

DAMVILLERS AND VILLAGES TAKEN.
They captured Damvillers and several villages on either side, including Lissey and Fribas, and pushed on, taking Peuvillers. They have reached the Theinle river and are flanking Montmedy from the south. The Woëvre district is being rapidly cleared of the enemy.

The German rear guards are putting up a stiff resistance with machine-guns.

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GERMAN EMPIRE SEETHING IN REBELLION

REVOLT IS SPREADING FAST OVER HUN CITIES

(Continued from Page 13)

dynasty has been deposed by edict of the Bavarian diet.

Bavaria's example is stirring on every other kingdom, grand duchy, duked and principally in the empire to do likewise.

SAXONY ALREADY IS SEETHING REBELLION.

Saxony, the third largest kingdom within Germany, already is seething with revolt.

The empire's railways are tied up by a general strike.

The great movement is still in its infancy. At any moment it may flare forth into a terrific civil war.

ALL OF EMPIRE UNDER RED FLAG.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The revolutionaries control practically all of the German empire, even Berlin, according to reports received here today from neutral sources.

An unconfirmed despatch from The Hague said that insurgents had seized the capital, setting fire to the postoffice and the town hall. All railway communication to and from the city has been stopped. An Amsterdam despatch, evidently retelling the report from The Hague, said that strong military patrols march through the streets day and night, and that the railways outside the city are under strong guards of soldiers.

PARIS BETS HUN WILL SIGN WHOLE WORLD WAITS WORD

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Betting here tonight is 5 to 1 that Germany will capitulate.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—The Berlin Tageblatt demands dissolution of the Reichstag and election of a constitutional assembly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—American radio stations at 9:15 tonight were beginning to receive from the city are under strong guards of soldiers.

The great Krupp works at Essen are reported to be idle as the result of a strike of 75,000 workmen in that city.

Both Bavaria and Saxony appear to be in control of the revolutionists. The workmen's and soldiers' council at Munich is said to have declared Bavaria a republic and to have demanded deposition of the royal house of Wittelsbach. In Saxony the insurgents are said to have seized Dresden, the capital.

LARGE CITIES ARE TAKEN BY REVOLT.

Other large cities reported to be under the red flag rule are Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Stuttgart, Tilsit, Kiel, Schwerin, Brunswick, Altona, Schleswig, Flensburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

The Kiel canal is said to have been blocked through placing warships crosswise in the channel.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(British Admiralty Wireless).—It is generally thought that the mutiny in the German fleet was caused by an order to attempt a raid on the English shores. Before the hopelessness of such a venture—meaning indeed the destruction of the fleet—the sailors revolted.

They knew already what a German "victory" meant at Jutland and feared a repetition. It will be remembered that one of the conditions laid down by the revolutionaries at Kiel and accepted by the governor of the port was that the fleet must not leave Kiel under any circumstances.

ZURICH, (via Paris), Nov. 9.—A five-day armistice has been signed between the Poles and the Ukrainians, according to a Berlin despatch late tonight. General von Boehm, the German "retreat expert" is in command of the Ukrainian troops, the despatch adds.

great wireless station at Nauen, Germany, the same matter concerning the Kaiser's abdication that the British admiralty sent out today, it was stated here.

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Nov. 9.—(9 p. m.)—News of the Kaiser's abdication is just being flashed into the ranks of the American troops. It was received at our headquarters by wireless. Our troops are wild with joy.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—(4 p. m.)—The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate met late this afternoon. There was a full attendance in both houses. The members evidently believed it was possible they might hear decisive news regarding the armistice.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, says in that paper that either Dr. Friedrich Ebert or Philipp Schledemann (both Socialists) will be the next German chancellor. Wolff demands the dissolution of the Reichstag and the election of a constituent assembly.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—At the last moment General Gundell, selected to be one of the German armistice delegation, failed to join the party, according to reports received here today.

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR WAR DRIVE

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—President Wilson, in a letter to John R. Drott, director general of the United War Work campaign, made public here tonight, placed himself and the administration squarely behind the nationwide effort which will start Monday for the boys in service, at home and abroad.

The opportunity and need for constructive work, the President states, will be as great during the period of demobilization as during the war.

Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sorosis Shoe stock.—Advertisement.

U. S. PROTESTS ON TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States has made a vigorous protest to the German government regarding the treatment of American prisoners of war.

The state department, through the American ambassador at Bern, has asked the Spanish embassy in Berlin to submit vigorous protest on the following points, in formation concerning which has been officially furnished to the department:

First—Forcing any American prisoners of war to work while ill or physically unable to do so.

Second—Compelling any American prisoners of war to labor in mines.

Third—Compelling any American civilian prisoners to perform any work of any kind save such as may be necessary in connection with their own care and upkeep or in connection with the care and upkeep of their own quarters.

The German government is informed that the United States insists that there must be a cessation of the robbing and loss of parcels, and that it is not disposed to give credence to endeavors of the German government to excuse the non-receipt of parcels by laying the blame upon agencies which handle such parcels before they reach Germany.

The Spanish embassy is further asked insistently to demand the removal to an officers' camp of all American merchant marine officers at present in Brandenburg. The department requests that the attention of the German government be called to the fact that, according to the information a prisoner named David Johnson is still at Brandenburg, notwithstanding the statement of the government through the Prussian war ministry that he would be transferred. Furthermore, the department asks that the German government be informed that the personnel of the German merchant marine who are interned in the United States are only required to do work for their own care and upkeep or the care and upkeep of their own quarters.

Elephants Clean Up Bryant Park

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The four Hippodrome elephants who were invited to the war garden at Bryant Park recently to harvest the crop of peanuts which had been raised there, harvested, uninvited, almost everything in the garden before they could be induced to leave. When the peanut rows were depleted and

it was time for the guests to depart they did no such thing.

There was nothing distasteful about the celery which grew near by, nor the tobacco plants, nor the carrots and cabbage which had been brought for exhibition by Manhattan war gardeners. Mark Luescher, who attended the guests, forcibly persuaded the elephants to leave.

Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sorosis Shoe stock.—Advertisement.

Angeleno Held for Aero Craft

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The names of three men, recently indicted in Federal district court on charges of conspiracy in connection with the aircraft inspection service, were made public today. The known defendants are Lucien M. Simpson, Los Angeles; Clarence I. Hogue, Vincennes, Ind.; who was formerly in charge of the

SUPPACISTS LOSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A telegram saying that a majority of 9000 votes in New Orleans against suffrage defeated the proposed amendment to the Louisiana constitution last Tuesday was received by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Chicago office of the service, and E. J. Conner, formerly of Oak Park, Ill., but now in Washington, D. C.

"The House of Courtesy"

OAKLAND

Roos Bros

Garment Event Extraordinary

Women's Suits Coats and Dresses

AT ALL ROOS STORES

In One Huge Group at **\$34.45**

In order to assemble this vast quantity and give you scores of new styles, we have drawn lavishly on our much higher priced garments---You will revel in them---It will delight you to *save so much money*---and you can replenish your entire wardrobe for many months to come without being unpatriotically extravagant.

The Dresses

\$34.45

are exquisitely developed in Meteor, Satin, Charmeuse, Velveteen, Jersey, Serge, Taffeta and combinations of Georgette and Satins---on the newest lines---panels, tunics, fringes, round and square necks. Among the colors are Belgian, French Blue, Sammy, Tan, Taupe, Beige, Navy, Black and Brown---A huge selection.

The Coats

\$34.45

cover the entire range of wanted Winter fabrics---Velour, Broadcloth, Kersey, Corduroy, Burella Cloth and Basket Weaves---Black, Navy, Pekin, Taupe, Brown, Burgundy, Sepia and Beaver. Some with self collars, others with plush collars, and rich collars of kit cone. If you want a really fine Coat, this is your opportunity.

The Suits

\$34.45

Over a thousand of them---in every size, from 16 to 44. More than fifty smart models in Tailleur, Bolled and Panel effects---Taupe, Navy, Reindeer, Black, Oxford, Burgundy, Brown and Fancy Mixtures---Tricotines, Velours, Gabardines, Serges and Poiret Twills. Over fifty different models---An unprecedented offer.

Sale of Pure Silk Hose

\$1.35 WOMEN'S Pure Silk Hose in gray, beige, champagne, taupe, pearl, white and navy---
Splendid Silk Hose at a splendid reduction.

FOR THE BOYS OVER THERE

FOR THE BOYS OVER THERE

Roos Bros

"THE GIFT CENTER"

Washington at 13th Market at Stockton Shattuck Hotel Corner and at
OAKLAND—SAN FRANCISCO—BERKELEY—FRESNO
Also at "THE REGENT," Palo Alto.

If you cannot get to town, use our

Phone and Mail Order Department

Prompt service.

Most Miles per Dollar



"THAT'S the tire I told my chief to buy because it rides easy, and that means it protects the truck, too." One reason why—

Half the Truck Tonnage of America is carried on

Firestone

TRUCK TIRES

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
3344 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Cal.
1414-16 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Home Office and Factory, Firestone Park, Akron, Ohio.
Branches and dealers everywhere.

Most Miles per Dollar

KAISER'S FALL ENDS WORLD CZARISM

COLOSSAL EGOTIST AND DESTROYER IS CRUSHED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The decision of the German kaiser and the crown prince to relinquish their Hohenzollern throne was viewed here by officials today as the final collapse of militarism in Germany.

The kaiser, long the center of the military party in control of German affairs, has been held by President Wilson to be the irresponsible agency in the world war, which should be abolished if future peace were to be insured.

Since America's entrance into the struggle, the President has been unsparing in his determination to sweep the kaiser from the throne. By open diplomacy, first directed at the German people, and later bluntly to the German government itself, the President has declared that the Hohenzollerns and all they represented were the greatest obstacles in the path of peace.

Whether the kaiser's abdication was brought about finally by the terms of the armistice, now in Berlin, or whether he gave up his battle to retain the throne under pressure of the growing restlessness of his people, is not known here.

Three rulers of Germany during the war. The Russian czar was first, King Constantine of Greece followed, and since then King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his son have dedicated in order, Emperor Charles of Austria has been stripped of many of his imperial powers and may follow in the footsteps of the German kaiser.

PLUNGED WORLD IN WAR.

A dream of world dominion obsessed the mind of ex-emperor William plunged the world into war. Upon him and the tremendous military engine of destruction of which he was the embodiment rests the responsibility of deliberately planning and bringing about the greatest conflict in the history of the world. It did not matter to the world that the ex-emperor's personal share in the swift events immediately preceding the outbreak had been obscured. The world convicted him of organizing, directing and maintaining at the top-notch of efficiency the great German military machine. It remembered that he stood sponsor for the terrorism and brigandage which, under the guise of warfare, ravaged Belgium, laid waste the cities of France, depopulated and outraged Serbia and sent the Lusitania with her freight of women and children to a grave in the Atlantic.

Civilization will never forget that it was the millions of the ex-emperor who officially shot to death Edith Cavell, the English girl who befriended the Belgians in Brussels.

IS CRY UNHEEDED.

Against these his cry "I did not will the war" availed as nothing. Before the bar of humanity William was adjudged guilty of the greatest crime since the crucifixion. In him humanity saw the last of the autocrats, the final Caesar. Assertion that he was at heart peaceful, no persistently circulated for years as to give them the stamp of German propaganda, became branded as certainly false. He who had long proclaimed himself the prince of peace stood revealed as humanity's scourge, and against the point where he had represented rose the new world of democracy and freedom.

Many doubt whether William is entirely sane. He said himself that he possessed a divine mandate to rule; that the Almighty was his "unconditional and avowed ally." It is not entirely clear whether such outbursts were the product of a disordered brain or were due to unbounded egotism and an effort to suppress his subjects with the idea of reverent and unquestioning submission.

"I'll Stand No Foolishness From America After the War"—Kaiser To Ambassador Gerard—in 1916



misson. His speeches to his armies, in which he asserted he and they were "instruments of divine judgment upon Germany's enemies" were regarded by many outside of Germany as pieces of rhetoric, intended only to deceive his own people.

HIS "CRUSHING POLICY." William's claim to close affinity with God was the burden of dozens of his speeches long before as well as after the beginning of the war. Of these, perhaps, none more clearly defined his claim than his notorious "divine right" speech delivered at Brandenburg in 1890, in which he said he regarded the German people as "a responsibility" conferred upon him by God and that it was "my duty to increase this heritage for which one day I shall be called upon to give account. Those who try to interfere with my task I shall crush."

In all this the world saw before the war not a monarch but a condescending ruler. He signed the order for the German mobilization. It remembered that he stood sponsor for the terrorism and brigandage which, under the guise of warfare, ravaged Belgium, laid waste the cities of France, depopulated and outraged Serbia and sent the Lusitania with her freight of women and children to a grave in the Atlantic.

"Gott pulls mit me—and I mit him—MEINSELF—Und Gott."

THE WORLD ASLEEP.

Few statesmen realized then that the deluded emperor in his "shining armor," maneuvering his armies and his fleets, building up the German military system, cementing the Central empires and Turkey, and fostering the grasping of the supremacy of autocracy, was erecting a machine that one day would make war upon all civilization.

Yet the world was warned by some far-sighted men that the emperor would one day bring catastrophe upon the nations. "These men saw in him then and see him now as a mad inventor given in his youth the most dangerous of all toys—his army and navy. They were his playthings. He developed them throughout the years to the point where he had put them to a test. Like a crazed inventor, he feared the end of his reign would find his inventions untried, so he grasped the first opportunity to wage a world war."

Meantime the German war party grew with William as its head, and the scheme of world dominion awaited the hour to begin its attainment.



WILHELM II, emperor of Germany, who has terminated his reign, according to announcement of the imperial chancellery. In the lower picture the kaiser is shown embracing his son, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, who is also reported to have forewarned his right to the throne.

ment. It came with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

REPUBLIC IS ESTABLISHED IN BAVARIA

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The news that a republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria has been confirmed. It is not believed here, however, that the action means separation from Germany.

It is thought it means a step in internal reforms. The details of the change in government will be reached in the course of the next few days.

As a result of a strike at the Krupp works, 75,000 workers are idle.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Abdication of the kaiser was officially announced here tonight from Switzerland.

All railway communication to Berlin has been stopped.

All railroads in the neighborhood of Berlin are being guarded by military authorities. A strong patrol is stationed in the streets of the city day and night.

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PARIS, Nov. 9.—The big Arlington navy wireless station today picked up the British wireless announcement of the decree of Prince Max of Baden announcing the abdication of the kaiser and crown prince.

That a regency would be established until the future form of the German government could be decided. Copies of the wireless were sent to the President's office and to cabinet members, who, however, would make no comment until official confirmation reaches Washington from Colonel House or some American diplomat.

he declared, "because of the character, the power, the vacillation of and continued interference by the kaiser." It was Dr. Aulich who stated that the authenticity of the statement that Emperor William stated at a meeting of German army officers that he had plenty of prisoners and that he hoped the officers would see that no more prisoners were taken.

Maximilian Harden, a German liberal leader, declared the German ruler brought on the war because of his desire "for something like world rule."

William often proclaimed his innocence and endeavored to put the onus of the war on the shoulders of the entente allies. In his speech from the throne after the war began he said:

"In pursuing its interests the Russian empire stepped in the way of Austria-Hungary. Our duty as an ally called us to the aid of Austria-Hungary. The situation arose not from temporary conflicts of interest, but from the result of ill-will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German empire."

He also expressed his indignation at the expressions of good will for America, gave vent to his anger against the United States when it became evident that no official action would be taken to stop the shipment of munitions and supplies to the entente allies by declaring to the American ambassador, James Gerard, "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German domination in Asia found expression in a famous visit to Constantinople, when he was proclaimed as protector of the Moslems. In this the world saw a cunning step toward the domination of the world.

He became ruler in 1888.

Frederick Wilhelm Victor Albert was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of his father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888. He came out of the University of Bonn fully prepared to enter the school of statecraft. Set to work in the government bureau, he was early taught the routine of official business under the tutelage of the great Bismarck.

At the death of his father the imperial throne devolved upon William II, who was then but 29 years of age. Bismarck continued as chancellor, but not for long. Though the great statesman had made every effort to instill in the young prince his own ideas of government and diplomatic policies, the new emperor soon found that he disagreed with the government of the German empire in many important respects.

In 1890 the disagreement of the two men reached a crisis, a rupture of government of the German empire. The relations between the two men remained strained for several years, but before Bismarck died peace was made between them.

A CHIEF FOR DETAILS.

With the passing of Bismarck the emperor's real reign began. As a military man he has been a staid officer for efficiency, discipline and the

times appearing to the front to be proclaimed as personal commander in a great offensive.

REVEALED AS PLOTTER.

Correspondence in the "Willy-Nicky" letters, the correspondence between the German emperor in the light of an unscrupulous plotter. The telegrams disclosed that Emperor William had induced Emperor Nicholas of Russia to sign a secret agreement to which he was to force the adherence of France in the perfection of an offensive and offensive alliance against England. The treaty was discovered and repudiated by a Russian minister.

Falling in his attempt, the German emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his side against France and Russia. How well he thought he had succeeded in this may be gathered from a letter he wrote to President Wilson in 1914 in which he said King George of Prussia, on July 9, 1914, that England would remain neutral in a war involving the Central powers with France and Russia.

Perhaps the most direct and authoritative of the accusations against the German emperor and the Pan-Germans are contained in the published secret memorandum of Prince Charles Max Liehnowsky, who was German ambassador at London at the outbreak of hostilities. The prince unequivocally placed the blame for the war on Germany, and for his frankness was imprisoned in a Silesia chateau, permanently expelled from the Prussian House of Lords, which action was sanctioned by the emperor, and, finally, was exiled to Switzerland.

CHARGES OF MUNITION.

Emperor William's domination over German statesmen, diplomats and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm, a former director of the Krupp works, in his book on "The Devastation of Europe." In this he not only laid blame upon Germany for the war, but also criticized the German army for its brutality, but asserted that in the German foreign office only he who did the emperor's bidding was allowed to remain. They could not do better,

HINDENBURG WILL FOLLOW INTO OBLIVION

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Field Marshal Hindenburg had decided to resign in event of the kaiser's abdication.

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DECREE ISSUED BY CHANCELLOR MAX ANNOUNCES THE ABDICATION

The German imperial chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, today issued the following decree:

"The kaiser and king has decided to renounce the throne.

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions contained within the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled.

"For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government for the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire.

(Signed) "THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR, 'PRINCE MAX OF BADEN.'"

"Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918."

Abdication Spells Sure Peace

Action Means Truce Is Accepted

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN, Universal Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—"It is the beginning of the end. Peace is now a reality."

That was the only comment in official circles when the Universal News Service this afternoon brought to Washington the news that it had been officially announced in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris that the kaiser had abdicated. That step had been accepted as an absolute preliminary to the signing of the armistice. Now that the kaiser has quit it is believed the official announcement that the armistice terms had been accepted will not be long delayed.

The abdication of the kaiser spells the utter defeat of the military party. The preliminary indications are that the armistice terms, agreed to by the German government when the Prussian autocracy agreed to send a German delegation into the French line under a flag of truce.

WILL ACCEPT TERMS.

The abdication of the kaiser, officials here were convinced this afternoon, means that the German government will accept the armistice terms. The coming of peace now is considered certain here in Washington. Until there has been an official confirmation of the report through American service, however, officials will refuse to make any direct statement. They have agreed all along that the kaiser could not retain his throne with the acceptance of armistice terms that are known to demand that the great military and naval machine, which has

observed of etiquette to the last, and of the details of all these components of army life and training he is familiar to the smallest point. It is related that during military maneuvers he was never without the slightest imperfection in the equipment or training of a regiment or squadron and called attention to the least detail of the drill.

Besides being well versed in army matters, the ex-emperor was thoroughly familiar with naval affairs, having a technical mastery of the details that go to make up the efficiency of a fleet. Study of naval problems was one of his past occupations. His influence was potent in fostering the development of German commerce, art and science. His interest in the navy was as in statecraft often embarrassed German leaders and evoked from them admonitions to leave diplomacy to the chancellors.

PUT IN LONG HOURS.

In everything he was described as thorough and, withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire. His rising hour was 6 o'clock sharp and a long day's hard work, which frequently extended well into the night, followed. Stated hours were devoted to the study of the progress of events at home and abroad through reading of the principal German and foreign papers.

Before the war Emperor William often professed friendliness for America. He encouraged the development of exchange professorships by which prominent German educators visited this country and lectured in the colleges here while American college professors similarly filled chairs in German institutions of learning.

A GREAT KILLER.

He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and despite his withered arm was able to take to the sea and enjoy his racing yachts and sail them with considerable success. He always spent much time at his palatial hunting lodge in the Harz mountains, where he was reported to have been the champion hunter in the world in the point of game killed. It was stated that the emperor had killed 61,730 pieces of game, more than 4,000 of which were stags.

He is a great reader; his private library in the imperial palace at Berlin before the war was becoming one of the most interesting collections of books in the world. He posed as a dictator in music, painting, poetry and acting.

At one time it was announced that he had composed the libretto of a ballet to be given in celebration of his birthday. A private performance of one of his musical efforts is said to have been given in the Potsdam palace without notable effect upon the musical world.

PHYSICALLY UNIMPAIRED.

Physically unimpaired, he is short and inclined to stoutness. William always was fond of being photographed while striking a military posture, though taking good care to veil the deformity of his left arm, a disfigurement with which he was born and of which he is extremely sensitive. He blamed his English mother for living a life of self-indulgence and cursed her repeatedly as being responsible for his deformity.

No description of the emperor's personal appearance will be complete without mention of his full, bristling mustache. His photographs, which he distributed with a lavish hand, showed it with ends twisted up at oblique angles.

His married daughter, Victoria, oldest daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg on February 27, 1881. They had six sons and one daughter, of whom the Crown Prince

GERMAN REDS ARE ADVISED TO BE LAWFUL

LONDON, Nov. 9 (British Wireless Press).—The Berlin Vorwarts contains the following manifesto by the Socialist party:

"Workers and Comrades: Peace is assured. In a few hours an armistice will be concluded. Commit now no imprudence which might cause recrudescence at home of bloodshed which has ended at the front. Comrades of the Socialist party and the Socialist Reichstag party have today presented the following final demands to the chancellor:

"Freedom for meetings which today are forbidden.

"Instruction to police and military to observe the utmost prudence.

"Retirement of the kaiser and crown prince by midday Friday.

"Reinforcement of Socialist influence in the government.

"Reformation of the Prussian ministry in the sense of majority parties of the Reichstag."

It is generally thought that the mutiny in the German fleet was caused by an order to attempt a raid on English shores. Before the hopelessness of such an adventure meaning indeed the destruction of the fleet—the sailors revolted. They knew already what a German "victory" meant at Jutland and feared a repetition. It will be remembered that one of the conditions laid down by the revolutionaries at Kiel and accepted by the governor of the port was that the "fleet must not leave Kiel under any circumstances."

OFFICIALS HEAR NEWS.

At the State Department this afternoon officials said that they had heard from several sources that the kaiser had abdicated. At 3:45 o'clock they had received no official word from Colonel House, Ambassador Sharpe or the charge in London. When the Paris despatch reached, they were intensely interested in the report as received by the International News Service. They could not discuss the report for publication, but the various spokesmen agreed that it actually meant that the end of the war so far as actual fighting was concerned could be only a few hours off.

When the Paris despatch reached Washington stating that the kaiser had abdicated an effort was made to get word to President Wilson, but he had left the White House for a drive fifteen minutes before. Other White House officials expressed deep interest in the report, but declined to comment on it in any way.

Frederick is the eldest. With the crown prince his father clashed frequently and one occasion virtually exiled young Frederick to Dantzig, but soon recalled him and restored him to favor.

German mothers who wrote to the emperor of the deaths of their sons killed in battle elicited from him no reply, but the emperor is reported to have said "glorious." Yet his own six sons, though holding high commands, were so protected that they had never been practically alone in Germany in warding off the clutches of death.

USE "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING.

To prevent your hair from growing gray and to restore a beautiful dark color to gray or faded hair. For sale by The Hair Dressing Company's Drug Stores and all good drug stores everywhere. Also orders from out of town customers filled promptly upon receipt of regular price, \$1.20. "La Creole" Hair Dressing is sold on a money-back guarantee. Advertisement.

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LOCAL BOYS GIVE LIVES WITH ARMY

One Oakland boy and one from Berkeley killed in action in France, and forty others from California, are listed in yesterday's casualties. The Oakland lad who gave his life for victory is Private Hans A. Jensen, 541 Apper street, and the boy from Berkeley is William S. Perry Jr., son of William S. Perry Sr., 1434 Hawthorn terrace.

The funeral of R. Irving Ashbrook, only surviving son of D. L. and Frances Ashbrook, of Oakland, will be held from Grant Miller's undertaking parlors tomorrow at 2:15. The deceased enlisted in the army at the age of 18 years and five months, April 30. Formerly he was a member of Troop 3 of the Boy Scouts, and was in the first class of Boy Scouts in Oakland.

The list of Californians mentioned in the casualties as killed in action are: Sergeants Thomas R. White and Frank M. Blimmer, Los Angeles; Melvin K. Simmons, Fairfield; Hope

65-77 Humphreys "Seventy-seven" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Tonsillitis and Grip. At All Druggists

IF YOU LOOK YOU'LL BUY

AT THIS SALE OF SUITS, COATS,
DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS,
ETC., ON CREDIT

Because we will sell you any high-grade garment on credit terms and big reductions over early season prices. If a visit is required to convince you, we can show you where you can save good dollars right now. Pay a little down—no need of waiting till you have all cash.

Finest garments made at very lowest prices with credit.



HERE ARE SOME OF THE PRICES
AND EVERY GARMENT A HIGH-GRADE ONE

Suits at \$28.50 \$32.50 \$38.50 \$44.50

Coats \$20.50, \$26.50 \$18.50, \$24.50
and \$32.50 Dresses \$18.50 and \$32.50

Skirts \$7.50 and \$5.50 and
upwards Waists upwards

TOMORROW IS HONOR DAY FOR THE UNITED WAR
WORK FUND. DO YOUR SHARE.

Eastern Outfitting Co.

581 14TH ST. CASH OR CREDIT We Give American
Only One Price Trading Stamps

LOCATION FOR RETAIL STORE WANTED

WANTED—A STORE

One story or less, with basement if small—without, if larger.

Prefer corner, somewhat ahead of the march of present retail neighborhood. Will pioneer if necessary.

Will take short lease, with privilege of staying, also of buying at "bed-rock" value—not at what it might be worth in ten years, but actual value today.

Will take white elephant, interest and tax eater off somebody's hands, providing there is chance to put life into vacant property.

Here is chance where two fair-minded people may approach each other and profit thereby.

Advertiser of high integrity.

Box 5062, Oakland Tribune.

"Y" Secretary Tells of France Rev. Townner Praises U. S. Deeds American Team Work Is Marvel

Americans are proving their power to confound the Hun by service in other places than in the fighting line according to the opinion expressed by Rev. W. K. Townner, Oakland minister, now Y. M. C. A. secretary in France, in a letter to The TRIBUNE.

The letter follows:

"Somewhere in France, September 27, 1918.

"I came here July 28th after serving

McFall, Manteca; Corporals Peter Sawyer, Tassajara; William Lunn Jr., San Francisco; Hold E. Cary, San Francisco; Otto H. Blau, San Francisco; Earl D. Ingalls, Seattle; Bernard Irwin, bugler, Stockton; Privates Glen W. Chaffey, Arcadia; Oscar E. Green, (Kamona); Richard E. Griffith, Lindero; William A. Williams, San Francisco; Thomas P. Smith, Santa Rosa; Robert A. Sturtevant, Daly City; Martin Troy, Lodi; and Claude O. Wilson, Chico.

Listed as dead from wounds received are: Corporal Lester A. Schwenk, Santa Monica, and Privates Lester J. Bishop, Marysville; Clyde C. Cameron, Los Angeles; Louis R. Kengia, San Francisco; Charles V. Alford, Woodland; Stanley Liburn, Fresno; and Frank B. Woodmansee, Lodi.

Listed as having died of disease are: Nurse Elizabeth C. Lee, Altaville, Calaveras county; Corporal Franklin M. Holmes, Los Angeles; Paul Czeftzick, Bakersfield, and Forest C. Heskett, San Diego.

With wounds of undetermined degree are: Lieutenant James M. Newell, St. Helena; Privates Tylons M. Hynson, Redlands; Raffalo Degregorio, Gustine; Jos. Michler, Santa Rosa; Joe P. Stenias, San Jose; Willard B. Lane, Noyo; Elmer P. Murphy, San Francisco, and Kenneth R. Patterson, Fresno. Private James Chest, Los Angeles, is reported missing in action.

some time with the ... railway engineers at ... I can't tell you where.

"Could our fellow Americans see the magnificent results achieved by these mechanical units here at the base of supply, they would realize, as in no other way perhaps, how securely the doom of the central powers is sealed and how certain it is that we have secured the greatest crest of the hill of victory and have the Huns running down the grade to the Valley of Death.

"Here in this 'safe place behind the lines' American mechanics, accountants, scientists and laborers are working with splendid enthusiasm, indomitable fortitude and characteristic American mood to perfect the facilities for mobilization of troops, supplies, guns and munitions that will make finally and permanently effective the American application of American achievement 'at the front'.

"A CHOICE UNIT

"The unit that I have the honor to serve is made up of picked men. It is said that their average income 'back in the states' was fifty dollars per week. They began with bare hands which were deep in mud and have wrought a veritable miracle of construction here and there in the world of mechanics and technical training, mechanics of exceptional skill and ingenuity have developed and have tracks and poured cement and done it all together through months of rain and slush and cold in an isolated camp with a tent, a canteen, a cinema and a secretary.

"The American mood to perfect the day's job, however strange and disagreeable, is a piece of mechanical construction that the nations look upon with admiration and awe.

"The Hun prisoners see with consternation American industrial organization and team work is the wonder of this war. If a despotism that develops here has done could be shipped by the censor, I should have to accompany it by photographic evidence in order to save my reputation and my sanity.

"America need have no mistaking the great drive headed by American labor is on. The drive that will not stop this side of the Rhine, nor short of complete and final victory over the Hun, is a little more than a year has met and matched the preparedness of nearly three generations of the central powers.

"It has been a great joy to serve these homespun heroes, who would cuss or cuff according to their mood, if they heard me call them anything but Americans. They will write much history of indelible splendor during these months of their occupation in Europe and not the least brilliant, perhaps the most brilliant, will be the story of her unique and unexampled genius for industrial organization and team work. Nothing moves the men more than the realization of the unity of our cause, and the fine part the citizens of all ages and both sexes are playing at home in support of the citizen army abroad.

FROM OAKLAND COUNTY

"The Y. M. C. A. at this time is one of the largest, if not the largest, in France. Our canteen has dispensed canned fruit, including apples, from Hayward, California; California tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, fruits, biscuits, fig newtons, shoe polish; in fact about everything that a man in camp could wish. There have been as much as 100,000 francs in stock and our daily sales have run from 2500 francs to upwards of 10,000 francs. Aside from the men located in the camp we have served the many convoys on the way to the front. Many a company of cold and wet soldiers has found bunks and shelter in our huts.

"We have a permanent concert around our place, and the building is jammed to its capacity every night in the week for movies and concerts. Our religious meetings on Sunday evenings are well attended, and the place is a haven of refuge for these weary young Americans. It is a place where they can find recreation, wholesome diversion and friendly service. In this particular the troops have been pouring in much faster than the supply men and women to care for them and the buildings or tents to house our outfit.

HOURS ARE LONG

"Our days are rather heavy here. We mess between 6:30 and 7 a. m., set our house in order, unpack and arrange our stock and open for business usually at 8 o'clock.

"The canteen here runs until the 'line' is served at night. The building is dark again at night, the weary but secretary casts up his accounts and retires anywhere from 11 p. m. to 1 a. m. He has earned a nice little rest.

"We have a completely equipped theater. Our stage is fitted up with footlights, spot lights, box and stage fittings painted by a Belgian actor, driven cinema run by professionals, enclosed in a fire proof booth, and an auditorium that will seat about 2500 men, all in full view of the stage.

"With the loyal support of the army authorities we are enabled to make a substantial contribution to a contented and enthusiastic army bent on beating the Huns in the shortest possible time and then beating it for home by the most direct and fastest route.

"With kind regards to all The TRIBUNE force and in lively anticipation of greeting my friends again on the streets of America's most beautiful city, I am,

"Sincerely and cordially yours,

(Signed) W. K. TOWNNER,
Y. M. C. A. Secretary with the A. E. F. in France.

Jennings Pederson,
Youth, Disappears

O. A. Pederson, 774 Thirteenth street, is seeking information about his 17-year-old son, Jennings Pederson, missing for two weeks. The young man worked at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company. After drawing his pay, Friday, October 26, he disappeared, and has not been heard from since. Fear of foul play is accentuated by reason of the fact that the boy was of a home-loving sort, and always went home immediately after work.

He took nothing away, and on leaving for work the morning of his disappearance was cheerful as usual. He had an appointment to play tennis the following Sunday with some young friends. The police have been unable to find any clue to his whereabouts.

Town Band Worn Out
Playing for Funerals

MANHATTAN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Investigation recently of the epidemic of flu disclosed the fact that not only the doctors, nurses, undertakers and relief organizations were worn out, but also the town band members. The band had so many calls to attend funerals that they were completely exhausted.

SUICIDE STILL IS NOT EXPLAINED

Mystery surrounds the suicide of Aaron K. Smith of East Oakland, who died yesterday at the Receiving Hospital after taking a quantity of lysoil at the home of Mrs. P. L. Durant, 1519 Fruitvale avenue at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Smith was a single man, aged 40, employed by the Western Union as a telegraph operator, recently in charge of the Alameda office. He is reported to have been of a very cheerful disposition, steady and reliable in his work and habits and devoted to his aged father, with whom he lived at 1451 Thirty-sixth avenue.

Yesterday morning he went to the drugstore at Fruitvale avenue and Fourteenth street, and asked the clerk, Ernest Avalar, for lysoil, explaining that he had a sore foot. A few minutes later he entered the Durant home and asked for a glass of water. Going into the living room, he sank down on a couch and was soon in convulsions.

Corporal Van Houtte of the Melrose police station responded to a call and rushed to the house, to the Receiving Hospital, where the efforts to save him were in vain.

Smith has been a friend of Mrs. Durant, whose husband is connected with the Shipping Board of San Francisco for some time, having been in the habit of visiting at the house while he worked at the telegraph office near by. He made no explanation to Mrs. Durant, being in convulsions when she first learned of his having taken the poison, and no reason is known for his act.

Unslightly Hair
DeMiracle

DeMiracle, the original anallary liquid, is truly a revelation in hairdressing. It is just an efficacious remedy for removing coarse, brittle growths as it is for ordinary hairdressing.

Only genuine DeMiracle has a money-back guarantee in each bottle. A letter counters in 50c, 50c and 50c, or by mail from us in plain wrapper on request. DeMiracle, 1000 Park Ave. and 120th St., New York.

DRINK HOT WATER
BEFORE BREAKFAST

Says you really feel clean,
sweet and fresh inside,
and are seldom ill.

If you are accustomed to wake up with coated tongue, foul breath or a dull, dizzy headache, if you eat meals sour and turn into gas and acids, you have a real surprise awaiting you.

Every morning, immediately upon arising, drink a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is in fact the first neutralizer of the waste wash out of your stomach, liver, kidneys and thirty feet of intestines all the indigestible waste, poisons, sour milk, and toxic matter, thus neutralizing and purifying the entire alimentary canal.

Those subject to sick headaches, indigestion, constipation, flatulence or any form of stomach trouble are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store and begin enjoying this morning inside-bath. It is said that men and women who try this become enthusiastic and keep it up daily.

Just as hot water and soap cleanse, purify and refresh the skin, hot water and a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Limestone phosphate is a powerful purgative and cleanser, and almost tasteless.

Advertisement.

CREAM FOR CATARRH
OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief
From Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, sniffling, blowing, headache, dryness, or stuffy nose. No more sleepless nights; your cold or catarrh will be gone.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this cream to the nostrils, heating cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh. Relief comes so quickly.—Advertisement.

EPILEPTIC
ATTACKS
Have Been
STOPPED
For Over 50 Years

DR. KLINE'S EPILEPTIC
REMEDY. It is a rational and remarkably successful treatment for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Disorders. Get or order at any drug store.

FREE
valuable book
on Epilepsy. It is
Dr. R. H. KLINE CO.

Send for this valuable medical book on Epilepsy. Diagnose your Epilepsy. It describes in plain language our wonderful bloodless treatment for the cure of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Disorders. A reliable plan makes the cure. Examination Free.

SHIRLEY TREATMENT
253 12th St. Oakland, Cal.

CANCER BOOK
FREE

Send for this valuable medical book on Cancer. Diagnose your Cancer. It describes in plain language our wonderful bloodless treatment for the cure of Cancer, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Disorders. A reliable plan makes the cure. Examination Free.

SHIRLEY TREATMENT
253 12th St. Oakland, Cal.

JUST KEEP SMILING

We Close At Six P. M. Every Business Day in the Year

Whitthorne & Swan
 SUCCESSORS TO
Yale's
 OAKLAND STORES
 OAKLAND'S STORE THAT UNDERSELLS

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now Everything Is Ready

THE NEWS WAS TOO SPEEDY

That's all. But it's coming just the same. In the meantime we are spreading the news of many lowered prices. You can rejoice in perfect confidence, for this news has been confirmed by careful comparison. Willingly and cheerfully using every means at our command to lower prices, is why we CAN and DO sell good, clean, staple merchandise cheaper than any other store in Oakland.

TRIMMINGS for Christmas Sewing

Good line of metal trimmings, straight and fancy edges; gold, antique, steel and silver, suitable for lamp shades, pillow tops, fancy bags, table runners and other fancy work, at yard—

12½¢, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢ and 50¢

SILK TASSELS, crochet cup top, suitable for bags, 35¢

black only, at each..... 25¢

SILK TASSELS, plain, black or colors, at each..... 25¢

10¢, 15¢ and 25¢

ROSEBUD TRIMMING, good line of color combinations for lingerie and fancy work, at yard..... 25¢

COTTONY and 50¢ for trimmings centerpieces and other fancy work, white or ecru, at yard..... 25¢

CAMISOLE LACE, deep points and with binding at top. Special at yard..... 15¢

CAMISOLE LACE, rich, heavy raised patterns, with deep points 29¢

SILK GEOMETRIC OR FIVE 40 inches wide, good heavy quality, black, white and colors. Sold elsewhere at \$2.00. Our price, \$1.75

SOUTACHE BRAID, black and colors. Our price, piece..... 20¢

WOMEN'S WHITE GLACE GLOVES, with fancy white embroidery; worth now \$2.25; priced for Monday, \$1.69

at pair..... \$1.69

WOMEN'S \$2.00 COLORED CAPE GLOVES, tan \$1.69

or gray, at pair..... \$1.69

LITTLE BOYS' FRENCH TAMS, made of velvet, brown or navy blue, with Pom Pom, special, at each..... \$1.50

Cretonnes

At Half Price

35c CRETONNE, 17½¢

at yard..... 22½¢

45c CRETONNE, 22½¢

at yard..... 32½¢

65c CRETONNE, 37½¢

at yard..... 50¢

100c CRETONNE, 50¢

at yard..... 50¢

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

More Than 1200 Pairs.

Black and every wanted fall shade; all have reinforced heel, toe and sole; double garter top; all sizes from 8½ to 10; Monday, at pair..... \$1.00

Nottingham Lace

CURTAINS

Some 2½, others 3 yards long, white, cream or ecru, madras and filet weaves.

CURTAINS, our reg. price 69¢

50c, sale price, pair..... 89¢

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$1.25, sale price, pair..... \$1.50

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$2.25, sale price, pair..... \$1.95

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$2.75, sale price, pair..... \$2.95

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$4.00, sale price, pair..... \$4.50

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$6.00, sale price, pair..... \$5.50

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$7.50, sale price, pair..... \$7.00

1000 yards ALEXANDER SMITH & SONS' plain blue Velvet Carpet, 27 inches wide; our reg. price \$1.65; sale price, yd..... \$1.10

INLaid LINOLEUM, 2 yards wide, several good patterns; our regular price \$1.95; sale price, square yard..... \$1.39

\$24.00 CONGOLEUM ART RUGS, size 9x12 feet; we bought these Rugs from the Congoeum Co. at a great reduction on account of slight imperfections, which in most cases are hardly noticeable; our sale price..... \$9.75

\$21.50 CONGOLEUM ART RUGS, same as above; size 9x10.6 feet, to go at each..... \$8.75

Opening of Toy Dept. Downstairs Monday

As usual with us—special prices will prevail just when you need them—not after the season is over.

Basement Salesroom.

NEW FALL COATS and SUITS

70 garments, in all wanted colors, plush and fur trimmed; some with material of same goods as garment; our \$29.50 and \$35.00 values; in sizes for women and misses, on sale Monday at..... \$23.85

Sale of Little Girls' Winter Coats

These are made of good quality corduroy, navy, tan and brown; high waisted models, with belted front; large collars and cuffs; lined and quilted; our \$5.95 values; for ages 2 to 6 years, at each..... \$3.95

Weather Man Says It's Going to Rain HERE IS A UMBRELLAS

WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS, a special line of extra good values; material is good American Taffeta; the handles are unusually attractive styles, latest effects, all detachable, at each..... \$2.49

GOOD UMBRELLAS for Men or Women, at each..... \$1.50

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, at each 68¢, \$1, \$1.50

COLD WEATHER COATING

Special Prices on Heavy Wide Winter Materials.

52-inch VELOUR COATING, black only; regular \$4.50 quality, at yard..... \$3.75

54-inch VELOUR COATING, black only; regular \$5.00 quality, at yard..... \$4.00

56-inch HEAVY MELTON CLOTH, gray, blue, brown and green, \$4.50 value, at yard..... \$3.50

56-inch HEAVY SNOW-FLAKE COATING, new fall shades, including the popular khaki army color; worth \$5.00, at yard..... \$4.00

56-inch EXTRA HEAVY VELOUR COAT-ING, in all the good colors; worth \$5.50, at yard..... \$4.50

52-inch SILK VELOUR, black only, heavy coating weight, at yard..... \$7.00

Sale of Model Dress Forms

ADJUSTABLE AND TELESCOPIC

Your opportunity to save on the most-needed article of the sewing room simplifies dressmaking and gives your clothes the desired fit.

12-SECTION MODEL, \$11.50 value, at each..... \$8.25

16-SECTION MODEL, \$13.50 value, at each..... \$10.25

23-SECTION MODEL, \$16.50 value, at each..... \$12.25

PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

SCOTCH WOOL RUGS, extra heavy quality, they are all wool and almost ½ inch thick; our regular price is \$2.95, sale price..... \$1.50

WE ARE BIG BUYERS AND QUICK SELLERS

That is why we CAN and DO sell high grade Rugs and Draperies at from 20 to 40 per cent less than you can get the same goods elsewhere; although our space is limited you will find our stocks complete and most anything you may need in Rugs and Draperies you will find here.

Nottingham Lace

CURTAINS

Some 2½, others 3 yards long, white, cream or ecru, madras and filet weaves.

CURTAINS, our reg. price 69¢

50c, sale price, pair..... 89¢

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$1.25, sale price, pair..... \$1.50

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$2.25, sale price, pair..... \$1.95

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$2.75, sale price, pair..... \$2.95

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$4.00, sale price, pair..... \$4.50

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$6.00, sale price, pair..... \$5.50

CURTAINS, our reg. price \$7.50, sale price, pair..... \$7.00

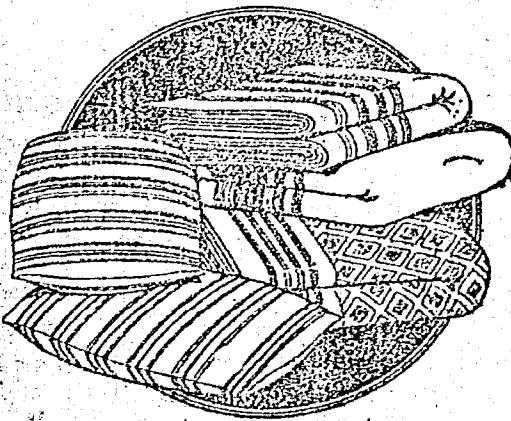
HAVE IT CHARGED **CHERRY'S** 14 IN NEAR CLAY
OAKLAND FURNITURE DRAPERIES CARPETS STOVES OAKLAND

HONOR DAY, MONDAY, NOV. 11TH
UNITED WAR FUND CAMPAIGN
Go to your voting precinct and make your subscription for the Y. M. C. A. and five other welfare organizations

"Cherry's for Bedding"

Blankets—Comforters—Pillows

—the slogan of many a practical housewife, who has always found this the store of comprehensive stocks, priced moderately. Our bedding stocks were purchased months ago and prices today are much lower than they will be later on. You can save by anticipating your needs NOW.



DOUBLE BED SIZE, FLEECY AND WARM BLANKET—the kind that will keep you warm these cold nights. Specially priced at, **\$8.50** pair.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, COMFORTERS—Specially made for us so as to be well-filled and of extra length and width, covered with attractive silkline. **\$5.00** each.

SPECIAL SIZE AND SPECIALLY FILLED COMFORTERS—Covered with figured sateen of fine quality and finished with a solid colored sateen border to match. **\$7.95**

LARGE SIZE SANITARY FEATHER PILLOWS encased in the very best grade of striped ticking; an unusual buying opportunity enables us to offer these at, each. **\$3.00**

DOUBLE BED SIZE BED SPREADS of good wearing quality and attractive design—each. **\$2.95**

WE MAKE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

"Spark" Combination

Coal-or-Gas Range

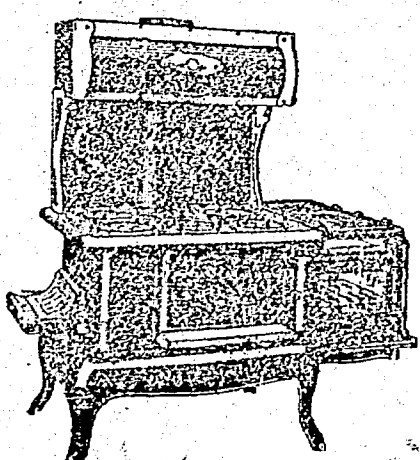
\$75

\$10 Down—\$7.50 Month

This is a remarkable low price for a combination range. Two stoves for the price of one. Burns coal or gas. Sold on easy terms.

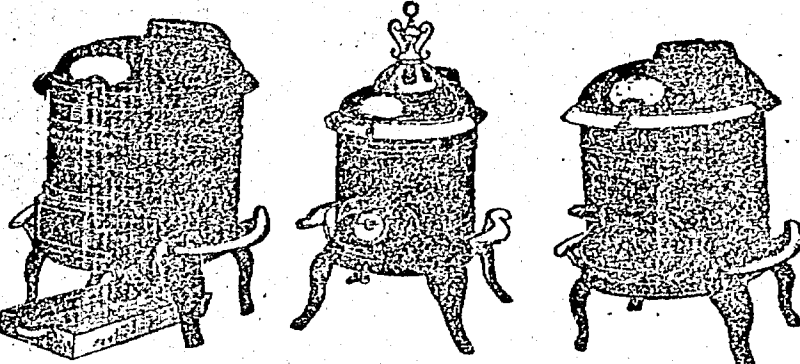
A stove of splendid construction; good size; six holes and oven for coal; three burners and oven for gas; nickel trimmings.

The above price includes setting up with water back connected.



Heaters That Heat

Sold on Cherry's Credit Terms



\$12.50 **\$13.50** **\$15.00**

Comes with cast iron top, legs, and ash door. Heavy polished steel body and lining. Extra large feed opening. Large lift clean out. Reversible collar. Nickel-plated front band and trimmings.

A fully nickel-plated heater with a cast iron top and bottom, has air-tight screw draft, a large top feed. Heavily lined and will hold fire over night. Gives an even heat. Economical to operate.

Exactly as illustrated, fitted with shaker grate and wide ash pan. Has nickel-plated foot rail; air-tight screw draft. Broad hinged top that lifts to receive large coal or blocks of wood.

Unlined, **\$16.00**. Lined, **\$25.50**.

A splendid nickel-trimmed wood, coal or briquette heating stove with heavy cast top, bottom and double lining; has swing top feed, shaker grate and large feed door. Will hold fire over night.

The Perfection Oil Heater is a perfectly safe and odorless heater—can easily be carried from room to room. Gives a quick, even heat. Fine for these cold nights and mornings. Large size **\$3.50**.

Made of the best Keystone iron, for burning wood or old newspapers. Suitable for a bedroom where needed. Air-tight and short, quick heat and has screw draft.

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UNITED PRESS TOLD 'TRUCE' WAS OFFICIAL

BY UNITED PRESS. LEAST WIRE TO TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The following cablegram was received today from Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, filed from Brest, France:

"Admiral Wilson's statement tells the whole story. The admiral gave me personally, and a Brest paper, a bulletin stating that the armistice had been signed. Upon the admiral's assurance that the information was official and fully authenticated, I filed verbatim copy of his bulletin in the regular manner at the Brest postoffice (French postoffices are also the telegraph offices) for the French censors. I learned yesterday that in the excitement due to the newspaper announcing the armistice, my message did not reach the censors until after the text had been cabled to New York.

"I am personally convinced that Admiral Wilson was assured that his bulletin was official and that he acted in absolute good faith. I do not know who was responsible for the admiral's misinformation. My own part was that merely of a newspaperman, at the end of a cable, receiving from the base commander what I was assured and had every reason to believe was an official announcement of the armistice. I made use of supposedly official information only after requesting and receiving special permission.

"CORRECTION DELAYED.

"While the demonstrations were at their highest I learned that French officers at Brest questioned the accuracy (of the announcement).

"I immediately sought in the Wilson and found that he had received word that his original bulletin was unofficial, and unconfirmable. I immediately sent an urgent cablegram of correction to New York, which should have reached there in time for the afternoon papers, but unfortunately this cablegram was delayed for hours.

"The United Press' (the original cable bulletin) was cabled from Brest directly to New York. The message contained both Simms' signature and my own, the former because of our collect privileges (the right to file messages toll collect) rests in Simms' name. The double signature caused confusion in New York, causing the erroneous impression that the matter had been filed in Paris. Neither Simms nor the Paris office participated.

"I have received cablegrams indicating that interested parties are endeavoring to capitalize the incident whereof the United Press was a victim.

"Serve notice that every action of the United Press is a matter of official record. Our hands are absolutely clean. All officials directly concerned have completely absolved the United Press of responsibility.

"I will take steps necessary to protect our reputation at home." Howard's reference to "the confusion in the Brest postoffice" probably explains the fact that the original cablegram to the United Press in New York was dated "PARIS" and bore no other date line whatever. It contained only the word "Brest," either in the text or in the date line, and clearly showed Paris as the office of origin.

GOES TO MARYSVILLE.

VALLEJO, Nov. 9.—Mrs. George Hollingshead left today for Marysville, where she will make her home.

She is a widow of the late Mrs. Hollingshead, who was the widow of the former Mare Island employee who passed away at the city hospital last week as a result of an attack of Spanish influenza. She also had the disease.

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Petersen, Ex-Chief, Faces Duty With Police in France

CAPT. WALTER J. PETERSEN, once Oakland's chief of police but now a soldier in France, is the man in both pictures. One shows him with a gas mask as part of his garb.



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Captain Writes of the Possibility of Transfer to New Task

Captain Walter J. Petersen, former chief of police in Oakland, believes that he cannot escape from the police game even though he be in France. He writes to Captain Charles F. Beck of the Northern Police division, from Camp de Bouge (Gironde), France:

"Just now it looks as though I will soon be back in the police game myself. The whole military police system of the army is to be reformed and for once the army has been looking for trained policemen to help in the reorganization. As far as I am concerned, I have been trying to get out of the game, and would rather fight the Hun than fight the military police. But as I saw the approach of the end of the war, I knew that with the end of the war the reorganization of the military police would be about due. I had several hints from those high in authority that I would be needed soon.

GETS QUICK ACTION.

"I went to Bordeaux on orders from my commanding general, and from my old college friend, who should I meet but my old college chum, Barney Flood, now a lieutenant of engineers, and in charge of the secret service branch at Bordeaux. Today I received a letter from the provost marshal through channels requesting my transfer to the provost marshal-general's office. So you see how quick action I received as though I would be pried loose from my regiment and have to become a policeman again. It is just as well, perhaps, as when the fighting is over, it will be some time before we can think of getting home. I might as well be busy.

"I wish they would send me to Marseilles, that is on the shores of the Mediterranean, near Nice, Monaco, Venice and all the southern watering places, and I would have a good time while it lasted. Marseilles is the wickedest city in France, and just now in need of police attention.

"But I may be fooled and sent to some army or corps headquarters, where I will have nothing to do but work like hell on the firing line. Perhaps, also, the provost marshal-general has all the police experts he needs and I will be permitted to stay with my own regiment. I should worry. I will go where I am sent, like every soldier must do, and without question. I am ready for whatever may come.

"Just now the men are having a warm time and we are driving the Germans back at every jump. They are putting up a stiff resistance at Verdun and are sending in the best men they have to oppose our line. But we are jumbling it in and steadily hitting him where it's doing the most good. Our radio tells us that the Germans are advancing the civil population at Metz to get out of the city and that they are doing it. On the Plandiers front, the German retreat is a good thing. Prisoners tell us that the Germans are sick of the war and know that they are licked. Austria is ready to quit. Turkey likewise. By the time this letter reaches you I think it will be about over except the shouting."

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VAST INSURANCE WRITTEN BY U. S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—It has cost the government only \$1,600,000 to write \$30,000,000 of insurance on the lives of soldiers and sailors within the last year, said Thomas B. Love, assistant secretary of the treasury, in an address here today before the Association of Life Agency Officers. By its accomplishments in the short period of twelve months the treasury's bureau of war risk insurance "has wrought the insurance miracle of doubling the volume of ordinary life insurance in the world."

Secretary Love said that in the last two months more than 18,000 soldiers and sailors have died of influenza in this country alone, and insurance which the government will pay to their beneficiaries will amount to \$170,000,000. Premiums collected for insured soldiers are estimated at \$13,000,000, and up to November 1, disbursements on account of deaths amounted to \$4,102,000. These payments are distributed over a period of years and the aggregate or combined value of claims is \$122,000,000. New insurance has been written at the rate of \$2,500,000 a month, and it is estimated that 85 per cent of men in the army and navy are insured.

Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sorel's Shoe stock. Advertisement.

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LOCAL MAN CHASES HUNS FOR 15 MILES

Corporal E. M. Douery, Company C, 216 Engineers, drove the Huns back fifteen miles, according to his own account, before he was wounded in the left arm. He is keeping the bullet in his purse. Corporal Douery is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Douery, 2545 Dana street, Berkeley. He was among the first of the local men to be drafted and assigned to Camp Lewis. He went overseas in July. On September 23, Douery received his wound. He writes from a base hospital in France under date of October 2.

"I was shot in the left arm near the elbow by a machine gun. They had to operate on my arm to get the bullet out. I have it in my purse. I was shot Sunday, September 23, and am now in a French hotel that was turned into a hospital. I have a fine bed and am getting along fine and have the best of care from the Red Cross. If you are giving any money be sure to give it to the Red Cross. The work they are doing is wonderful.

"I will be kept here until I am ready to be moved which will be in a few days. Then I will be sent to a warm part of France and kept there until I am well.

"I drove the Huns back fifteen miles before they got me. They are the lowest and dirtiest fighters I ever saw. I used to think the papers made things worse than they were, but they did not. I laid in a shell hole wounded from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until dark and a sniper shot at me all the time, trying to kill me. He saw me crawl in the hole. Thank God he was hitting three feet in front of me all the time. He was at least three quarters of a mile away.

"The war may be over before I have to go back."

SUNDAY WORK TO END.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Sunday work in American naval yards will be discontinued, effective tomorrow. It was stated by officials today.



A Yankee Shipbuilder in "an Atlantic Port."

Keeping friends by keeping faith

This shipbuilder is one of the dependable Americans who are keeping the faith with our boys "over there." Owl and White Owl are proud to have such friends. They are proud to say to all their friends, "Owl and White Owl shall always be the same dependable cigars they are today. Depend always on their mellow fragrance."

But words don't keep cigars dependable. So we keep constantly for Owl and White Owl an immense store of ever-curing leaf. This Owl leaf reserve—worth nearly \$2,000,000—is the dependable performance behind the promise of dependability.

OWL 7c
White OWL 8c

General Cigar Co., Inc.
M. A. Guns t Branch

TWO DEPENDABLE CIGARS



"Save me the
Oakland Tribune
every day!"

Speak those magic words and the thing is done. Then let other people worry about the paper shortage.

Horrors of Russia Are Described American Writes to Wife Here Prisoners Lined Up and Shot

Life in revolution-torn Russia is described by Clyde Cook, American representative at Vladivostok for the Russian-American Chemical Company. In a letter to his wife, who is living with her husband's relatives at 4434 View street, this city, Mr. and Mrs. Cook were in two revolutions in Petrograd, penned up for ten days in their home city, opposite the Grand canal, where the great demonstrations were made by the revolutionists two years ago. Cook is now in Vladivostok, where he will establish his business until he can return to Petrograd. He writes in part under date of September 4.

"I have heard nothing from you in months and as I know you have heard nothing from me for more than four months this is the first news you have. I have often stated the possibility of getting caught between some of the internal strife which was going on in Russia and Siberia, which would make me inactive and cut me off from communication with the business and my dear ones.

"This prediction came true. I cannot now understand what kind of a thought urged me to start off on this vain effort to get back to the business. If I had arrived at my destination I probably would not have gotten out until the end of the war. As it is I have been held prisoner between battle lines that have been more severe than civilized warfare, or warfare between recognized nations. It has been as frightful, as terrific, as dreadful and as horrible as a war of extermination. Those of us who came together in mutual alarm have often been misunderstood and threatened with dire consequences. At times we have taken up arms as a unit for our personal protection. But we have not been representative and have finally escaped the entanglement after a slope of travel extending from the 18th of May until today (September 4).

"I went out over the Amur River railway from Vladivostok, en route

for Volodga and Petrograd. You know the travel conditions to be expected through the country under the Soviet form of government. There were no more through trains, as no trust could be placed in the passengers. Had to change trains at every sub-department of government. At that time, which was in May, Sembof was operating against this form of government from the Manchurian border, and we daily expected to hear that he had cut this line, which would be the end of it.

ARRIVE IN IRKUTSK.

"It was with a feeling of relief that we passed this junction between the Amur and Manchurian railways, for thought surely I would get to my destination. After three days' delay at Cherta I finally arrived in Irkutsk, just after the first Czech-Slovak battle with the Bolsheviks. Up to this time I was with a party of American officials and their translators. I expected to get an express out of Irkutsk at the time and place of my departure, but if I would reach that place in time to catch the weekly express, which I understood was running.

"On my arrival there I had no intimation of trouble, and even that affair seemed to have been settled. I took up with another party of Americans, and they had several battlefronts at Novo-Nickolsk. At this point some of us remained under arrest, but finally proceeded toward Omsk after being held in detention for several days. Before the city of Omsk we remained behind the battle front and finally went in with the victors. They were of excellent things to see and ultimately I had absorbed the feeling of success which comes with victory. In order to get through I took another party going west.

"GOOD RIDDANCE."

"During all this time you must understand that all the travelers in Russia and Siberia, and there are always many, were at a standstill, living in the cars, which were side-tracked. Many of them were short of funds, whereas the simplest things to eat were always at a high price. We usually pooled our supplies and our money, and at one time for a period of weeks I ran the commissary for our party. We had no news from the outside. There were no moving trains, and no attention could be paid to clamors of passengers wanting to move on. What could be the use of them moving out of one place into another, when, from all sides, we were hemmed in by fronts.

"Out of the bountiful country which surrounds Omsk we took our stores of food—flour, butter, cheese, etc.—and getting ourselves attached to a war echelon (train-load of soldiers) of Czechs who were in our last started out of Omsk.

Referring to further adventures that the party experienced long after the events just related, Cook continues:

RISK GROWS GREATER.

"When we were neutral, passing west toward Volodga, we could get through these fronts without any trouble to do so as an embassy courier. But in the face of rumors of allied intervention on behalf of the Czechs, I could no longer risk making the attempt, because no prisoners were taken. They were killed after being tortured. Our expedition, now in the direction of Irkutsk, came up to an eastern front, which was then beyond Marinsk, every enemy having been driven ahead of them along the line on the way out of Siberia. Here it was, by an attack during a rainy night, that the enemy was again put to flight in the direction of Irkutsk. During this flight they blew out bridges and otherwise interfered with the movement. A series of flank movements, little parties running about behind them and also cutting the line, finally pressed them down on Lake Balkal, out of Irkutsk. They were in fear, as the Czechs always out-Bolsheviked the Bolsheviks.

"Many armed prisoners were found among the remains. Before we arrived at Irkutsk and a considerable distance west of this city, some large steel bridges were blown out—three large ones over swift and imposing rivers, which were even now in the high water stage. Immediately around Lake Balkal are about forty-two tunnels, all these tunnels were mined and had been blown up it would have taken two years to repair them.

ENGINEERS ON THE JOB.

"The American Engineers knew this and took every advantage to impress it upon the advancing forces, which could no longer advance in numbers and the bridge repairs were finished. By marching and using slow means of travel the seven of us finally arrived at Irkutsk on a handcar. Some Czechs slipped down the incline and drew fire. Little parties of others slipped up behind the outposts and trenches and disarmed them, using hand grenades and panicky fire. Following a report of the arrival of large forces, this panic retreated the enemy north on the railway toward the station of Balkal, which is just on the lake.

"In the meantime a few Cossacks had slipped up behind the mountains east of the Balkal station and just when the panic party of Czechs was retreating from the south, the Cossacks put some shots into four cars of dynamite that were on the sidetracks at Balkal station. The result was terrific. Nothing was left. The enemy took to the only remaining ferries, which had been used on this lake before the tunnel line was finished. From the point of the lake east, however, the enemy retreated, blowing up tunnel No. 38. While being held at this tunnel for three weeks, the panic could be transported and repairs were in progress, another flank movement developed, but it failed, as it was executed by the overzealous Tomsk and Irkutsk Russian forces. The attack was repulsed simultaneously from the lake boats of the enemy and from the land. They were only machine gun forces and could get nothing more than rifles and hand grenades around the tunnel.

YOUNG LEADER CHOSEN.

"Out of all companies of this character must come a leader, and during all these campaigns, which owed their success to the plans of one mind—one man—always foremost in the minds of the Russians and all of us—came Colonel Gaidai, a young Czech, 27 years old. Starting as a captain by the election of his own troops, who had no other way of naming officers, since they were not a nation with departments for this purpose, he had already been promoted to colonel at the hands of the Russians in acknowledgment of his work up to this time.

Further along in his journey through Russia Cook witnessed some fearful sights, of which he writes:

"The S. S. Balkal was burned.

OUTDOOR CONCERT INDIANS MUCH TO AID BIG DRIVE BETTER THAN HUNS

The first big public outdoor gathering since the influenza epidemic fastened on the community will take place in Lakeside park at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A band concert and a program of addresses has been arranged by the United War Work campaign committee. The Hanton Shipyard band or some other band will give the concert, and the eve of the drive for Oakland's allotment of the national United War Work fund of \$170,550,000.

The principal speaker will be Dr. Charles T. Wheeler, who has been engaged in Salvation Army work with the American troops in France. It is a wonderful story of No Man's Land, of shot and shell, of smiling doughboys, of huts and dugouts, of sadness and gladness, of comfort and cheer to the homesick soldiers, of the "over there" and the rest of "em 'over there."

He will not only tell what the Salvation Army has done, but will explain the workings of the other great war welfare agencies who are at the forefront of the United War Work drive.

Dr. C. Lutton, chairman of the speaker's committee, will preside at the program, which will include one of the most forceful four-minute speakers that the war work has developed, will deliver one of his characteristic, short-arm talks.

No subscriptions will be taken at this meeting and no pledges signed.

The health authorities have authorized by the health authorities the opportunity for an outing in the open.

At the football game between rival shipyard teams at the basketball park, Fortieth street and San Pablo avenue, Rev. Charles S. Price of Calvary Cathedral, Episcopal church will speak under the auspices of the United War Work campaign at 2:30 this afternoon.

Dr. Wheeler will also speak in the Berkeley auditorium tonight.

Many White Whales Taken Off Alaska

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 9.—White whales are reported running in large numbers along the northwestern Alaska coast. Eskimos of Cape Nome report they have captured a considerable number in recent days. Six are said to have been taken in one day.

Troops ran to the hills to starve or travel in vain to escape. At intervals for miles and miles were piles of enemy dead on each side of the tracks. In the side forests were more of them. In many instances there were eighteen or twenty who had all dropped before the firing squad in one pile of dead. A took our engineering train three days to wend its way through the wreckage of trains and straighten up the tracks for through traffic. We discovered that the dead were covered dead, in the dead forests were more of them. In many instances there were eighteen or twenty who had all dropped before the firing squad in one pile of dead. A took our engineering train three days to wend its way through the wreckage of trains and straighten up the tracks for through traffic. We discovered that the dead were covered dead, in the dead forests were more of them. In many instances there were eighteen or twenty who had all dropped before the firing squad in one pile of dead. 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OAKLAND TO CELEBRATE ARMISTICE

Oakland's official celebration of the signing of the armistice, when the official announcement comes, will be handled through the Advertising Club of the Chamber of Commerce. This was announced last night by Mayor John L. Davis, when he delegated the entire arrangements of the affair to the local organization.

Active plans are now under way by the club, with George Hughes in charge of arrangements for the float, to show the Kaiser kangling in the streets in the morning. The details of the celebration will be in the evening or afternoon, it will take place the next day. Everyone must wear a "flu mask." It is believed that the people gathering in the open air, if they wear their masks, cannot spread any infection, and therefore the entire affair will be raised in the streets. Patriotic music and a parade of automobiles and marchers, with bands and flags, are planned. Confetti and horns will finish off the details of the celebration.

TEACHERS CALLED TO AID WAR WORK

For the purpose of enrollment in the campaign for the War Work fund, a call to teachers of the high school, seventh and eighth grades, and of the departmental classes to report at their respective schools tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock has been issued by Superintendent of Schools, Fred Hunter, Dr. Daniel Corby, Nicholas Richard, chairman of the Oakland Victory Boys, and Gladys F. Truby, chairman of the Victory Girls.

The explanation of the call is that the enrollment of Victory Boys and Girls must begin tomorrow. Teachers will receive their instructions when they reach their schools.

At the same time a call is issued for the assembling of Victory Boys and Victory Girls in open-air meetings on their respective school grounds tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Everyone must wear a mask. It is emphasized that the boys and girls must be present to learn how they may help the War Work campaign.

Oakland Man Dies at Aviation Camp

News that Thomas Meadows, with the medical department at the aviation camp in San Diego, died this week of pneumonia, was received yesterday by his sister, Mrs. Claude Loveland, 2022 Galindo avenue, Fruitvale. Meadows enlisted in September of last year and was assigned to the medical branch of the service at North Island. He has been training for air service. Orders were issued for his return to his home in San Francisco, where he was 23 years old. His death follows an illness of a month.

He is survived by a six-year-old son, Max Meadows; his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Meadows, of San Francisco; two sisters, Mrs. Loveland and Mrs. Gertrude Haslam; and four brothers, John, Leonard, William and Max Meadows.

The body will be shipped to Oakland for burial.

Shopping Must Be Done Early

WANTED—Young married women for holiday clerks only. Hours to suit your convenience. Good wages, \$2.00 a day and up. Applications taken any day. Ask for Mr. Penn.

SCHLUETER'S,
1244 Washington St., Oakland.

Reductions and Credit SUITS—COATS

All New Fall Models

The late arrival of many Suits and Coats from our eastern representative and other conditions

FORCE US TO REDUCE MANY OF OUR BEST STYLES

Now is your opportunity to purchase one of the best models of the season at a reduced price—

CREDIT INCLUDED

COSGRAVE

GLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE
523-13-ST OAKLAND

Over Top on Honor Day, War Drive Slogan For Oakland



This picture shows one of the Oakland activities for making life pleasant for the soldiers in France. City Librarian Charles S. Greene and a corps of fair assistants are shown preparing books to be sent "Over There."

Tomorrow Is Opening Day on Which All Are Asked to Give for Fighting Men

Tomorrow is Honor Day in the United War Work campaign. It inaugurates a national drive for \$170,500,000.

It presents the appeal of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, Y. W. C. A., War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association for Alameda county's quota of \$412,000 and Oakland's allotment of \$243,568.10.

"Over the top on Honor Day." This is the inspiring slogan being used by the earnest men and women of all creeds and all classes who are directing the campaign in Oakland. Election tents and voting booths in every precinct in Oakland will be open and in charge of a corps of workers who will receive subscriptions or pledges.

Citizens are urged to go to the regular polling places and in place of a ballot vote a generous subscription to the United War Work welfare agencies. Honor buttons and badges will be given to Honor Day subscribers.

For those who give a day's profits a day's pay an engraved certificate will be given.

Vibrant with the spirit of the day and the spirit of the organizations it represents is the appeal of the Alameda county executive committee addressed to the citizens of the county.

Says this appeal:
This war is not a Y. M. C. A. nor a Y. W. C. A. war. It is not a Knights of Columbus war.
It is not a Jewish Welfare Board nor a Salvation Army war.
There is no reason why the burden of caring for our fighting boys should be on any of these organizations rather than on all of the people as individuals.
Because the organizations have assumed the burden they should not be saddled with the

additional obligation of raising the money with which to carry it on.

The influenza epidemic has interfered with the festive organization of committees and has prevented the holding of meetings. But let us show that we can do the right thing by the boys "over there" without the urging of committees and speakers.

GIVE VOLUNTARILY.
Let each man and each woman try the new way—the patriotic way—the self-satisfying way of going to his or her precinct voting booth on HONOR DAY, tomorrow, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, and voluntarily giving what is due the boys who are fighting for all of us.

It is said that he gives twice who gives quickly. But he gives tenfold who gives voluntarily.

Read what the boys write about the cheer and inspiration they have received from these great welfare organizations—about the coffee and doughnuts brought right up to the front line trenches by the Salvation Army lasses.

They measure your obligation to them by what it has meant to you to be allowed to stay home and fulfill its obligation by marching to your voting place on Monday and proudly displaying your pledge card for a cause that does not take account of the fact that you are a man or a woman.

Oakland did herself proud on Liberty Loan Honor Day. Let us repeat the glory on United War Work Honor Day, tomorrow, Monday, November 11.

BOYS AND GIRLS AID.
And so Oakland is preparing to take part in the United War Work campaign which must come to a successful finish Monday night, November 18.

The school teachers and principals have jumped into the campaign promptly and well. They perfected school organizations yesterday. They are already busy engaged in perfecting the "earn-and-give" division of victory boys and girls. The boys and girls will "earn and give" \$14.223 to the United War Work campaign.

Red Cross Chapters in the Pacific division will cooperate with the United War Work campaign. In a letter sent out by A. B. C. Dohrman, acting manager of the Pacific division, chapters are advised that the war council has resolved not to authorize any campaigns by chapters for Red Cross funds during that week.

Chapters which may have contemplated raising Red Cross funds while the United War Work campaign is in progress are asked to cancel all such arrangements.

The United War Work campaign is conducted by the seven combined agencies for a recreational fund. It is solely for relief purposes. For persons contributing to the United War Work campaign are in no way contributing to the American Red Cross. A. Vander Nellen, Assistant Director of the United War Work Campaign, has issued a call for the volunteer service of four automobiles to be used in Honor Day work. It will cover about two hours of time and donors are asked to report at 9 o'clock.

Vander Nellen is also sending out a call for 100 volunteer men and women who will give their services for about one hour a day during this drive. Volunteers are asked to re-

NURSE AIDES IN ARMY ARE CALLED

In word received yesterday at the Red Cross bureau of nursing, Pacific division, from the office of the surgeon-general in Washington, call is made, for the first time, for nurse aides to serve in army hospitals overseas. The valuable assistance rendered by nurses aides during the influenza epidemic in the United States is the governing factor in the decision of the army to put them on duty in military hospitals.

The appeal is urgent to send 1500 as soon as possible. Of that number, the Pacific division is to supply 100. Notice is being sent out to all chapters in the division by Miss Lillian L. White, director of the Bureau of Nursing, Pacific division.

A definite salary of \$30 a month will be paid, plus traveling expenses, maintenance and laundry of uniforms. Knowledge of French is desirable, but not compulsory. Women with sons in the service will be accepted. Married women with husbands in the service, and beyond the draft age will be accepted. Canadian women and citizens of the United States are also eligible. The required age is between 30 and 45.

Water Employees' Paper Entertaining

The October number of Bubbles, edited and published by the employees of the Bay Water Company, is a well illustrated and neatly printed. It contains many interesting letters from young men formerly with the company, but now in service at the battle fronts. The publication contains information and news connected with the work and duties of the men who are identified with supplying the municipality with water.

Special Mission Confers on Cotton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A special mission is now in conference with the committee on cotton distribution here devising means of bringing about broader utilization of cotton of the lower grades to British spinners.

South America Gets News of Abaddation

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 9.—La Nación this afternoon published an official report from London, stating that the Kaiser had abdicated.

BOY SCOUTS TO MARCH IN BIG VICTORY LINE

BOY SCOUTS! PLEASE NOTICE: A motion picture is being shown from reliable sources that the German government has signed the armistice declaring peace to exist. You are hereby notified to meet at once at the City Hall in uniform, for a street parade! This must be done, as it is the wish of the national and local Scout headquarters, as well as the Oakland Police department, that this be done.

GEO. E. KENNEDY,
Acting Scout Executive.

Report to him at headquarters in the City Hall personally or telephone him at Lakside 2707.

PILOTS BOMB PLANE OVER HUN POSITION

Piloting a bombing plane over the German lines, with anti-aircraft guns in action and enemy flyers swarming about in numbers with their machine guns busy, is anything but a picnic, according to Lieutenant Harry A. Schary, attached to the 166th Aero Squadron, in a letter written to his sister, Mrs. I. Wollin, 5305 Belvedere street, under date of October 18.

Lieutenant Schary, who is a son of Mrs. S. Schary of this city, enlisted in the service in the summer of 1917. He was a student at the University of California. Concerning his experience in France, Lieutenant Schary wrote the chief of the 166th Aero Squadron.

"Well, I am a full-fledged warrior now. Was over the top today; so far over the top that the actual battle front below seemed rather small, and the smoke from the big guns resembled puffs of cotton scattered over the landscape.

"After a spell of weather that made flying over the lines almost impossible, the sun finally showed to poke his nose through the clouds. We then knew that our period of rest was over, and that we had now to attend to the business on hand, namely, making life uncomfortable for the Hun.

"We were ordered to be on the alert this morning, but due to various conditions that arose the raid did not start until about 2 o'clock. Our squadron was to be the last of a group of squadrons sent over to bomb a certain town, headquarters of the German army.

"At the appointed time we set off, the squadron got into formation and went out to bomb the objective. We sailed over the town and, due to some mistake we did not make, a squadron of pursuit planes that was sent out to protect us while we bombed.

"Our first introduction into Hunland was a rather cold and formal greeting by our friend the 'Archie.' 'Archie' soon got warmed up and rather friendly to us, at least. I suppose you want to know who 'Archie' is. Well, that esteemed gentleman, or rather ruffian, is the German anti-aircraft gun. Our first intimation of his nearness was some black puffs of smoke far to the rear of us. Soon, however, he got right on top of us and exploded pretty close to our plane, somewhat, but luckily we got back without much trouble.

"Archie' nearly got our objective, the town, but we had cause to be pretty well on the alert. A squadron of about eighteen Boche pursuit planes was on our tail and coming up and rather friendly to us, endeavoring to get into position for attack, but by this time we were nosed down and heading for the lines and the tail of our formation, dashed, had about six guns trained on him and decided to leave. The remainder of the enemy planes did not catch up, due, possibly, to our speed.

"We were also attacked from the front, but finally the Huns gave up the chase. Our gun showed up the rear of the Hun and we shot through the gas tank. In spite of enemy planes that began to get over to our side of the lines.

"ENGINE TROUBLE.
"Our ship suddenly began sputtering oil, spraying out and into our faces. We managed to reach the field all right and climbed out to look things over. A gaping hole to the rear and below the seat, a few holes through the wings and a shot clear through the crank case by an armor-piercing bullet, which allowed all the oil in the motor to leak out, was our reward. A fragment of the 'Archie' shell also hit the windshield in front of the pilot. We were surely lucky to get back to the field.

"Other ships were damaged by the Hun and 'Archie' fire, but the field never looked so good to us as it did then.

"I must also mention that it got rather cold up there, as we were in the air about two and a half hours. We were warmly dressed. I had on fur-lined teddy bear, helmet, woolen socks, boots and a fleece-lined overshoe and a pair of heavy gloves. However, it gets pretty cold, as I get the full draught of the propeller as well as the atmosphere."

FAMOUS MEETING

When the famous meeting in Washington, January 6, attended by Senator Phelan, Secretary Lane, Justus Wardell, Isidor Dockweiler and others, at which Henry was invited to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination, it was a famous meeting. He was more than acceptable to Phelan, who saw an opportunity to place him out of the running for some time. Members of the federal brigade who held positions largely through the grace of Senator Phelan, promptly grasped the situation.

Some of Governor Stephens' supporters are outspoken and do not hesitate to declare that the governor has been re-elected in spite of the attitude of Senator Johnson, and that the governor having received his certificate of election at the hands of the people, is no longer beholden to the man who appointed him. Lukewarm state officials are now on the anxious look out for the governor. It is recognized that the governor had much to contend against because of his peculiar position as a residuary legatee of Senator Johnson. Now all will be different, his friends contend because the governor is a free lance henceforth.

"VET" VOTE FACTOR

Owing to the decisive vote against prohibition, the "vets" are predicted that great difficulty will be experienced in forcing the legislature to ratify the national amendment. Legislators, it is claimed, will hesitate to go contrary to the will of the majority as expressed at the polls. The "drys," on the other hand, declare that they have sufficient pledges to ratify the amendment and that notwithstanding California's decisive vote in opposition to prohibition, these legislators will not violate their pledges.

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Fire Hazards Bad in Munition Plants

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Reporting on fire hazards in privately owned munition plants, the war industries board this afternoon announced that in an inspection of 2315 plants 102 were reported bad, 224 poor and 241 fair. The report pointed out that bad plants may consist of from one to fifty buildings.

Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sorosis Shoe Stock. Advertisement

General Pershing

The American Leader "over there" who has his eyes on Berlin as his ultimate objective.

"I am looking for our invisible bi-focals—for near and far vision.

We have an exceptionally fine pen picture of General Pershing in our window.

ARTICULAR
Kittredge
OAKLAND

1310 Washington St.

Aftermath of Tuesday's Election State Politicians Discuss Future Johnson - Stephens - Phelan Plan

As the smoke of Tuesday's political battle clears away, party leaders throughout the state are analyzing the result in an effort to determine its effect upon the political fortunes of individuals and parties, and are also laying plans for the future. Will Governor Stephens or Senator Johnson henceforth control the Republican state organization? In what condition has the Democratic mixup left that party? Will Senator Phelan's failure to land Henry in the governor's chair militate against his chances of re-election two years hence? How formidable might Mayor Rolin become as a candidate for United States senator in view of his great strength developed in both the Republican and Democratic parties should he try to race against Phelan? These are a few of the questions that offer themselves for discussion.

When James D. Phelan, the titular leader of the Democratic party in California, conceived the idea of bringing out Francis J. Henry as a candidate for governor, California's senior senator was not entirely unprepared in his advocacy of the former graft prosecutor. With both United States senators residing in San Francisco, it was recognized that, two years hence, Democrats south of Tehachapi would demand recognition.

Phelan and his friends figured Henry as ambitious for political preferment. In the senatorial race four years ago Henry made a strong run as the Progressive party candidate. After occupying a position in the cabinet of the Progressive party, Henry jumped to the Bourbon camp bag and baggage, campaigning the state for President Wilson and hobnobbing with influential eastern Democrats. It was regarded as most significant when he established a legal residence in southern California, which action was regarded as a foreboding of some Democratic moves. When the Democratic leaders began to cast about for a candidate for governor Henry seemed to be available.

He was more than acceptable to Phelan, who saw an opportunity to place him out of the running for some time. Members of the federal brigade who held positions largely through the grace of Senator Phelan, promptly grasped the situation.

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The election of Appellate Judge Thomas J. Lennon to the Supreme bench leaves a vacancy on the Appellate court, which the governor will be called upon to fill. Among the candidates mentioned for the office are Judge Thomas Graham of San Francisco and Judges W. H. Vason and Dudley Kinsell of Alameda county. It is reported that the friends of Judge James G. Quinn, who failed of re-election, will favor the appointment of an Alameda county man to the Appellate vacancy with the hope that Quinn will be appointed by the governor to the vacancy that would be created on the Alameda county bench. It is understood that Judge Graham will be a candidate two years hence for the Appellate vacancy. Judge Graham's ability as a vote-getter has been so well established that whoever receives the appointment must face the liveliest kind of a contest two years hence.

Registrant Dodgers Will Be Prosecuted

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Failure by draft registrants to file questionnaires in the belief that the war is over will not exempt them from prosecution under the terms of the draft act, according to a warning sent broadcast throughout the state today by Major Hutchinson of selective service headquarters.

Senator Johnson and Governor Stephens may be brought together. Should they remain apart now alignments will be formed throughout California. With a national election approaching every effort will be put forth to harmonize Republican differences so that the party may present a united front two years hence.

FLU WANE CONTINUES IN RECORDS

The health department last night reported 54 new cases of influenza in Oakland from 9 o'clock Saturday morning up to 6 o'clock last night. Against this report of 54 new cases 201 releases were reported, with 1907 cases on hand. The total cases reported since the epidemic began are 5973, and total deaths to date of 504.

"While the figures for yesterday morning showed an increase of 23 over the day before, last night's figures show an increase of but three over the day before's figures. This leads me to believe that we are having the epidemic under control, although the figures really show a slight increase," said J. J. Melon, secretary of the board of health.

"It must be remembered that most of the new cases are now being reported from homes where the flu has gotten a foothold, but very few cases being reported from homes where no cases have been."

"We must naturally expect the figures to fluctuate more or less from day to day, but since there is no large increase we feel that we are justified in the taking of an optimistic view," was Fred P. Morse's statement late yesterday.

"We shall closely scrutinize the number of new cases reported following the relaxing of the regulations to the extent of permitting the churches to hold services and should there be an increase following this I believe we will be justified in at once clamping down the lid once more."

Gold Shield to Be Awarded to Scout

The United War Work committee has announced that it will award a 100 per cent gold duty shield to Boy Scouts securing the enrollment of at least ten boys, no Scouts, as Victory Boys, who agree to "earn and give \$3" to help keep the boys smiling till they come home. Pledges for this purpose, and honor badges to be worn by boys becoming members are now available at Boy Scout headquarters, and the drive starts tomorrow. Work should start at once.

Gold Shield to Be Awarded to Scout

The Oakland council, through Acting Scout Executive George B. McArthur, has pledged to the committee an enrollment of at least 5000 Victory Boys in Oakland.

Registrant Dodgers Will Be Prosecuted

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Failure by draft registrants to file questionnaires in the belief that the war is over will not exempt them from prosecution under the terms of the draft act, according to a warning sent broadcast throughout the state today by Major Hutchinson of selective service headquarters.

Senator Johnson and Governor Stephens may be brought together. Should they remain apart now alignments will be formed throughout California. With a national election approaching every effort will be put forth to harmonize Republican differences so that the party may present a united front two years hence.

Togger

568-572
Fourteenth Street
Between
Clay and Jefferson

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

REFLECTIONS ON THE RESULT.

The announcement by the President that "politics is adjourned" was considered at the time it was uttered to be a rather neat and not inopportune epigram. The energies of the country were absorbed in winning the war, and the patriotic sense of the people was entirely against any distraction for the mere purpose of securing political advantage.

The Republicans acquiesced, though there was no need, from any party course of action, to utter such a dictum. The Republican party had been pronounced in support of the war measures inaugurated by the party in power, and Republican members of Congress had bolstered up administration forces where they had lagged.

Very soon after the dictum was promulgated, however, there was partisan action on the part of the President himself that detracted from its force. The instance of the Michigan Senatorship is particularly in point. Still, there was no disposition to take party advantage. It was not considered patriotic to wrangle in the face of the common enemy. Political controversy, here might have a different meaning over there, and it was necessary to maintain a united front as to the Hun. But when the President demanded that the country put nose but Democrats on guard, implying that Republicans could not be trusted in the emergencies that will follow a declaration of peace, it was a challenge. The country arose to it, and we see what happened.

What the President demanded was the continuation of national control in hands that have not been signally adept in conducting the tremendous affairs of the past four years. They have not been hampered, being supported by the portion of the country not in normal political sympathy yet which by far exceeds in population, outclasses in wealth and productivity, and certainly fully equals in patriotic intelligence. The Democratic party is controlled by a solid South, and the administration functions very largely through representatives from only a few of those States, and they not having earned the right through patriotic zeal or in any other way to dominate national courses of action. Neither have they earned it through exceptional ability. The country has poured out money without stint, and did not question till the airplane scandal broke. There is now a shipping scandal that promises to be even more serious.

Though these conditions and others invited the party in opposition to action, there was no disposition to take political issue while facing the enemy on the battlefield until the President out of a clear sky issued his startling appeal. It was as a bugle blast summoning to action. The truce that had even preceded the dictum "politics is adjourned" was ended. It was recognized that the purpose was to fix the character of Congress for at least two years more. What happened was to definitely transform its status from that of a body of limp compliance with presidential mandates to one which will act upon its own motion.

The transition comes in a way to divest it of any purpose to take advantage of the nation's stress. The results, it is believed, would not have been as they are had the President not thrown down the gage. That he did so is puzzling many minds. That he was not satisfied with the unquestioned fealty of the American people, without noticeable party denunciation, is one of the strange things. Were it not well known that the President is so definitely inclined to act on his own motion it would be concluded that he gave way to poor advice.

TOM LAWSON IN POLITICS.

Defeat of Hon. John W. Weeks for re-election to the United States Senate from Massachusetts by the Democratic candidate, former Governor David J. Walsh, is largely due to the outstanding popularity of Mr. Walsh. This in turn is soundly based on the high ability and splendid public record of the former governor.

But another factor in the election which worked

for the defeat of Senator Weeks is not to be explained on such pleasant grounds. Thomas W. Lawson, the stock market speculator, who started the congressional investigation a year and a half ago that reached close to the President's family, was the third candidate in the senatorial race. He entered the contest as an "independent" on petition of the voters. His confessed purpose was to encompass the defeat of Senator Weeks because he was not pleased with the action of the State Republican organization in refusing support to Governor McCall's candidacy for the senatorial nomination at the primaries.

He received enough potential votes to insure the election of Governor Walsh. Thus Mr. Lawson has just successfully closed another of his many campaigns of spite. He served his personal disappointment well, but caused the retirement of one of the ablest members of the United States Senate.

TRADE IN PACIFIC RUSSIA.

Reports received at the headquarters of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York city indicate active development of Japanese business interests in Siberia. Plainly efforts are being made to establish industrial and commercial relationships of every kind.

Japanese business interests, according to the reports, are penetrating as rapidly as possible into all forms of commercial and industrial interests in Siberia. Of the three important industries in Siberia—the fishing industry, the mining industry and the lumber industry—the Japanese have already secured almost complete control of the fishing industry of Kamchatka. At a public auction of fishing concessions held in the early part of this year, Japanese interests secured 87 per cent of all fishing concessions in this district, giving them virtual control of the fishing industry. In the mining industry the Japanese are making as careful investigation as possible of the value of its iron ore and other mining properties and have already purchased from Russian interests a number of the important mining properties in the well-known mining districts of eastern Siberia. Those mining properties include iron ore and coal properties.

In addition to securing important industrial properties, Japanese business interests, assisted by the Japanese government, are showing commendable initiative and energy by developing commercial trading and by doing everything in their power to lay a foundation for a permanent commercial and industrial field after the war. Siberia presents a profitable field for commercial trading on account of a large accumulation of raw materials, consisting chiefly of furs, fur skins, agricultural seeds, particularly sugar beet seed, and other staple raw materials which have been forwarded to Vladivostok by Russian business houses and by Russian cooperative societies in the hope that they could be exchanged for the necessities of life in the way of general merchandise, farming implements and tools which are so vitally important in meeting the needs of the Russian population in both Siberia and Russia.

These non-military activities of the Japanese in Pacific Russia were to be expected and are to be viewed with some satisfaction by the business interests of the United States. A strong Japanese interest in Siberia will mean increased productivity and increased demands because it implies first of all peace and order. No other nation and no other community of industrial and commercial interests could have been expected to create in Siberia that essential condition of productiveness that means self-sustenance and relief from hunger and all the concomitant social disorders.

Whatever the Japanese do in Siberia will have the effect of broadening the field of American opportunity. They will prepare the field from which will grow demands for American manufactures. But America must act promptly if she would profit by the circumstances above indicated and which she is without power to control. Vladivostok is destined to be one of the most important ports in the Pacific. It is the door to a great area of production and consumption. Russia is looking to this country for material assistance and is receiving it in generous measure through Siberia. There will inevitably be a strong sentiment in favor of American products. Business should observe its opportunity and realize that much depends upon private initiative.

The way in which the people rang bells and blew whistles when it was announced that the end of the war had been reached indicates civilization's predilection for peace. The Allied countries will certainly welcome it and all will appreciate its blessings as they never have; but they do not need to forget or forgive. Stern duties remain. The nation responsible for this four years and more of horror cannot make good all the damage; but so far as reparation is possible it should be held to the task. So far as material recompense goes they should be made to yield it to the last cent, and there are those of them who should be made to pay a personal penalty. It will never do to establish a precedent of a nation doing what Germany has done and getting away with it with a nominal reckoning.

Alaska's report on the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was slow in coming in, but it nevertheless is inspiring reading. The allotment for the people of the Far North territory was \$1,370,000. Their subscriptions totaled \$3,156,200. They bought 230 per cent of their quota.

NOTES and COMMENT

Prompt and intelligent precautions and hearty cooperation of the cities about the bay must be credited with the quick subsidence of the epidemic. Instead of being permitted to run its course it was fought intelligently and is being vanquished.

Notwithstanding the tremendous drafts that have been made by four Liberty loans, money is piling up in the banks faster than ever according to the most recent official reports.

Some of the submarine commanders who have been guilty of atrocities may escape through the disintegration of the German navy establishment and the consequent chances afforded them of getting to cover. But their names are down and they will have to keep on skulking.

Denmark has done nothing for four years but mark time, but is now emerging—at least as to its lost provinces of Schleswig-Holstein. Holland and other countries that found it advisable to lie low are also daring to speak up and take action in directions that have been verboten. The world has been in a considerable measure freed by what has happened in the last sixty days.

City managers will be brought into a new attitude by the manager at San Jose instructing the police not to arrest persons who disregard the drinking ordinance. It is particularly brought out by such an act that a person intruding with such authority should be entirely alive to his responsibilities.

The acquittal of the members of an Eastern concern arrested for frauds in connection with raincoat contracts suggests that either the charges were concocted or that there has been a miscarriage of justice. The charges were very definite.

A Porterville man is out in front with a plea for an "economical Thanksgiving." If this refers in any way to turkey and fixings a plea is hardly necessary this year, at least in some households. The Thanksgiving-bird has already climbed to a high roost.

The epidemic is decidedly abating, but it is not the part of wisdom to dare its return by being too indifferent about the mask or relaxing other precautions.

Chico Enterprise volunteers further advice: "A good motto to hang over the peace table in the conference room is that voiced on this coast last summer by the divine Sarah: 'Forgive them not, for they know very well what they do!'"

Things are moving at Gold Hill, Nevada, from the news: "Harry Tresham, a beautiful team of horses he purchased. He was accompanied by Dr. Vroman, who has been disposing of his stock. He has added a tractor to his ranch equipment."

The News gives a hint as to the Red Bluff dialect: "We are not running a church organ, but there are things being done in Red Bluff about the Kaiser that we cannot print."

It also happened in Hanford, according to the Sentinel: "A minor result that will be regretted is the failure of Thomas E. Cochrane to win the assembly fight. It was because of the very small vote cast, due to the epidemic. At the same time it must be confessed that the friends of Cochrane were too sure of success."

Richmond Terminal discusses unmasking: "Who the order for unmasking is given it will be a treat to gaze upon a lovely face again. But the homely ones have a \$5.00 break as long as the mask ordinance is in force."

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS

One of the best arguments in favor of the efficacy of the mask is the fact that none of the employees of the various local stores who have been wearing masks have been stricken with the disease.—Marysville Appeal.

Not only did the people of Santa Rosa pay a well-deserved tribute to the valor of the Italians when they carried out the destruction of Thursday into the heart of this city, but they conducted the first military patriotic parade ever held in this locality.—Santa Rosa Republican.

Every day the Red Cross is finding new duties and obligations. The latest was put forward a few days ago when a mother asked the Red Bluff branch to purchase a Christmas present and send to her son in France. Said she is too busy to bother about it.—Red Bluff News.

Mr. Randolph has probably concluded that only a small per cent of California people know how to write. But they can all read. And what is more, they do read.—Red Bluff News.

When the Press published its annual citrus fruit estimate in January, it put the total shipments of citrus fruit at 20,680 cars. The actual number of cars shipped was 20,543. The Press estimate was a little high on oranges and a little low on lemons.—Riverdale Press.

TODAY 20 YEARS AGO

The contract for dredging Lake Merritt and filling in land for the proposed park on the north arm of the estuary, between Eighth and Twelfth streets, is signed.

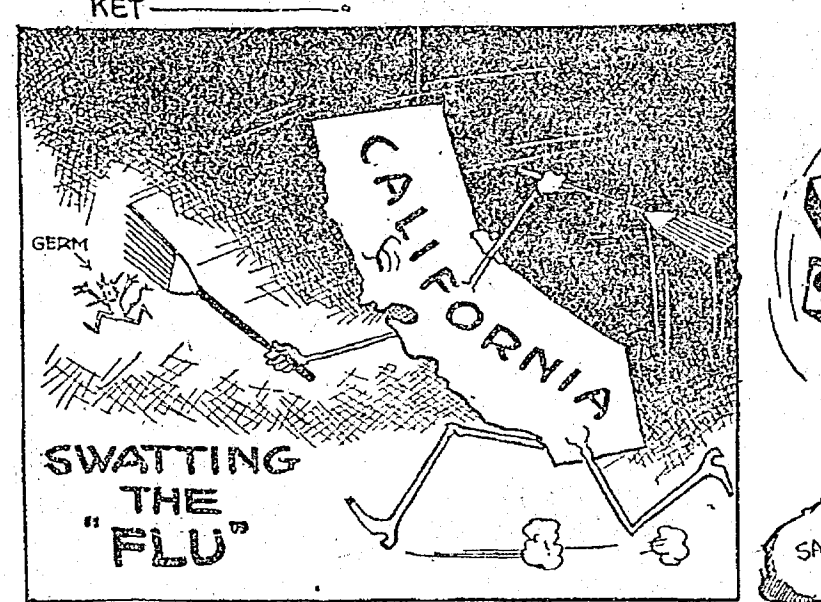
Two daughters of the China-Hawaii merchant prince Aong enter Mills College as students.

At the Fritz Boomer home in Leona Heights 500 pounds of an uncrushed bedrock of an unknown, caused by the blasts at the nearby rock quarry.

Edwin de Golla escapes death when his bicycle becomes entangled in a live wire in Telegraph avenue.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

SEDAN IN 1870 SEDAN IN 1918



OUR FLYING SAILORS: The Fighters

By HERMAN WHITAKER, Tribune Correspondent with the Am. E. F.; Author of "The Planter," "The Settler," "Over the Border," etc.

(Concluding installment.)

Another instance outwitted the wildest movie melodrama. After crashing, the plane took fire and burned down till only a wing tip was left floating on the water. It would hold up two persons, so the third man had to swim around while the single pontoon broken from his plane floated. By the time they were rescued six hours later, a hungry pigeon having done its duty—each of the three had put in two good hours' swimming practice.

Worse than either of these cases, however, was that of the aviator who floated four days and nights on a single pontoon broken from his plane by the crash. Four days and nights in the North Sea in the month of January, exposed to snow and sleet and frost! When picked up the poor fellow's face, hands and feet were frozen. The wonder is that he survived. But he did, and is now flying again, none the worse for the experience.

A still more interesting story comes from a more southerly station where American aviators are training and fighting side by side with veteran English pilots. I give it almost as soon down in the simple language of the report without ombrage—which would only lessen its force.

"We had been ordered to carry out a reconnaissance and hostile air patrol. It was a perfect morning, five German planes came flying, wind high clouds floating ten thousand feet high. Our three machines started at noon and were joined later by two others; whereafter we flew over to the enemy coast, so close in that we could see squat houses and half-belted windmills shaking their long gray arms behind a line of breakers that rolled up a golden beach. After we had flown for about a quarter of an hour, the squadron leader had to plane down to the water to repair a broken petrol pipe, and while we circled above him, five German planes came flying out from the land of a course that would soon bring them upon us.

"Taking battle formation, we flew straight at them; a maneuver they evidently did not enjoy, for they turned tail and ran with us in full pursuit. It was in the fore cockpit, and though the Hun was sent for us and drew rapidly away, I tried out my gun at long range, with what success I cannot say.

"We could not, of course, leave our comrade down on the water. Returning, we circled above him until the enemy picked up courage for a second attack, but ran away again. After a third unsuccessful attempt, we saw a small scout plane fly off at top speed—undoubtedly to bring reinforcements; for as we gave chase to his comrades for the fourth time, we saw the scout returning with ten more German planes. It was now fifteen to four, and feeling secure in their numbers, they now met us squarely. Four rose to our level, about fifteen hundred feet, on the port side. Five swung to starboard. The others passed beneath, shooting up at us from below.

"In a very few seconds the air was blue with tracer smoke. I concentrated on the four to port. There wasn't much time to look around, but as my glance moved with the passing planes, I saw out of the tail of my eye Lieutenant C— in a stooping posture, as though he were reaching for something. His head resting on the second pilot's seat. As I had seen him do it before, I thought nothing of it until, looking again, I saw that his head was lying in a pool of blood.

"From that moment I have no clear idea of our maneuvering; only know that we started a running fight with it, surrounded by seven Hun planes that had cut us off from our friends. Seven to one. And they were not trying to keep away from us, either; would sail right in and turn loose a burst of fire at a hundred yards. Yet, somehow or other, we carried on for ten miles, and finally drove them off—not a bit too soon, for our port engine was popping badly. We also had to descend to repair a broken petrol pipe.

"This fine lad sums the engagement:



OUR FLYING SAILORS: The Fighters

By HERMAN WHITAKER, Tribune Correspondent with the Am. E. F.; Author of "The Planter," "The Settler," "Over the Border," etc.

(Concluding installment.)

"It lasted a full half hour, four against fifteen, at ranges from 100 to 200 yards. Our cowl and fuselage were simply riddled and all the other machines were badly shot up. Yet, without losing a plane ourselves, we had shot down two German planes—one falling out of control to a bad landing; the other side-slipped to a crash from 200 feet. While the patrol pipe was being repaired, I attended to Lieutenant C—. His heart was still beating feebly, but though we flew swiftly home at once, the case was hopeless. He died that night."

Hopeless, surgically, but not spiritually. The man had fought his fight bravely and passed out leaving behind him one of those examples that serve as a lever to lift human existence out of the animal rut. As one English aviator put it in a letter to his mother the night before he was killed: "Of what value, after all, is forty years of life more or less in this disordered scheme of things? The longest life is but as the flitting of a bat across the firelight; a flash in the pan of Eternity. Here we live splendidly—while it lasts," Finley said.

But the star story is that which, because of its superlative daring, spread searchlights an inch high across every paper in the United States. For me it has special interest in that I had flown with the squadron to which Lieutenant E. G. Chamberlain, its principal, belongs, and had also met him. Accordingly, it would be quite easy to set the stage and throw in slathers of atmosphere. But here, again, the young man's achievement rises so high above the wildest flights of fiction that any attempt at adornment would defeat its own purpose. It is only necessary to state that on the afternoon preceding the one dealt with in the report, the young man had shot down two German planes.

"Our bombers had hit a train which blew up and made an awful stew. Then as we started home, we were attacked by thirty German planes, and only twenty of us. A dogfight followed in which both sides lost machines before the Huns were shot off. A few miles further on, party Huns came at us again, two to one. An awful dogfight followed in which both sides lost machines. This time a bullet partially disabled my engine so that it alternately died and ran in spells. After it was all over, I found myself with one bomber and two fighters, and we proceeded to fight. Owing to the missing of my motor, I kept losing altitude, and was also busy trying to fix a jammed gun. But it would not fix and I had only one hundred shots left for my other gun."

See how he used them! "About eight miles from our line, the firing of the Hun anti-aircraft guns suddenly ceased. That meant I saw a circus of twelve circling about my two English companions above. Another was coming straight for me. Though my engine was still missing badly, I went for him like I meant it, fired, and he pitched vertically to the ground."

One! Having disposed of this enemy and having the French bomber under his protection, Chamberlain would have been within his rights to fly home. But, listen: "Just then my engine came alive again and I started up to join the 'buzzards' dancing above. The Huns were slowly tightening their circle around my two friends, who were darting to and fro like moths in a lighted room, while, high overhead, the Hun leader sat waiting for someone to slaughter. None of them saw me climbing up into the hazy sun till I dove vertically at two that were going for Captain L—, and got the first with twenty out of my hundred rounds."

Two! "He blew up and went down in blazing pieces. The second turned, just then, squarely in front of me and I finished him off with twenty rounds. As the machine spun down in flames, the pilot jumped out."

Three! "My engine now began missing again, and, looking around, I saw five Huns, including the leader in a gray Albatross, coming straight for me. Also I saw Captain L— and Lieutenant H—, each shoot down a Hun. One fell in flames, the other minus a wing. Then my engine stopped dead."

Somewhat of a situation! See how he got out of it using tricks he had learned on the acrobatic field. "I dove vertically, pulled into a loop without power, kicked into a

JOAQUIN MILLER

By HENRY MEADE BLAND.
(This is Joaquin Miller's birthday.—Editor.)

Deers of wild deeds, singer of wilder songs,
He was of those to whom unrest belongs.

No desert pass or sky-born mountain rim
But had an ever-changing trail for him!

Wherever life was young and fresh and bold
There was his way; wherever life was old,

And touched with dusty age that deeply peered
Into the silent past, thither his footstep veered.

He drank life deep in wood-grown Oregon,
And where white Shasta gleams, a rising sun.

From where Willamette wears her diadem
Of canons, even to far Jerusalem.

The unforgotten: to the untracked plain
Of Amazon; unto Alaska's chain

Of golden hills he journeyed; then afar
Where shines Luzon, a flashing orient star,

Then on the ocean's wild and flying foam
Until he waited in the heart of Rome;

Yet but a moment; driven by fate purblind
He homed by Popocatepetl; then divined.

A lodge where he in quiet might abide
By that calm bay where the world's rich navies ride,

Where the low hills in fold on emerald fold
Look out forever on a Gate of Gold.

Great son of the happy primal Golden West!
He gave to life what'er was in him best,

The vital things of which he was a part;
His book, his love, his soul, his earnest heart.

Scattering his joy in flowers and trees and hills,
He gave his spirit in these gentle hills.

San Jose, Cal., November, 1918.

HEALTH and HAPPINESS

"Sporotrichosis," the Odd Skin Disease of Rural Places.

BY DR. LEONARD K. HIRSHBERG
(Johns Hopkins University.)
A. B., M. A., M. D.

A rare malady is sporotrichosis. It affects the skin of persons who live particularly in the rural districts. It resembles lupus or tuberculosis of the skin, but its diagnosis by intelligent, diligent, painstaking physicians, who go to the trouble of making a bacteriological test, is easy. Dr. J. S. Eilenstedt, of the department of dermatology, Northwestern University, Chicago, recently described a typical example of sporotrichosis in a robust young man. On the patient's right arm were several eruptions, varying in size from a quarter to a half-dollar. A dark yellow or blackish crust, over an ulcerated surface seems to be the characteristic appearance of sporotrichosis. These crusted sores spread to the right leg and ankle.

If the crust and other matter in these sores is spread upon a base of a boiled potato or planted in bouillon and put away in a hot place or an incubator for a week or ten days, small, grayish-white spots with smooth, moist surfaces will then become visible. These are colonies or huge nests of the fungi which cause sporotrichosis.

A massive culture of these puff-ball colonies make the surface of the potato or gelatine resemble the fissures of the brain. Viewed under a microscope you see hair-like fibres twisting and turning like the tresses of a young girl. In their midst are the spores, not unlike circular flakes of dandruff.

Subjects inoculated with these cultivated bits of mould soon fell ill with sporotrichosis, thus confirming the diagnosis and the cause of the disease.

The treatment of the crusts and sores of sporotrichosis is more successful than the treatment against lupus vulgaris, as skin tuberculosis is known.

Iodide of soda internally seems to dispose of the malady in those who are not too susceptible to iodine. Cresol is used externally to help to destroy the fungus and the poisons of these sores.

Alphabetically.
Sergeant—Now, then! Line up alphabetically for pay. What's your name, my lad?

Private—Phillips, sir.
Sergeant—Well, what yer doing up here? Get back among the 'Fs at once.—Pearson's Weekly.

Oh, Doodaddey!
The Leghorn item says something when it remarks: "The idea that everybody must work has always seemed monstrous to us; it is an unpleasant idea."—Exchange.

vertical side-slip at the top, then saw the Hun's plane directly beneath me making a desperate dash for a getaway. I got him and down he went with a dropping wing on a fantastic spin."

Four!
"I then went for the leader. He pulled a wonderful wing, but I saw that his helmet head on and he got my last thirty rounds where it would do most good. Down he went belly up, his body hanging half way out of his plane, evidently hit himself. I turned, desperate, with no more shots left, and saw my two companions coming after the three downed Huns who, however, had had enough. They made off in wide circles."

Five!
Five in fifteen minutes, some bag! The young man plithly sums the combat:

adds: Twelve enemy craft to three allies.

Score: Seven Huns down; 6 allies down.

Capping this astonishing story, comes a last human touch. Achilles was vulnerable in the heel. A stomach-ache once Napoleon the Battle of Waterloo. The worst "bad man" I met in the west would run yelling for his life. The British sea planes are afraid of something, and this lad's comrades relate with glee how, the Sunday preceding this exploit, he refused to go in swimming in the ocean because he was afraid of the undertow. His bravery shines the brighter for the contrast. And what of his modesty? For, believing that his superior officers would scold him for flying without orders in a strange service, he tried to hide it all. Fortunately it could not be done. He is now slated for both promotion and the highest honors.

We Americans are naturally quite proud of him and other flying lads who are thus giving us a foretaste of what to expect when their organizations complete, they go earnest after the Hun. But let us not be puffed up. England and France have lost in killed alone more than the entire American army now in France. And because of its enlistment, whereas the common sense, we may profitably read, mark and inwardly digest "Headquarters" comment on the first of these actions.

"It gives a clear idea of the work our naval aviators are performing in conjunction with British aviators at the various stations to which they are assigned. Without exception their conduct and performance of duty have been of the highest order, reflecting credit not only upon the United States Naval Aviation Service, but also upon the United States naval service in general.

Though this young officer conducted himself in a most gallant manner, he can scarcely be credited with more than the average day's work as performed by all of our naval aviators attached to the British sea planes and operating on the war patrol."

It could not be better said. To all it is not given to shine. There are, in some obscure stations far from the fighting zone, aviators who will go forth on their daily patrols to the end of the war without even the stimulation of an U-boat chase. And this is the hardest duty of all—to pursue the paths that are never illumined by the lights of fame.

EMPLOYEE OF TRIBUNE TELLS OF HOT FIGHT

SAY GERMANS ARE READY TO SUBMIT

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The feeling of the German people was remarkably restrained and conservatively unanimous that Germany would capitulate between now and Monday. There was no tendency to exaggerate happenings in Germany, but it

was felt that the Germans had had enough to make it imperative for the government to make peace at the earliest possible moment.

M. Copies, writing in the Figaro, fairly summed up the views of all editorial writers when he said:

"The details of revolutionary movements in Germany are lacking, but we learn enough from hour to hour to feel already that they are neither superficial nor fictitious. Do they contain deep-seated revolution? Are they but riots due to the reaction of the defeat? What authority does the republic retain? Munich possesses? These are questions which concern Germany alone?"

CANTEEN LUNCH HELPS WORKERS

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Canteen lunches in war munition factories have been a vital factor in improving the efficiency of workers, say officials of the Ministry of Munitions. Instead of eating unappetizing

food from his work bench, the employee sits down in a well-lighted, clean dining room and for less than 25 American cents obtains a three-course meal that would be the envy of a city business man.

One noonday menu, for example, will be green pea soup, roast beef, baked potatoes, spring cabbage and ginger pudding—all for 22 cents.

A committee concerned with the health of munition workers finds that cheap foods such as bread, margarine, porridge, milk, herrings, cheese, beans, onions, cabbages, turnips and the cheapest cuts of meat provide all the requisite nourishment.

FIRST BAY POINT SHIP LAUNCHING

Today at noon the people of Clyde city and of Contra Costa county in general will observe with appropriate ceremonies the launching of the first ship constructed at the recently completed plant of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company at Bay Point.

The vessel, a steel cargo carrier of 9400 tons, will be christened the Diablo, in honor of the towering peak of that name which overlooks the entire Eastbay country. The shipyard band will play patriotic airs and the shipyard chorus will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" as this latest addition to the nation's fleet of freighters slips from her ways into the waters of Suisun bay.

The Diablo was the first of ten steel ships to be constructed at the plant for the United States government. She is similar in type to the vessels being turned out at the plant

Visalia Makes Good Start in War Drive

VISALIA, Nov. 9.—Although the drive has not yet started, Visalia passed the \$6000 mark here today in the United War Work campaign.

of the Moore Shipbuilding and Dock Company at the foot of Adeline street in this city. Her launching marks the addition of another unit to the large shipbuilding plants of the Eastbay country which are adding such a heavy tonnage to the country's shipping.

American troops at the battle fronts in Europe are in high spirits and take supreme delight in pushing the Germans on toward Berlin, according to a letter received by employees of The Tribune from Charles A. Hintermann, formerly assistant foreman in the press room of this newspaper, and at present serving with the 1st Engineers in France. He relates how the Americans force the enemy to back up and tells how much is doing for the cause of democracy. Hintermann writes in part under date of October 19:

"Since I left I have done some traveling, going from place to place. That great journey across the sea took some weeks, but we finally landed in France to do our bit. The boys were glad to get here and were very enthusiastic to begin moving up toward the front after a few weeks' rest."

"Now we have started the drive, which you all have read about. Believe me, the Americans make the boche back up. It's a bit tough, though, but one expects that in the present time. The Allies have developed a new spirit and are doing good work. Town after town is taken, many of them very important centers. In some places the enemy does not get time to remove his stores."

WEATHER IS GOOD.

"Weather conditions up to this time have been very good and the roads in excellent shape for transportation. No one who has not been over here can imagine the trucks and automobiles going over one road at a given point in 24 hours. I have been on a truck on several occasions and had to wait an hour at a time before we could get a chance to move forward again, the road being given over to other trucks carrying more important material."

"My experiences have been many, and there will be lots to talk about which cannot be put on paper at the present. From indications, things will not last very long. When the Imperial government learns that the President means business, and only business, and that unconditional surrender will be the only terms acceptable to the Allies, things are apt to change. Until that time, we will continue to march toward Berlin."

INJURED BY SHELL.

"On October 2, three companions and myself met with a slight accident about 50 feet from us. One of the shells struck my helmet, putting a nick about two inches long into the top. The shell set into the back of my shoulder. The piece, about the size of a marble, was extracted after an X-ray examination. I have been resting nicely and things are coming fine again. I have the piece of metal and expect to bring it back with me to show the boys."

"They are taking good care of the boys in the hospitals. They are given the best attention and are provided with the latest magazines from the States, and in this way get some idea of what is going on at home. In the ward where I am there are 40 patients, and I doubt if there are two from the same place. In this way a fellow gets a chance to learn a little from all of the states. Being from different sectors at the front, the boys give their several experiences. Some certainly have great stories to tell of the drives in which they have participated. One plane was moved into our ward yesterday and we were entertained most of the afternoon by one of the boys. He sure is an artist."

'SMALL WOUND' DOES NOT MATTER

Corporal Walter Wellman, adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gault, of 2277 Grove street, is recovering from wounds received in France, according to a letter they have just received from him under date of October 6. The young man is attached to the 1st Company, 33rd Infantry. He went overseas in July and was fighting in the Verdun sector when he was wounded in the leg.

"Well, the war is still going on and I am now in the hospital with a small wound in the leg, but am feeling fine and doing very well in good spirits. This little wound is not going to hold me down long. Before many days will be out stepping and then I am again, just as good as ever. I am now in an excavating hospital, but expect soon to go to a base hospital in southern France, where we will remain until I am well again."

"One really likes the hospital, as one has a fine bed and, best of all, we get real good eats. We had roast beef, brown gravy, baked potatoes, boiled tomatoes and apple pie for dinner today. Can you imagine it—pie and coffee—so you see we are having a swell time."

"The nurses are fine and the Red Cross is doing great work. Of course I lost everything when I was wounded, but the Red Cross has brought us bags with a lot of necessary articles in them, including tooth brush, dental cream, soap, towel, mirror, comb, playing cards, writing material, pencil, tobacco, chocolates, etc. So you see we don't want for anything at all."

"We all expect the war to be over soon as the Americans are certainly hitting hard. The Germans move out in a hurry when they see our troops coming over after them."

Strike of Priests Occurs in Moscow

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A strike of priests in Moscow was one of the incidents of Bolshevik rule. Bishop Andrei, of the Perm diocese, a man of considerable influence among the Russian clergy, had been arrested for his outspoken opposition to the Bolshevik regime and all the ecclesiastical in that district went on strike in protest against his imprisonment.

They refused to perform the service their duty required, and the devout muskies and townspeople were greatly mortified. A number of striking clergymen were arrested, charged with counter-revolutionary activity.

After a thorough examination by the local commission for the suppression of counter-revolution, sabotage and speculation, they were released upon signing a pledge that they would never take part in agitation against the soviet government nor in connection with the arrest of the bishop.

What became of the bishop and how the strike ended, has not been learned.

CRIMEA AND UKRAINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Steps have been taken with a view to uniting the Crimea with Ukraine, says a Berlin dispatch in the Cologne Gazette.

SOROSIS SHOES

on sale Half Price at 1110 Washington street.—Advertisement.

MARYMONT AND UPRIGHT 13th and Washington, Oakland

PATRIOTIC THRIFT EVENT

At this momentous hour in the world's history, when everyone's patriotism runs high, we wish to express our joy over the success of the Allied arms by profit-sharing sales. Those who buy this week will save money, as every item listed here is specially priced.

Shimmering Silks
Satin, messaline, crepe de chine, chiffon taffeta and Georgette **\$1.25 1 yard**

This is a sale to be remembered—high-grade silks at less than the old prices. All is either 36 or 40 inches wide. Colors include a full line of street and evening shades, as well as white and black. Some of this silk comes in dress, skirt or waist lengths—other pieces sell by the yard. Don't miss this offering of super-silks.

Black Messaline and Taffeta
Yard-wide silks, black only, very special at .95¢ yard

NOTASEME
Perfect Process
HOSIERY

Silk Stockings 89c

These are seconds of this well-known hose, but very fine stockings and much underpriced. Gray, taupe, brown, white, silver, gold and tan, with double sole and garter top.

Silk Lisle Notasemes 45c

An opportunity to buy silk lisle Notaseme hosiery in gray, white, tan, taupe, smoke, gold, silver and brown. Also seconds, hence the price.

Women's Cashmere Hosiery 79c

These warm cashmere stockings come in black and white only, and in sizes from 8½ to 10½. Very special.

Fleece Lined Union Suits

Women's good winter weight underwear in several styles, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, and Dutch neck, elbow sleeves, ankle length. A bargain. **\$1.19**

Fleeced Vests and Drawers 89c

Those women who prefer separate vests and drawers will find this their buying opportunity. Gray or white, extra good weight, priced each. **89c**

Children's Union Suits 69c

Fleece-lined union suits for children, in sizes 10 to 12 only. A wonderful value, while they last at. **69c**

Men's and Women's Blanket Robes

Good weight robing has been used in these blanket robes. They have pockets and cords at waist, and are very specially priced. **\$2.59**

Better grade robes for men and women, with silk or cord finish on collar, sleeve and pocket, as well as corduroy robes for women, sell this week for. **\$4.95**

Women's Flannelette Gowns

Good grade pink and blue striped Amoskeag flannelette. Double yoke in front and back; with or without collars, feather-stitched trimming. **\$1.50**

Flannelette Pajamas

Warm pajamas for men or women and flannelette night shirts for men are included in this group. Excellent quality flannelette in white or stripes. Frog trimmed. **\$1.95**

Jersey Silk Petticoats

These silk jersey petticoats have taffeta flounces in changeable solid colors. Come in many pretty colors. **\$3.29**

Silk flounced petticoats with cotton tops are specially marked at. **\$1.89**

Pink Silk Camisoles

Lace-trimmed camisoles of washable silk or crepe de chine, very special at. **78c**

Silk Camisoles and Covers

High-grade camisoles and corset covers, lace, ribbed and embroidered. Dozens of new styles to choose from at this price. **\$1.35**

Silk Combinations and Bloomers

Envelope combinations of pink crepe de chine or tub silk, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon. Also bloomers at the same pricing. Pink tub silk, lace-trimmed or hemstitched, with elastic band at knee, and vanity pockets. **\$2.29**



Suits—Coats—Dresses

On sale this week for

\$22.75 and \$25.75

The reductions in ready-to-wear garments for the coming week are the most striking feature of this sale. You will save from \$2.50 to \$10 on every suit, coat or dress you buy at these prices. And you know our original prices are low, considering the high quality of our stock.

Suits at \$22.75 include serges, poplins and gabardines in navy, taupe, brown, green, black and burgundy.

The coats at this price are of velours, pom pom, plush and mixed materials, in all the popular Fall styles and colors.

And the \$22.75 dresses comprise serges, velveteens, jerseys and satins, many of them fringe or braid trimmed. Lovely frocks, you will say.

The \$25.75 coats, suits and dresses are marked down from considerably higher prices, and include the same materials mentioned in the previous group, as well as many better ones.

Coats of broadcloth and silvertone, for instance, and oxford and broadcloth suits. Yes, and dresses of crepe de chine and crepe meteor as well as very fine jerseys, serges and velveteens. This is a rare opportunity to buy high-class clothing at a low price.

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Household Bargains Downstairs

Sheets—

81x90 seamless sheets, each. **\$1.45**
Full bleached heavy weight seamless muslin sheets, 81x90, each. **\$1.95**
Hemstitched Dormez sheets, 81x90, the same weight as Pequot, special at. **\$2.25**

Towels—

Fancy damask towels neatly hemstitched. Finished with pretty embroidered patterns. A splendid value at. **25c**

Sample spreads—

All double-bed size spreads, some slightly soiled. Honeycomb and satin spreads, with plain or scalloped edge. Strong and well-wearing. Priced from **\$1.95 to \$7.95**

Pillow cases—

Here are four splendid values in pillow cases—you will agree when you see them.

45x36 Flannel cases, each. **25c**
45x36 Winner cases, each. **30c**
45x36 Hiawatha cases, each. **40c**
45x36 Hemstitched National cases, each. **50c**

Sample blankets—

These blankets are slightly soiled and mused from display. There are about 100 in all sheet blankets, wool nap blankets and fine wool blankets. Mostly white, but a few plaids, and priced from **\$3.45 \$3.75 \$4.95 up to \$9.95 pair**

Specials in Aprons and House Dresses

All-over Aprons and House Dresses, made of good quality percale, gingham and chambray. Good color assortment. All sizes to 50. Special at. **\$2.39**

Bungalow Aprons in slip-on and side-tie styles. Percale and chambray. Special at. **98c**

Red Cross Aprons, of all-white, heavy twill, square neck, long sleeves, side button, belt and pocket. Special at. **\$1.95**

Waist Aprons, some with bibs, made of striped or figured percale, piped with white. Special at. **37c**

This sale begins at 9 A. M. Monday. It will last throughout the week as long as quantities hold out. We can make no exchanges now by order of the Board of Health, and prefer to take no phone or C. O. D. orders on sale goods. Those who shop earliest will do best.

Lovely Velvet Hats

If you need a new hat you'll do well to see these, for you can't do better. Beautiful velvet hats in all shapes, styles and sizes. Stylishly trimmed with velvet flowers, fancies or ribbon, and sure to be becoming, for we pride ourselves on never selling an unbecoming hat. **\$4.45 to \$9.45**

Silk and Crepe Waists

Brand new waists in the latest styles, and at such prices! Georgette and crepe de chine, in all the light shades, embroidered, tucked or hemstitched. Round or V necks. Sizes to 46. Also tailored waists in dark striped taffetas. This is a remarkable waist special. **\$3.39**

Specially Priced Corsets

Good grade coutil in pink or white. Some have elastic inserts. Models for slender and average figures. Sizes to 30. Elastic top dancing corsets in broche are included. **\$1.59**

Also front and back lace corsets, with elastic top or inserts, in pink or white coutil. Sizes to 36 and styles for all figures. Special at. **\$2.29**

Women's and Misses' Sweaters

Wool or mercerized sweaters in pretty styles, with collars, belt and pockets, marked special to close out. **\$3.45**

High-grade sweaters of Angora wool or fiber silk in coat and slip-over style. A beautiful color assortment in styles with sailor collars, pockets and sashes or belts. Some have "brush wool" trimming. Very special at. **\$6.85**

Children's Winter Dresses

Warm serge dresses for the children come in navy, brown, wine and copenhagen, also black and white checks or plaid combinations. Sizes 4 to 14 years. **\$2.95**

Girls' Tub Dresses

Pretty gingham and percale dresses for girls up to 10 years. Many styles and color combinations. The material is worth more than this price. **77c**

Children's Sweaters

These little sweaters are for the smaller children only—sizes 22 to 26. Green, red, copenhagen and rose, with sailor collars, cuffs and belts of white. Sweaters for older children come in white, copenhagen and oxford. All have collars, belts and pockets, and are specially priced at. **\$1.29**

Girls' Sateen Bloomers 69c

Black or white sateen bloomers, with elastic or band top. Sizes 2 to 12 years.

Children's Wool Toques 45c & 63c

Warm little caps for tiny folks. All white or white with color trims. Very special.

Baby's Woolen Drawer Leggings 98c

Cozy leggings of white or colors keep baby warm.

Rompers and Play Suits 69c

These suits save much laundry and give the kiddies freedom. Made of chambray or gingham. Sizes 6 months to 6 years. Very special.

Children's Flannelette Sleepers 79c

Sleeping garments made with feet for cold nights. Pink or blue stripe. Sizes 2 to 6 years. Excellent value.

Khaki and Gray Sweater Yarn 59c

This is your chance to knit a sweater or two before the holidays. This yarn cannot be replaced, so buy it now. **59c**

Limit of 6 hanks to a customer.

Knitting Needles of amber or celluloid, in all sizes, for all kinds of knitting, and marked at the unusual price of. **10c pair**

Don't forget that when you buy here you not only get remarkable values, but an added discount in J.N. trading stamps.

Society and Women's Section

NEWS OF WOMEN
WAR WORKERS OF
EASTBAY

Oakland Tribune

Sunday, November 10, 1918

Getting Ready for the
Care of the Boys that
Have Borne the Bur-
dens of War.

By SUZETTE

WITH the glorious news ringing in our ears of the triumph of light over night—the most significant event since the coming of the Christ who enunciated the creed—between our shouts and hurrahs, and incidental highballs, our grape-juice, or whatever it is that you pledge the toast to U. S. A. and her noble allies, there rises, as in a vapor, a vision of the army of patriots who played the game to its limit—the men who shall never again run or walk freely; never again pull an oar; never again see the face of the beautiful world.

And soon they shall be coming back to us, broken on the wheel, but smiling, for they are sports, these chaps who tossed up with Fate, for heads to win. And it came tails. But they smile and whistle to keep up the courage that pulled them through the gates of Hell a thousand times, that Democracy might live.

But they are coming back, and what are we going to do with them, these brothers of ours?

First of all, there are the ill and the convalescent, to whom the climate of California would be ambrosia—California with her mountains shining green under the smile of God.

Who is there in central California who will say to the Red Cross, before the new week breaks into the next, "Take my summer home for my broken brothers," or "my town house for a shop for the blinded,"

Already the game has begun.

Mrs. Jack Casserly has turned over her splendid home down the peninsula.

Mrs. Wilder Churchill, formerly of Oakland, has offered her home in lovely Napa valley.

Mrs. S. T. Alexander, who passed away some months ago, left her palatial home in Piedmont to the Red Cross.

And there are a half-dozen others on the tapis who are the fortunate possessors of superfluous homes that would make admirable convalescent retreats up among the hills.

Who will make the next patriotic offer, as have the women of England and France and Italy—even as they have in the East since the souls of women awakened to the needs of the nation's glorious company?

Somewhere someone has said:

"That Dark Care which rides ever behind the horseman will follow the roads these men take when they come back among us, and they, who have suffered so much, will need all their courage, and they will need more than that; they will need an attitude of the community that is really helpful—something that is neither brutal indifference nor theatrical sentimentality."

For four years France has been training her broken men for tasks that will win them a livelihood. Our own government has already planned the greatest educational work ever undertaken, for it has set itself the task of providing every disabled man training in a trade or profession, for which he is best fitted, possible of course, that is, if he will accept it. And the training begins at the hospital side during the long gray days that the weary before the soldier is discharged from the hospital.

The University of California, in common with other American universities, is offering a course in this so-called occupational therapy, a number of Oakland parks and institutions taking it with a vigorous interest.

Now it is that we who are behind must prove up on our claims to patriotism, that will be expressed in concrete terms when "they" comes marching home.

Who has a home to offer to "them"?

YOUR MASK

How do you wear your mask? With distinction and elegance, or is it tied round your neck with an aesthetic complacency with the day and the exigencies of the war-time hour?

The mask, like the rest of our sartorial accoutrement, is a part of our character, so get thee to a goodly mirror, and scrutinize it.

Is it on straight?

Is it fresh and white?

Does it coincide with the four-point specifications?

Is it big as a chest-protector, or small as a postage stamp?

Is it smartly worn, with an air

Or have you substituted a chiffon veil for the unbecoming white tanglefoot?

Greetings to the Heroes Over There from Piedmont, snapped at a recent demonstration at Lakeside Park. MRS. GEORGE D. BAKER, MRS. ROBERT WEBER (left to right). The husbands of both young matrons are officers fighting at the front. The lower picture shows a group of girls rehearsing for the pageant, "Road to Victory," to be given for the Baby Hospital when things simmer down to normal. From left to right, the MISSES RUTH BLAIR, RUTH CODMAN, MILDRED ELAM.



Or have you been anti-social—an outlaw—Independent, and all that sort of thing, and refused to get behind one without force?

The ask is the best measure of character in this day of our Lord. If you don't believe it look over the crowds that assemble in the only place that crowds can foregather—on the boats and trains—and look common with other American universities, is offering a course in this so-called occupational therapy, a number of Oakland parks and institutions taking it with a vigorous interest.

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Is it big as a chest-protector, or small as a postage stamp?

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SOCIETY by Suzette

report for duty at the naval station at Seattle, Wash. He has been attending the navigation school at the Perry building in San Francisco. Mrs. Henshaw, accompanied by her little family, will go north to be with her husband, unless the glorious news changes their plans.

POSTPONEMENT

The directors of the West Oakland Home will not hold their regular monthly meeting tomorrow because of the embargo. The women working for the doll shop expect to hold their party as planned, the last of the month. The committees in charge include the names of more than a hundred well-known matrons. The money raised from the sale of dolls, fancy work and delicacies goes to bring Christmas cheer to the orphanage.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Alice Dawson and Lawrence Harrison of Alameda. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Dawson of Manor drive in Piedmont. A small company of close friends and relatives witnessed the marriage service in St. Paul's Episcopal church, October 26. The Rev. Alexander Allen officiating. The young couple have motored to the northern part of the state for the first weeks of their honeymoon. On returning they will reside for a time at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Edward Frather has returned to her home in Oakland after having spent several weeks as the guest of Mrs. William Griffith Henshaw at her home in Montecito.

Lieutenant Clinton La Montagne is en route to France. He was at the front for about a year before America entered the conflict, driving an ambulance, and returned home to enter the American service. He earned his commission at the Camp Fremont officers' training camp. His wife, who was Otilia Lane, will remain with her mother during the absence of her soldier husband.

Ensign and Mrs. Herbert Hall are receiving the congratulations of their friends over the advent of a little daughter into their home. Mrs. Hall was Surette Greenwood.

IN BERKELEY

Interesting visitors in Berkeley are Colonel and Mrs. Lewis Merriman of Washington, who are in the college town for a few weeks to be near their son, Lewis Merriman Jr., an aviator. Young Merriman is attending the campus school for aviators having been transferred here from the Mather flying field. His parents, guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Edward Gillespie of San Francisco, took an apartment on this side when the young aviator was out on sick leave.

Mrs. L. H. Dyke is entertaining at her Claremont home Mr. and Mrs. Louis Denton of Montreal, who are

planning to establish a home about the bay. Mrs. Denton is sister of Mrs. Dyke, who is president of the Berkeley Piano Club. The Dentons are college people, with a host of friends on this side of the bay.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Witter is still in Omaha, Neb., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Roy Page (Margaret Witter). Mrs. Witter has been East several months.

All of the Witter family are in the service of the nation, except Mrs. Page, who is keeping the home fires burning.

Miss Elizabeth Witter was the last to enter the service, going over as a social worker.

The date for the wedding of Miss Annabel Walsh and Ernest Miller of Oakland has not yet been decided upon. Miss Walsh is widely known in musical circles about the bay. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walsh of Thirteenth avenue. Her fiancé is a young Southerner, who hails from Tennessee. The meeting of the couple took place when Miss Walsh was appearing in concert in Fresno.

Mr. B. M. Pratt is visiting here from the southern part of the state, dividing her time between the homes of her son, Harold M. Pratt of Monte Vista avenue, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Campbell Clark (Katherine Pratt) of College avenue, Berkeley. Lieutenant Howard N. Pratt, U. S. N., twin brother of Harold Pratt, is stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he is a radio officer.

Mrs. Robert Krusi has taken apartments in New York to be near her husband who is in training at Pelham Bay naval training station. Mrs. Krusi has with her her sister, Mrs. Fred Wilmer, whose husband, Major Wilmer, is in France with the A. E. F.

Miss Mary Sherwood is at Beverly Hills. Mrs. H. H. Sherwood has been with her daughter, having motored south some weeks ago.

Mrs. William H. Cox Jr. (Adeline Toye) of Alameda, is in the Philippines, where her husband is quartermaster's agent on the transport Lisicum, with headquarters in Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Britton Jr. are also in Manila, where Mrs. Britton is engaged in war work. Her husband has been traveling through the Orient, representing one of the large commercial concerns in the Far East.

IN SPOTLIGHT

Mary Carolyn Davies, the young poet, a few brief years ago was doing her round of classes at the University of California just like any prosaic co-ed upon whom the Muse had not descended. But since her first break into college publications she has been in a class by herself, her verse bearing a personality that could not be emulated even by four years of academic training.

And since she went out into the open world her verse appears in nearly every worth-while magazine in the country.

Another score for the University of California in the literary world. But one is constrained to wonder how much of success is due to training.

And Miss Davies' honors have come before the advent of Witter Bynner to the faculty—Harold Witter Bynner he is academically tabulated.

What the versifier will do for verse in the University of California, and through it for California, remains to be seen.

But that he is a vivid personality goes without saying. His performances with Spectra amply illustrated his sense of humor.

That his classes at the University are not swamped with wrapt attendants is due to the visitation that has made him a dweller of us all.

But there are good days coming when we can yank off our masks, look into each other's physiognomy, and go whither we will. Then, let Suzette prophesy, that the "standing-room only" sign will be hung out for Mr. Bynner, a star. Besides, he has loads of friends,

A charming Seattle belle, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Halliday B. Holmes of Wickson avenue, is MISS ROBERTA CHURCH (above). Below is MRS. MILTON S. ROBERTSON, the former Miss Helen Playter of Piedmont, who now resides in San Antonio, Texas. Lieutenant Robertson is an instructor at Camp Kelley. MISS ANNABEL WALSH is a member of the musical colony of the eastbay district, and the betrothed of Ernest Miller. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walsh of Oakland. —Scharz-McLaine, Photos.



those others that have a vision of something yet to be attained.

That the body will become a force to be reckoned with when the good day comes of free communion with our fellows is a foregone conclusion, for there are things to do as well as to play around. There are ideals to crystallize, and geniuses to encourage.

FROM PEKIN

From out the Laquered Land come interesting stories of Californians doing marvelous things during the titanic struggle, among them Mrs. Putnam Weale, Mrs. Marie Louise Parrott McComas, the former wife of Francis McComas, the painter.

Mrs. Weale is, as everybody knows, a granddaughter of Mrs. Abby Parrott of San Mateo, who, if there be such a thing as a social aristocrat in the democratic West, represents the apogee of culture and old-world breeding. So when Mrs. Weale—then Mrs. McComas—and her mother, Mrs. Louise Parrott, went to the Orient they found themselves the center of a charming circle of foreigners.

And here she met the brilliant writer who is now her husband.

After rather a brief courtship, the charming Californienne returned home, soon to be followed by Mr. Weale. And their marriage soon followed.

They sailed to the East for their honeymoon where the Englishman had established himself in the British colony of the Sacred City. And here they have made their home.

And when the war broke loose, the bride took up the burden of service to the Red Cross, with other capable foreigners, and produced results that become the wonder of ease-loving Oriental dignitaries. And since that evil day when England's sons fell before the onrush of the Blood Beasts, Mrs. Weale has been in the ranks of servitors with her heart and brain—another Californian to make good in a foreign land.

Major League have mapped out a stiff course for themselves in the coming months. Among the hundred members, who, incidentally, are recruited from the younger girls of well-known families about the bay, are ever so many who are taking intensive courses in nursing, auto-mechanics and social service, preparatory to the tests ahead. But that little fact is not permitted to interfere with their sewing program, for twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, the up-and-coming little band meets at the headquarters at 1837 Pacific avenue. And the things they do are practical things—hospital garments for Belgian children, and surgical dressings, the latter made up on Thursdays.

Among the girls from this side who belong are Miss Elizabeth Adams and her sister, Ellita, the latter in school in New York.

Mrs. Nlon Tucker is president of the organization, having succeeded Mrs. Gladys Bowen who served until her departure for the north. Miss Gertrude Creswell is secretary. The board of directors includes Mrs. Lovell Langstroth, Mrs. Effingham Sutton, Mrs. Walker Kamm and Miss Helen St. Goar.

The smart set is interested in the announcement made in Washington recently of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Graves to Major William B. Orton, U. S. A.

Miss Graves has a host of friends in the service set. Her father, Brigadier-General William S. Graves, was on the coast a short time ago, en route to Siberia. Her brother, Major Sidney Graves, also visited about the bay recently and was extensively entertained. Major Graves is also in Siberia.

Major Orton has served in France and is now on duty in the War Department at Washington.

Word has been received by Mrs. Charles Butters of the promotion of Daniel M. Gardener, U. S. M. C., to the rank of major. Major Gardener married Miss Lois Crosby, niece of Mrs. Butters. The officer is stationed at Miami, Fla., where he won a record for his genius for organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Earl Packer are making their home in Silver Peak, Nev., where they went following their marriage some months ago. Mrs. Packer was Miss Dora Bradley, daughter of the George Bradleys of Oakland—a popular college girl with hosts of friends about the bay.

Major William Small and Mrs. Small, who left Mare Island last week for the marine officer's new station, have arrived in New York, where they will tarry a bit before proceeding to their new home.

WEDDING CEREMONY

The wedding of Miss Annette Deener and Percival Wellington Allen of Sacramento was an interesting affair of the week.

Miss Deener is a clever young woman who has won something of a reputation as a horsewoman. She

has been active in the work of the Red Star Society for the relief of dogs and horses maimed in the war. She was educated at the Holy Rosary convent.

Miss Deener's family owns one of the largest stock raising and grain ranches in the vicinity of Woodland.

Mr. Allen is the son of Mrs. E. C. Allen, the adopted daughter of Charles Crocker, pioneer, of Sacramento.

The future home of the bride and bridegroom will be in Sacramento, where the benedict holds a position of trust in the courthouse.

Lieutenant John E. Porter has arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Tex., going from Mather Field to take advanced work in flying and bombing. The young officer is a U. C. man of the class of '16.

BACK FROM GOTHAM

Mrs. Frederick Samuels is back from an interesting visit to New York, where she looked into the various phases of war service, the Navy League her special concern. The scare, of course, barred the clever Oakland woman from bringing home all the details that in normal times she would have gathered.

—Mrs. Samuels is a close observer. Ensign Harold Rutledge and his bride entertained their mother during the most of her stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rutledge have been hosts to Mr. and Mrs. James Husk, parents of Mrs. Rutledge, who have come from Denver for a visit with their son-in-law and daughter.

When they leave for the southern part of the state they will be accompanied by Mrs. Rutledge and her two little daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart of Alvarado road, Claremont, are again at their home after a month's trip through the East, where things social and amusing are dead. And home is a happy spot when the theaters are dark and the opera is still.

New York without them is unthinkable.

Miss Marjorie Porter, the interesting young daughter of Major William S. Porter, Medical Corps, U. S. A., has gone into training at Merritt hospital. For some time Miss Marjorie has been residing with her father, Dr. Porter, at their Walsworth street home, but since receiving his commission the officer has closed his home and is at the Hotel Oakland awaiting his call over there—a fulfillment of a longing that could not be gainsaid.

Mrs. Alfred L. Sundell is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cameron of Clinton avenue, Alameda, since the departure of Mr. Sundell for the Rockwell aviation field at San Diego. The Sundells have made their home at the Palace hotel since their return from their honeymoon some two months ago.

As soon as Mr. Sundell is located in his new quarters his wife will join him.

GET THIN

EASILY NOW



The sale of Oil of Korein is increasing. It is a vegetable oil compound; safe, harmless and reliable. The Korein 7 System is proving itself a wonderful weight reducer. Delightful to obtain slender figure. Many endorsements. Reliable druggists sell Oil of Korein.

Many persons have reported an average weight reduction of five to sixteen pounds monthly through the Korein 7 System. Physicians recommend it.

No druging, no starving, no strenuous exercising. Delightful, steady riddance of adiposity. "The fat seems to melt away" is the expression of numerous users. \$100 Guarantee in each box, that you will reduce at least a pound every week, or your money back!

Oil of Korein

For convenience, Oil of Korein comes in tiny capsules, easily swallowed. Positively no thyroid, no purgative; no salts, nothing drastic or objectionable. A wholesome, genuine reduction remedy.

Get a box of Oil of Korein at the drug store. Follow the simple directions of Korein 7 System weigh yourself and use the tape measure before starting. Keep a record of daily reduction.

If you want to become slender gracefully, increase your mental and physical efficiency, improve your figure, add to your cheerfulness, gain health and prolonged life, follow this method, accept no substitute. Insist upon Oil of Korein.



\$100
CASH
Guarantee

Reduce 10 to 60 Pounds

FREE BOOK. We publish an interesting booklet, entitled "Reduce Weight Happily," which we will send (in plain wrapper) postpaid upon request by letter or postcard. Tells the best way to regain normal figure, sprightliness, better health and prolong your life. Keep this advertisement and show to others. We publish it only once or twice a year because Korein 7 System is so well known and so widely recommended that it is its own best advertising. Get Oil of Korein at the drug store; or if for any reason you prefer to obtain Oil of Korein direct from headquarters, send a dollar bill, or money order, or stamps to Korein Company.

Reduce Weight Happily

KOREIN COMPANY, N. C.-183, Station F, NEW YORK, N. Y.

proportion to the audience he called unto himself when he wrote the yearning verse, that led a lot of credulous literati into the marshes. He is in the English department, where he is destined to augment the Charles Mills Gayley lure on sunny afternoons.

Thus gradually the University coming more and more to enter into the lives of society folk, even as do the universities of the East. In the big educational centers, society revolves around the institution in its heart.

And we are coming to it, with such men added to the faculty as Bynner—yes, and that other luminary, Arthur Farwell, who has done such amazing things with community choruses in the East. The latter, who is in the chair of music, is just as interesting a personality as is the poet, as those who attended the luncheon given by the Council of Inter-Allied Arts a few weeks ago can testify.

INTERALLIED ARTS

Because of the industry of a certain little bug—psychologists tell us we must not harbor the thought—

The Council of Inter-Allied Arts have been foregoing their get-together luncheon that should, under ordinary conditions, have taken place a week ago. This happy aggregation of creators and people who want to create things, brought together under the loose organization that asks no dues but the gift of spirit promises to become one of the most interesting social factors of round-the-bay life, led by the splendid dreamer, Bernard Maybeck, who will live in the affections of men through his manifestation of beauty in the Palace of Fine Arts.

Among the members of the new organization—if so loose a body could be so termed—are writers, poets, architects, painters, sculptors, musicians, players, dancers, and

IN MARTINEZ

The defection of the Jack Martins from Oakland is a sad story, but that they have gone only as far as the limpid shades of Martinez is a bit of a consolation.

Mr. Martin has gone from his wonted habitat for commercial reasons.

They have taken possession of the George McNear house, one of the showplaces of the countryside, where, of course, they are immensely comfortable and happy. And Martinez is so high a neighbor that when the evil visitation from Spain is over, the absentees will drift in o' nights for the interesting things that shall engross their own particular little coteries of smart young wedded folk.

Mrs. Martin will take a conspicuous part in the "Road to Liberty" pageant that will—It is hoped—be staged at the month's end for the benefit of the Baby Hospital.

Whether it will or won't depends apparently upon how intelligently we wear our masks.

Distribution of the precious Christmas boxes by the Oakland chapter of the Red Cross for the heroes in France began Monday in this city. The boxes were given to those who possessed labels authorizing them to send gifts to their loved ones in France. Every parcel must be mailed by November 20. What a blessed privilege!

JUNIOR LEAGUE

Do girls who make up the Ju-

Long, Beautiful Hair—Do You Want It?



the prepared face creams commonly sold. You will soon find that all red spots, freckles, mud-colored and sallowness will disappear and give way to a lily-like complexion without a single blemish.

MRS. P. E. T.—There is a simple, sure method to solve the problem of unsightly hair. You can be absolutely sure of the result. You can get rid of thousands of the little warts, and a great many of the big ones, by using epilo, which can be obtained at any drug store in two-ounce packages. The contents of the package are mixed with one tablespoonful of glycerine in a pint of water. The cream is ready, and it should be used very freely. This is more economical than buying prepared creams in the stores, and which you have to use to give slight results. In fact, while using epilo, you should discontinue the use of any other hair treatments for wrinkles, as they will be entirely unnecessary. This cream makes the pores smaller, and thereby refines the texture of the skin, tracing it up and making it more plump and vigorous. It is really magic.

PATIENCE—To get rid of the accumulations of sebum and fatty substances which clog the pores of the scalp, these must be dissolved away. There is no other effective method, not even soap and hard scrubbing. For using a teaspoonful of epilo in a cup of water and using as a head-wash, your scalp will become gloriously free and cleaner than you perhaps have ever had it before. This gives added vigor to hair growth. The epilo is sold at any drug store, and for twenty-five cents you obtain enough in one package to last for a dozen or more shampoos.

WOMEN of Alameda County AND THEIR WORK

By GEORGIA GRAVES BORDWELL.

DO you remember your French History? Do you remember how, at the Battle of Crecy, five hundred and seventy-two years ago, John, the blind king of Bohemia, ally of France, and fighting with the flower of French chivalry, when he learned that the battle was about to be lost, fastened the bridles of his squires' steeds to that of his own, and without hesitation plunged into the midst of the combat, to save the honor of his country.

He fell, and on his shield Edward, the Black Prince, found inscribed these words: "Ich Dien." So high-minded seemed the fallen king in the eyes of the prince that he took the motto for his own, and to this day it is still worn by the Prince of Wales—"I serve."

"I serve"—it could be written upon the crest of the nobility of today—the doctors, the nurses, the housewives, the little girls who stand all day in the shops, but who understand the bitterness and sorrow of the world so well that a chance to help relieve it comes as a joy, the women who drive their cars all day for the Red Cross, the women who sit all day and make masks until it seems to them that the whole world is made of gauze, the women of the Home Service who day after day go into stricken, lowly homes until it seems to them that all the world is full of underfed and crying babies, the women and girls over at the Auditorium, whose world is made of racking coughs, and the women and girls at the Convalescent Home, the Oakland Settlement, the Baby Hospital, whose days are filled with the querulous complaints of people not yet well—all these belong, all these are members of the new nobility, and they have all won the right to wear the Prince's crest "I serve."

The Red Cross Convalescent Home, established in six hours by Mrs. Newton A. Koser and her aides in the field house of De Fremery park, and filled with men and women and babies who are getting well, after their hard fight at the Auditorium, is the one place where the acid test is applied to women's service—for the newness is rubbed off, the flush of the first excitement is dimmed, there are no heart-breaking nights to be lived through nor are there the glorious days when the fever breaks and the volunteer feels that a life has been saved through her sacrifice—the convalescent home is the place where long days of innumerable duties have to be lived through, where the slow process of getting well wears the nerves of the patient and of the nurse to a frazzle; where babies have to be kept in bed and warm and fed and amused and the whole business is hard, hard work—and glory be—the acid test has found the quality of woman's service to be of the best; it is pure gold—for day after day finds the women at their posts, at unheard of hours for most of them and performing homely duties that never fell to their lot before.

One thing there is, the women say, which makes their own work seem insignificant—the patients are so worth saving. At the Auditorium the patients were too sick to be anything but a problem—they seemed to have lost for the time all personality—but in the long days at the convalescent home the patient and the nurse assume personal relations; they exchange confidences, and there grows up a

mutual understanding that makes for the better realization of the good that lies in both.

The babies, the hope of the nation, as President Wilson has called them, give promise of a new citizenship that certainly is worth all the care and trouble that the women are so willing to take for them.

How they eat, those half-nourished babies. Malnutrition can be put down as one of the great reasons why influenza was able to work such havoc—malnutrition and overwork.

The babies' legs and arms are like spindles; their bodies show every rib. How they grab for the cups of warm milk when the young volunteer nurses walk into the wards with laden trays—the milk sent in by kindly men and women—and if the donors of the milk and the eggs and the other nourishing things could see those baby eyes light up and see the glow of health that already is beginning to show in some of the baby cheeks they would feel repaid a hundredfold.

There are three of them down at the De Fremery Home that typify the lot. Domingo, Manuel and Rosa; Domingo is seven, the oldest, and Manuel, five, says big brother, is "the sassiest."

As he sat up in bed, wrapped in a crazy quilt of many colors, with paper crown set rakishly upon his head, drawing pictures when his poor emaciated little body was racked by the bitter cough that is the heritage of the convalescents, he looked, with his aristocratic features, every inch a little king—some movie king perhaps from the Never-Never Land, a king much the worse for wear, so frail, so beautiful and so poised.

"Are you Spanish or Italian or Portuguese?" asked a visitor of Domingo—for he has the clear olive skin and the big smoldering black eyes of the Latin.

"I don't know that kind of words," he answered. "I am an American and I go to Lazeur school," and as he continued his drawing he calmly continued, "My mamma she died in the other hospital, and the twins died, too, and Joey, and Mary she is sicker than us—and she is in the big hospital—and when my school gets more money I am going some more—and when I get a big man, and make a lot of money I am going to live on a big ranch—this is my house I am making"—and with a spasm of coughing Domingo curled up, exhausted, what with the drawing and the planning and the telling of his dreams.

His story was not the imaginings of a sick child—alas—it was

MRS. NEWTON A. KOSER, who, at the request of R. H. Kessler, chairman of the home service of Oakland Chapter, Red Cross, established the Red Cross convalescent home in De Fremery Park field house.



Webster-Photo.

all true, but at 7 fortunately it is not more than a fairy tale.

The fathers are so worth saving, too—not just as a human life is always worth it—but as members of organized society. There was one who had been taken down to the De Fremery Home after a hard

siege at the Auditorium. While he waited for the southbound train to arrive at Sixteenth he told his story. He had always worked on a ranch, for the last thirty months he had worked for one man, and the man was just waiting for him to return and take his old job—ranch hand are scarce and he was a good one—but he had never been able to make more than three dollars and five cents a day. There were six mouths to feed and four little children to send to school—it took every penny he could make, and last year when he thought he was going to get ahead a bit, his wife had to go to a hospital and the bill was two hundred and fifty dollars, but it had been paid, every cent, and he had come to Oakland lured by the tales of the big shipyard wages, and had been taken suddenly ill when he had earned but nineteen dollars and a half.

He lay in his room for three days until someone, he doesn't know who, came and took him away, and the first thing he did know was that the Red Cross was taking care of him, and then the Red Cross wired money to his family; then he was taken to the Red Cross Convalescent Home, and now the Red Cross was sending him back to his family and his job.

"On May 27th," he said, "everybody on the ranch worked all day and asked the boss to give the money to our Red Cross, and now look what it's done for me. I don't want it to give me the money—I never had to let anybody give me anything in my life, and I paid the hospital bill for my wife and I will pay the Red Cross."

Are they worth the service, women of Oakland?

In other words the influence of the home has had to stop at the soldier's own front gate. All that made life comfortable and happy

to war meant a hurling into space where the usual customs and conventions did not hold, and where experiences often unfitted him for a normal useful life.

At the War Camp Community Service clubhouse, here in Oakland, you can find them, these lads who have never had a home of their own, lads who frankly own up that they can scarcely remember a time when they weren't working for somebody and living anywhere. It is when they snuggle down in a comfortable chair and are half listening to a victrola, or are hunched over the counter filling up on pie a la mode and ham and—that they get confidential and share with you their secrets; their confession usually begins with "Home was never like this," and if you are friendly (and a little bit nosy) the story of a starved youth comes tumbling forth, and your heart gets soft for these boys who had to go to war—the grimest of all realities—to get the comforts and the companionship and the friendly interest that we think is every lad's right in life, and you wish you had a lot of money that you might give it to the War Camp Community Service to help along toward making all the boys in blue and khaki feel that when they find themselves in a strange city just before they leave for overseas to a stranger land, that they are still at home, or have at last found a home.

For the War Camp Community Service is just the first one of a series of agencies that take home right up to the front line trenches. There are seven recognized organizations, sponsored by the government, which, as one, come before the public tomorrow to conduct a seven days' campaign for funds with which to carry on their work; seven days in which they hope that the heart of the public—you and me—may get soft with thinking of the boys who have gone to France, and do our share toward keeping them thinking of us.

The steadily increasing prices of diamonds and the growing scarcity of fine stones insures the purchaser a safe and permanent investment.

Our diamond department at present is well stocked with a beautiful selection of rings, bracelets, pendants and other fine pieces.

Only seven weeks to Christmas.

Morton's

Fourteenth and Broadway

Oakland California

The agencies are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War

Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

It is an epoch-making campaign, with race and creed forgotten, where one committee made up of Jew and Gentile, Roman Catholic and Salvation Army, men and women—all with one purpose in view and acting as one agency, comes before the people to ask for money for an ideal—the development of the innate and infinite good in man.

These seven names stand for everything that the soldier or the sailor has of normal life; they mean church and theater, friendly counselor and Charlie Chaplin, writing paper, hot doughnuts, warmth, shelter, buckwheat cakes and Elsie Janis.

These seven names stand for all the things that maintain that indefinable indispensable factor, "morale," which General Pershing says increases a man's fighting force ten per cent.

They stand for the things that are going to bring the boys home to us soon we pray—not wrecks, not useless flotsam cast back on our shores after the storm of war is past—but fine, stronger, better men than those who were left at home can ever hope to be. They have lived with death, and will know a freedom that we can never fully share, and all that we can do is to give and give, that in some degree we may understand and "enter in" and try to share the glory which will be theirs.

The campaign in Oakland takes on an element of tragedy—not that Oakland will not do her share if she but realizes the importance of the plea, for Oakland's citizens are doing just now high heroic things, their faith and loyalty and deeds prove that every day, and one more call would not go unanswered, but Oakland, like many another city, cannot engage in public meetings, cannot watch nightly on the screen the arguments flashed on between the films, cannot hear the persuasive four-minute men—all ordinary avenues of publicity are closed to the committee which is making a tremendous effort to put this campaign over as it should go.

By word of mouth from one person to another, the story must be told and retold, and even that method is hampered by six layers of gauze—until sufficient interest in the work of these seven great welfare organizations is awakened to such a degree that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

The local Woman's Division, under the leadership of Mrs. John J. Valentine, with headquarters at the City Hall, has been busy for weeks planning its part of the campaign which opens tomorrow. On the committee with Mrs. Valentine are Mrs. John A. Macdonald, representing the Catholic women; Mrs. A. S. Lavanson, representing the Jewish women; Mrs. Thomas Mitchell Potter and Miss Harriet Morgan of the War Camp Community Service, and Miss Jeanette Dutchess of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The young women from the public library are giving splendid service in the way of filing—which they understand so well—and which facilitates the office work of the committee.

Tomorrow is Honor Day. The booths on the streets will be maintained for the day by the captains of the Woman's Army, under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Andersen, and as on the first day of the Lib-

erty Loan, voluntary contributions are expected to come pouring in.

It is up to every woman with a husband or a son or a brother to talk as she has never talked before; she is asked to see at least ten persons, men or women, and acquaint them with the purpose of the campaign; and since time immemorial said husband, son and brother have always insisted that in talking she never failed, let her this time talk with a purpose and "Keep 'em Smiling."

Reduce Your Fat Without Dieting

Years ago the formula for fat reduction was "diet"—"exercise." Today it is "Take Marmola Prescription Tablets." Friends tell friends—doctors tell their patients, until thousands know and use this convenient, harmless method. They eat what they like, live as they like, and still lose their two, three or four pounds of fat a week. Simple, effective, harmless Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists—a large case for 75c. Or if you prefer you may write direct to the Marmola Company, 881 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.—Advertisement.



REDUCTION SALE KNOX Trimmed Millinery

Exclusive Knox productions designed and treated with the careful regard for the Knox standard of excellence.

\$12.00 and \$15.00 values.....	\$8.95
\$18.00 and \$20.00 values.....	\$12.50
\$22.50 and \$25.00 values.....	\$16.50
\$30.00 and \$32.50 values.....	\$19.50
\$35.00 and \$40.00 values.....	\$23.50

THE KNOX SHOP
51 GRANT AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO

Oakland's Exclusive Shops

Where the styles come from

Dress-making and Waists

Winchester

14th at Clay St. Oakland, Cal.

Successor to LA FRANCE CO.

On Sale, a Complete Line

Waists

Lingerie

Neckwear

from our own work-shops

NOW, BEFORE THE RUSH;
is the time to have your photo taken to give to your friends for Christmas.

Webster Studio
with all its prestige and equipment, is at your service.
517-19 FOURTEENTH STREET

Mogil Press

Successor to

Capers Library

1212 Franklin St.

While the theaters are closed and the evenings are long, read the latest books.

Rented, 10c week.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Beautiful selections in Japanese Fine Art

THE NICKO CO.

JAPAN'S FINE ART IN GENERAL

522 Fifteenth St. Phone Lakeside 280

S&G GUMP CO.

Special Sale This Week

Openstock China and Glassware at Remarkable Savings

This is a particularly opportune time to prepare for Thanksgiving. China and glassware are constantly advancing and this is an opportunity that no careful buyer can afford to miss.

Openstock Chinaware 10% to 50% Off

Sixty patterns are priced at 10% off.
Nine patterns marked at 25% off.
Odds and ends in discontinued patterns at 50% off.
We have also included in the sale all service plates, cake plates, tea sets and cups and saucers, etc., at 10% off.
Cottage sets for six persons from \$17.60 up.

Openstock Glassware 20% to 33 1/3% Off

On each pattern in stock, every item is offered at 20% off.
In addition to this, the following items are priced at 33 1/3% off:
Champagnes, clarets, sherries, liqueurs, whiskies, beer tumblers, handled punch cups, cocktails and decanters. Over fifty patterns to select from.

Free delivery throughout California on all china and glassware included in this sale.

268 POST ST. NEAR STOCKTON
SAN FRANCISCO

now used in the Army and Navy. For years it has been used by an Army of Housewives. That Army enlists thousands of recruits every year, because Calumet produces best results.

Money Back Guarantee

If Calumet does not prove a big saving—is not satisfactory—not all we claim for it, your grocer will refund your money.

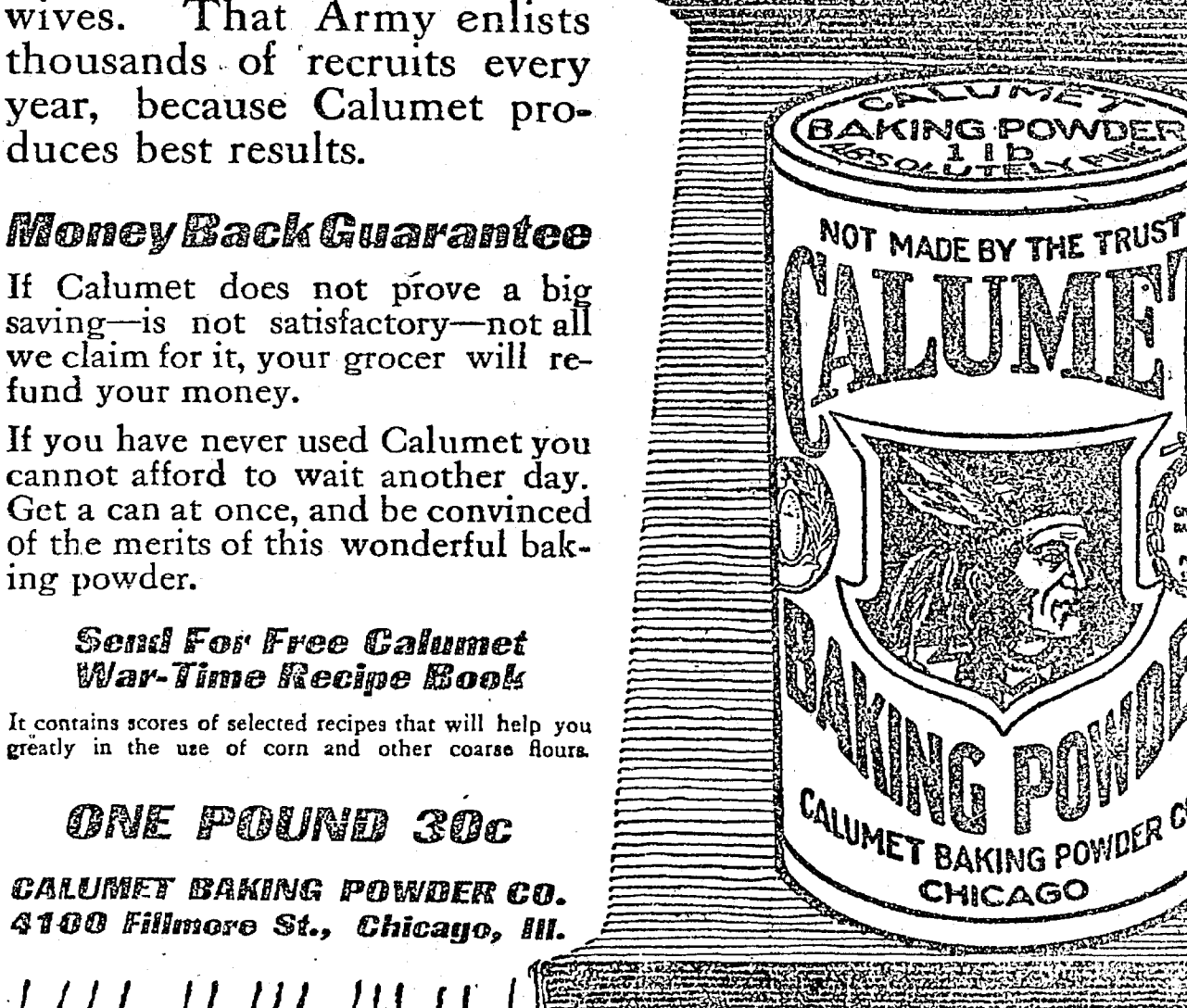
If you have never used Calumet you cannot afford to wait another day. Get a can at once, and be convinced of the merits of this wonderful baking powder.

Send For Free Calumet War-Time Recipe Book

It contains scores of selected recipes that will help you greatly in the use of corn and other coarse flours.

ONE POUND 30c

CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.
4100 Fillmore St., Chicago, Ill.



NOTE—Through advertising and distribution of War-Time Recipes, the Calumet Baking Powder Co., is lending the U. S. Food Administration valuable aid in advocacy of SENSIBLE food conservation.

Compliance with the Government's wishes and the shaping of Publicity Policy along lines that will "help win the war" DESERVES!

SHIPWORKERS BIG BUYERS OF LIBERTY BONDS

Ninety-seven of the 203 shipyards established in American waters have established a total of \$35,886,800 to the fourth Liberty loan, according to a report from the United States Shipping Board received yesterday in local shipbuilding circles.

An analysis of the report (admittedly by the board to be incomplete) shows that the officers and other employees in Eastbay shipyards have subscribed for \$551,800 worth of the bond issue, or for about 1-35th of the total subscriptions from American shipyards thus far received.

The employees in the six shipyards tributary to Oakland have purchased \$542,800 worth of the issue, or more than one-half of the total subscribed by Liberty shipbuilding yards in the Eastbay district. These figures, insofar as they apply to the institutions here, represent bond purchases made at the plants and do not take into consideration the bond purchases of the men at the headquarters of their unions. These will easily total \$250,000 additional, which means that the ship workers in Oakland and vicinity have subscribed approximately \$800,000 to the fourth Liberty loan.

HEADS EASTBAY LIST.
The Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation heads the Eastbay list with a total of \$360,000 subscribed. Following closely is the Moore Shipbuilding and Dock Company, with total subscriptions of \$315,000. The Bay Point yard of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company is third, with subscriptions totaling \$270,000. Dan Hanlon's yard is fourth with subscriptions aggregating \$200,000.

Next on the list is the Union Construction Company on Oakland's western waterfront, with subscriptions totaling \$200,000. Then comes the concrete shipyard on Government island in the estuary, with subscriptions totaling \$175,000, made in the name of the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, operator of the plant.

OTHERS ARE PATRIOTIC.
Following is the plant of the Benicia Shipbuilding Corporation at Benicia, with subscriptions aggregating \$142,000. Last comes the Cryer yard at Alameda, with subscriptions totaling approximately \$10,000. The Cryer yard is small and given over to constructing motor launches and craft.

In checking over the foregoing figures a prominent Eastbay shipbuilder pointed out the fact that if the 100 shipyards in the United States which have not as yet entered in their loan subscription figures, maintain the same subscription pace as the 97 yards which have done so, the grand total of the 203 yards will approximate \$75,000,000. This would mean, he estimated, an average subscription of \$150 for every person employed in an American shipyard.

No Card Games in Bars in Daytime

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 9.—Chief of Police Sullivan of this city has ordered that card games of every kind be discontinued in saloons, clubs and cigar stores between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The chief characterized his order as a "war measure," and said that any man who has time to play cards during the day is not assisting the government in every way possible to win the war. All violators of the order will be arrested.

Suggests Embroidered Hole in Flu Mask

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 9.—The order for the general wearing of gauze masks as a preventive against Spanish influenza has moved "Old

Subscriber" to write to a local paper as follows:
Editor—Wearing gauze masks is all right, but how am I to smoke my daily "tumbler" with a piece of wadding over my nose and mouth? Would a neatly embroidered hole in the mask be permissible?

War Risks on Ships Are Greatly Reduced

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—War risks for neutral and belligerent shipping were on an even basis today for the first time since the beginning of the war. Underwriters were accept-

ing risks to Great Britain, Portugal, France and Gibraltar at 1 per cent for both classes of shipping. Rates for shipping to the south coast of America were cut to 1/4 per cent for all Atlantic ports and 1/2 per cent for Mediterranean ports. Coastwise rates, which were greatly reduced last week, remain practically unchanged, the prevailing

rates being from 1-10 to 1-2 per cent, the latter being for inbound shipping from the south coast of America.
Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sorosis shoe stock. Advertisement.
If you saw it in The Tribune, tell them so. Thank you.

What I Have Done

In the Jewelry Section Is Too Good to Keep

Shopping Bags

Just came in for Xmas, and I'm selling them now at—

\$2.45

They're Coltex Leather

A splendid heavy quality which you would be happy to pay very much more for. They're large and generous sizes with cretione lining—double strap handles—magnificent side and bottom—large inside pocket.

—Wait until you see these handsome Sterling and genuine gold filled

Rings 25c

Rings for women, boys, girls and babies. High grade gemstones gold filled rings; stones are exceptional imitations of the genuine.



Novelty Jewelry

While They Last **1/2 Price**

—Wonderful values and assortment of smart styles for only 25c, including brooches, bar pins, hat pins, beauty pins, pearl necklaces, pearl earrings, cuff buttons, scarf pins, etc.

Jewelry

A big lot of high-grade odds and ends

I'm Going to Sell for **10c ea.**

—We have held many ten-cent sales, but this one I know will outdo any previously held. Now designs are shown for the first time, including Lavalliers, hat pins, service pins, Cameo brooches, cherry red jewelry, cuff buttons, bar pins, hat pins, etc. Don't miss this sale.

Jewelry Section, Main Floor.

And what I've done in the Hat Section is good and plenty

Trimmed Hats

A Big Selection of Smart Styles... **\$3.95**

—Just think for a minute, getting a smart up-to-date winter hat for this price—but that's what you'll get if you come down early enough for I know they're going to be one of my star bargains—there are large, small and medium hats—in chic styles and colorings—and look at this—

Untrimmed Shapes

They're a Bargain at **89c ea.**

—The first time in our history that in the early part of November we are able to buy an untrimmed hat at this price. Just wait till you see them.

And Look What I've Done to

House Dress Aprons

—A most extensive assortment, including all styles and wanted colors. This is a most exceptional opportunity. Buy before the stock is depleted. And then these

Tennis Flannel Gowns

—Made of high-grade quality tennis, in many styles and new patterns. Another exceptional **\$1.59** value at.

Framed Panel Pictures

—Pretty gold frames and popular subjects—3x5 and 5x13 in.—Big special **79c**

Boxed Writing Paper

—Highland linen—in white and all colored tints—Special **39c**

Tinker Blox and Tinker Tillies

Two Splendid Toys
—The blocks are small squares with the A B C burned on to teach the children to spell. Tinker Tillies are the wonderful doll notebooks—They're all special each **39c**

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—LIGHT AND DARK TWEED MIXTURE—splendid wearing fabric—56 in. wide **\$1.19**
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—SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS—Plaid and mixed effects—66 in. wide **\$1.69**
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THE SILKS

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—36-INCH ALL-SILK MESSALINE—Plaid and changeable colorings—Special at **95c**
—36-INCH SILK MIXED POPLIN—Full range of colors—Very special line of colors **77c**
—YARD-WIDE FANCY SILKS—A most wonderful selection **95c**
—40-INCH ALL-SILK CRIPE DE CHINE—All wanted colors—heavy quality **95c**
—36-INCH ALL-SILK BLACK MESSALINE **79c**
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—27-INCH BLACK AND COLORED COSTUME VELVETS—Beautiful coloring—very popular—special **98c**
—27-INCH BLACK COSTUME VELVET—A very big reduction on this quality at **\$1.48**

IN THE COTTONS

—36-INCH STRIPE TENNIS FLANNEL—Good wearing quality—Very special at **32c**
—36-INCH WHITE TENNIS FLANNEL—A very special quality at this very special price **29c**
—32-INCH DRESS GINGHAMS—in plaids and checks—many colors—special **29c**
—36-INCH SURGEON'S GAUZE—Limit 20 yards to a customer—A yard **64c**

—36-INCH BLEACHED MUSLIN—Soft finish—good wearing quality—a yard **22c**

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—27-INCH BLACK COSTUME VELVET—A very big reduction on this quality at **\$1.48**

IN THE COTTONS

—36-INCH STRIPE TENNIS FLANNEL—Good wearing quality—Very special at **32c**
—36-INCH WHITE TENNIS FLANNEL—A very special quality at this very special price **29c**
—32-INCH DRESS GINGHAMS—in plaids and checks—many colors—special **29c**
—36-INCH SURGEON'S GAUZE—Limit 20 yards to a customer—A yard **64c**

—36-INCH BLEACHED MUSLIN—Soft finish—good wearing quality—a yard **22c**

—36-INCH ALL-SILK MESSALINE—Plaid and changeable colorings—Special at **95c**
—36-INCH SILK MIXED POPLIN—Full range of colors—Very special line of colors **77c**
—YARD-WIDE FANCY SILKS—A most wonderful selection **95c**
—40-INCH ALL-SILK CRIPE DE CHINE—All wanted colors—heavy quality **95c**
—36-INCH ALL-SILK BLACK MESSALINE **79c**
—32-INCH ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA **95c**
—36-INCH ALL-SILK BLACK TAFFETA **\$1.10**
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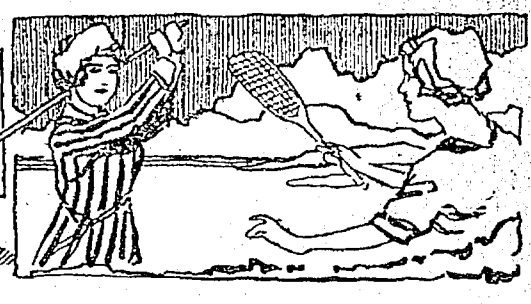
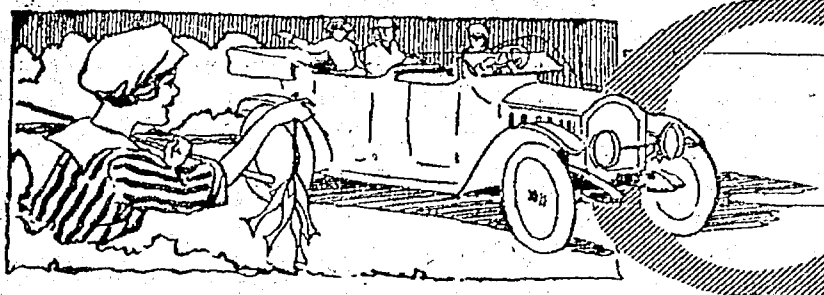
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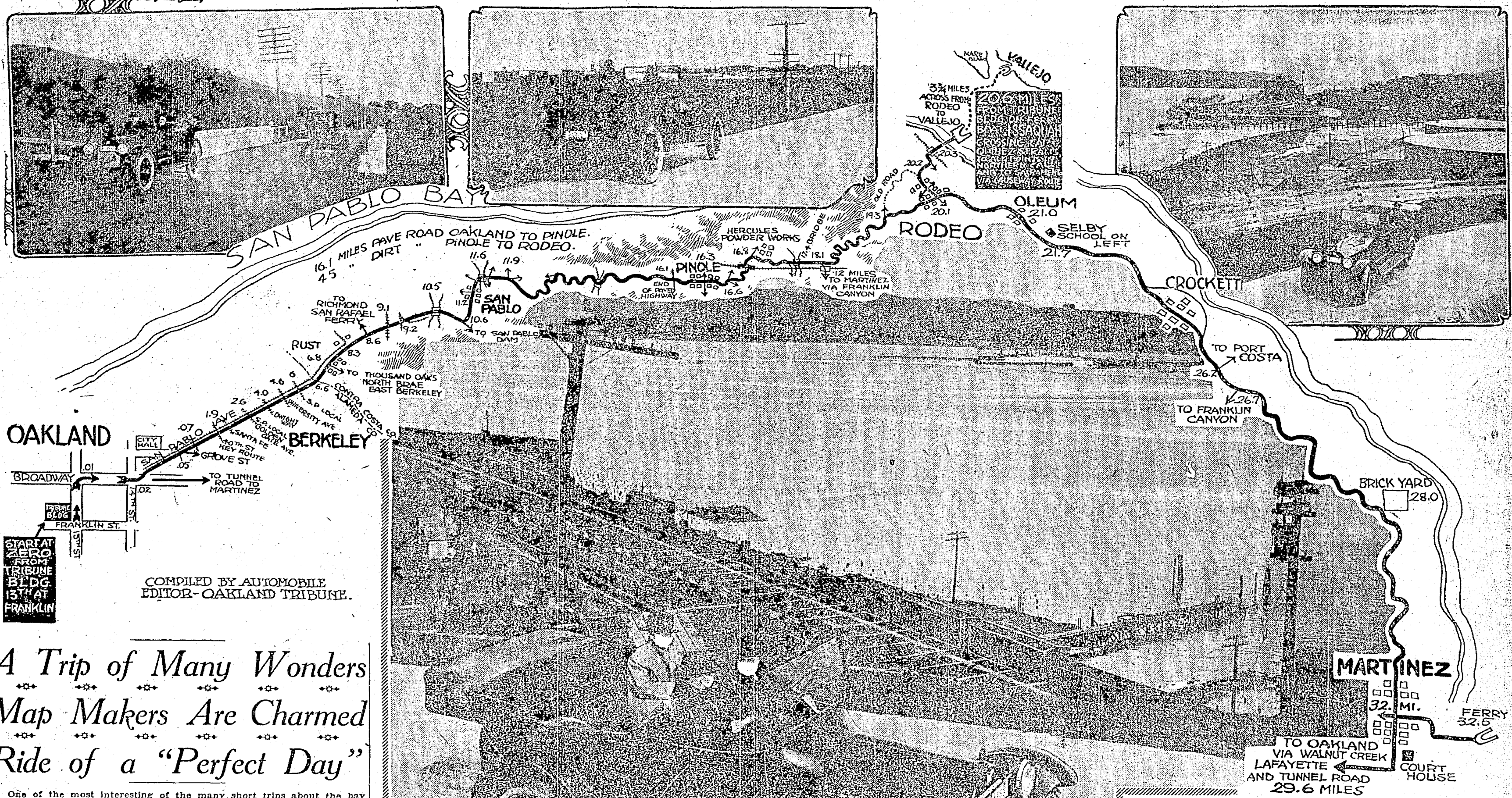
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

PAGES 29 TO 36

NO. 76.

Two-Hour Run One of the Most Enjoyable Trips in the Bay Districts

This is the map of the Oakland-to-Martinez trip, the distance being the readings of the speedometer on a stock Buick Six. The photos show various stages of this delightful 2-hour run, in which every possible variety of scenery may be seen and in which every mile has new charms to the motorist. The entire trip, save for perhaps two-thirds of a mile is on perfect, newly completed highway, skirting the shores of the bay and affording an excellent marine view and the beauties of Contra Costa county.



A Trip of Many Wonders Map Makers Are Charmed Ride of a "Perfect Day"

One of the most interesting of the many short trips about the bay region—a leisurely jaunt replete with interest, a wide variety of scenery and a deal of sunshine, is the trip from Oakland to Martinez by way of Berkeley, San Pablo, and Rodeo.

On these crisp, cool days, a better motor run could not be asked than this delightful and invigorating trip, over a newly completed highway for practically the entire distance, with interesting spots at almost every point on the road. It is a revelation to the motorist, who as a rule will not realize that there are so many interesting places within such an easy distance.

Automobile owners have been waiting for months for the completion of this road, which now is ready, one of the best highways in the state, for one of the most interesting of rides. It is completely built, except for a distance of possibly two-thirds of a mile, and even this stretch is far from bad.

SANFORD AT HELM.

Piloted by Frank Sanford, of the Howard Auto Company, distributors of the Buick, The TRIBUNE automobile department map makers made this trip recently and found it more than worth the effort. Leaving The TRIBUNE building, Thirteenth and Franklin streets, with speedometer reading at zero, gas tank full, and man-making implements supplemented by a collection of cigars and a flask (which perhaps disappeared when the open country was reached), the route was taken out San Pablo avenue, through Emeryville and Berkeley and past San Pablo into Pinole, thence to Rodeo. From Rodeo the route led through the Union Oil town of Oleum, and into Port Costa. This portion of the trip is one of the most beautiful scenic boulevards to be found anywhere in the state, and takes the driver direct into Martinez.

RETURN TRIP CHARM.

A leisurely stop for lunch, and then the return trip carried the motorists through the thriving valleys of Contra Costa county, through Pacheco, Walnut Creek, Lafayette and to the Tunnel Road and into Martinez. This portion of the trip was a revelation. Contra Costa valleys have been much in the public eye lately, but in even a few months the farming development has been enormous. Aside from that, however, the beauty of the spot was what charmed even the scenery-proof makers of maps. For the Contra Costa valleys, rich in produce, are a feast for the eye. They are valleys of peace and plenty—a charming place on a sunny afternoon, with a Buick Six purring under one, and the cool breeze fanning one as the car speeds on perfect roadways as if it were running on air.

The accompanying map was made from the readings of the speedometer on the Buick Six, a stock car, from starting point to return. From Martinez the car came back to The TRIBUNE office on College avenue.

PICTURES TELL STORY.

The illustrations will serve to show those interested something of the marvelous beauty of the trip; and the wide variety of scenery, from coast into foothills; from the bay to green fields and orchards, an ever-changing panorama on a wonderful two-hour run—just short enough to satisfy without fatiguing—a fitting setting for a perfect day.

Although the Sultan of Turkey joined the ranks of automobilists in 1901, he did not dare to trust his person to his machine, but seemed to find sufficient pleasure in looking on while two officers maneuvered it in front of his window.

OSTERMANN TO TAKE NEW OFFICE

H. C. Ostermann, known to hundreds of motorists and motor car dealers in this city by reason of his eighteen transcontinental trips to the Pacific coast as field secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association for five years, has left for a southern training camp. Ostermann will be assisted as acting secretary by W. H. Bement, who has been secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association for five years. In Paris, at the Cycle and Automobile Show in 1901, a large American automobile manufacturing concern was refused permission to exhibit its machine by the police on the ground that it was "dangerous."

A. F. Bement retired as secretary on

November 1, to go into training for the motor transport service of the United States army. This organization to consist of 200,000 men and 5000 officers, is being built up at the special request of General Pershing. He wants the entire force in France by July 1, 1919. The duties of the motor transport service will be to operate all truck lines in the American war area, getting men, ammunition and supplies to the front. Bement, who has been secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association for five years, has left for a southern training camp. Ostermann will be assisted as acting secretary by W. H. Bement, who has been secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association for five years. In Paris, at the Cycle and Automobile Show in 1901, a large American automobile manufacturing concern was refused permission to exhibit its machine by the police on the ground that it was "dangerous."

Aviator Is Guest of Old Employer

Frank R. Fagool, secretary and general manager, entertained Ensign Fred C. Dietrick of the aviation corps, United States navy, a few days ago. Ensign Dietrick made a swift visit to old acquaintances in the Fagool factory, where he at one time formed an important link in the engineering department. According to Fagool, Fred was always a high flyer. He introduced the naval aviator's uniform here on Broadway, in Oakland, and Market street, San Francisco, and, if Fagool is to be credited with truth speaking, it was worth anyone's while just to travel in Fred's wake down either of these thoroughfares and gather in some of the reflected glory.

C. S. A. A. Meeting Again Postponed

The directors of the California State Automobile Association yesterday decided, owing to the ban on public gatherings during the influenza epidemic, on a second postponement of the annual meeting of the association, which was to have been held in San Francisco Saturday, November 16. The new date for the meeting was fixed for 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, December 14. It will convene in the Italian room at the St. Francis Hotel.

I have been having trouble with the carburetor on my Ford car. What make could I use on this car and get decent results?—B. T. Mansfield.

You do not mention the carburetor now in use, but Stromberg, Rayfield, Schebler and Stewart all make good instruments for the Ford.

MERCED COUNTY VOTES BONDS FOR NEW ROADS

The people of Merced county voted \$1,250,000 in bonds at Tuesday's election for the construction of a permanent road system in the county. The plan, which was approved by W. H. Lynch of the U. S. Office of Public Roads, calls for 166 miles of improved roads exclusive of the 18.8 miles of proposed State aid road over Pacheco pass. The campaign for the bonds, which resulted in the overwhelming favorable vote of 2802 to 1163, was conducted by the Merced County Good Roads Association, of which

John R. Graham is president. Ben Blow, manager of the goods roads bureau of the California State Automobile Association, was in active charge of the campaign. The bonds were voted under the pledge of the Merced County Board of Supervisors and the advisory committee that no attempt would be made to market the bonds until after the war is over. The favorable outcome of the election places Merced county in position to undertake its good roads program the moment the Capital Issues Committee opens the way for road bond sales after the war. Several other California counties are now preparing their highway improvement plans for consummation immediately after the war ends.

In the early days a chauffeur was called a conductor.

W. T. RANCEL

will buy your old tires or allow liberal prices in exchange for new ones

Ajax Tires and Tubes

Retreads Guaranteed

4TH AND WEBSTER STS.

Phone Oakland 679

Work called for and prices given

OUR INSPECTION SERVICE IS

FREE

Bring Your Tires and Tubes to

RECORD TIRE CO.

23RD AND BROADWAY

ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK

We will tell you honestly if a repair is NOT justified.

PHONE OAKLAND 212

VACUUM NON-SKID RETREADS

Will Average 5000 Miles. All Tires Retired and Heavy Tread That Is a Positive Anti-Skid. Liberal Guarantee. About one-third price of new tires.

COOK'S TIRE SHOP

21ST AND BROADWAY

Phone Lakeside 408—Oakland, Cal.

COME TO RENO and divorce your tire troubles with

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES

L. G. Reno Co.

(Distributor)

Twentieth and Broadway

Oakland 2749

Goodyear Cord and Fabric TIRES

All Sizes Carried in Stock Retiners, Vulcanizing, Ribbed, and Non-Skid—Retreads

Hogan & Leder

331 14TH ST. LAKEVIEW 2218

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FORD

Bring your Ford here when it needs to be "tuned up" or repaired. We guarantee the most reliable work—the genuine Ford—make Materials and to ask Ford prices.

William L. Hughson & Co.

24TH AND BROADWAY

RETREADING

By Experienced Vulcanizers Pays Big Dividends

Our Retreads Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction

Experts Tire Repairing—Cord Tires a Specialty

OAKLAND RUBBER WORKS

A Service, Tire and Vulcanizing Company

Lakeside, 2574

1762-64 BROADWAY

Open Sundays 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

YOUR BATTERY BRIM FULL WHEN RECHARGED AT

Imperial Garage & Supply Company, Inc.

Exide Battery

Service Station

1426-32 FRANKLIN ST.

Phone Lakeside 2200

We specialize on rebuilding Batteries and guarantee all work.

GOOD ROADS NATION'S NEED AFTER WAR

By G. A. KISSEL.

President Kessel Motor Car Co.

Without a doubt every city or town has had brought home to it the value of good roads and improved highways. Since the United States entered the war, the roads have been gradually devoting more and more of their equipment to government requirements, thus leaving millions of tons of goods and supplies for home consumption to be transported and delivered as best it can. This cities whose highway commissioners had the foresight to put through good roads measures and see that they were carried through, had little or no difficulty in coping with these unexpected transportation problems. In such localities the motor truck met up with the transportation problems, with no loss of time and with a delivery and hauling expense that was not any greater than the rates paid the railroads, if not lower.

But it is those cities and towns who have let the good roads problems by, who have paid no attention to them, that are facing acute hauling problems. These are the municipalities whose merchants have great difficulties in keeping their shelves full, of being able to supply the ordinary wants and necessities of their trade. These are the municipalities which will be suddenly shut off from the source of supply and as a result have to pay higher prices for goods on account of the increased cost of transporting to the points of distribution.

The United States has been in the war for over a year and it would seem that every municipality would have by this time realized the necessity of building good roads to meet the future transportation demands of the war. It is thought at one time that the railroads, after getting from under the first onslaught of government requirements, would be able to resume handling of local freight shipments destined for home consumption, but time has proven that such is not the case. With every increase in railroad business, the railroads have been able to build a corresponding increase in goods to be shipped has been found to be the case in every part of the country.

INSURANCE. Hence the bad roads municipality has had to struggle along, its merchants and business men paying increased expenses, which is generally borne by the consumer and taxpayer.

With the possibility of this uncertainty on the part of the railroads, it is my opinion that every state should follow the example of Illinois in making plans for good roads to be constructed after the war is won. Illinois intends to build \$50,000,000 worth of good roads. It is estimated that the principal cost of this \$50,000,000 bond issue will be paid in twenty-five years, by the constantly accumulating automobile license fees in the state. It is estimated that already there is more than \$2,500,000 available.

Such a plan insures the kind of highways and highways that are economical transportation of goods by motor trucks after the war and at a time when undoubtedly the entire economy of the country will be concentrated on devastated Europe.

Other good points about such a plan are that it will open jobs for thousands of returned soldiers, engineers, office men, mechanics, expert road men and workmen in every other. These men will have returned from "over there" where they have had the best experience in this kind of work and without a doubt these men will represent the best developed and best trained in work of this character, and as a result their work should be of the highest character and rebound to the credit of the cities employing them.

I understand that recently the Minnesota good-roads leaders have started a plan or program along this line for their cities and undoubtedly the Central West states will soon be a network of improved highways permitting uninterrupted and economical travel and traffic by motor car and motor trucks.

IS GREAT LESSON. One of the great lessons at home which the great war will teach us is that of good roads. Ask any of the soldiers from "over there" when they return how they found the roads and highways of Europe, and ask especially those engineers and mechanics of the motor corps what, in their estimation, was one of the greatest advantages the allies had in the transportation of food and supplies and they will state that outside of a never-ceasing flow of motor trucks and equipment the excellent highways were the most important factor in the war. I believe it is up to us to take this lesson to heart and apply it while we have time.

POSTOFFICE IS BIG MOTOR USER

The postoffice department is carrying on a campaign at the present time to educate the public to the benefits which can be derived from the use of its rapidly increasing system of parcel truck routes in the eastern states.

With this object in view, the department is pointing out the manner in which city dwellers may secure fresh dairy products and vegetables by parcel post direct from the farm at greatly reduced rates.

Farmers can now ship their produce direct to the addresses, and parcels can be delivered. This service insures the receipt by consumers of commodities in fresh and prime condition and at best cost.

The postoffice department undertakes quick delivery to city consumers of sacks of potatoes, crates of eggs and packages containing butter and poultry, and assures the purchaser that they will arrive in excellent condition. The number of seventy-pound packages that one producer may ship at one time is limited only by the capacity of the truck.

A very essential feature of this service is to provide patrons with data and information concerning the points where they may secure the best products and commodities at the lowest cost and to that end the postoffice has these routes prepared to furnish facts and figures to persons desirous of making use of the new facilities.

The primary purpose of the department is to establish truck-line routes of an approximate length of fifty miles extending from one large consuming center to the other out through sparsely settled territory, contiguous to the established lines of direct establishment to connect with the truck line routes, collateral or feeder routes.

FAMOUS RACER IS 'FLU' VICTIM

The recent death of Johnny Aitken, automobile racer, at Indianapolis, has been a shock to that part of the public that has followed automobile speed events. Aitken was a victim of Spanish influenza, and at the time of his illness was in charge of the shop of the Johnson experimental car company, at Indianapolis. He had been racing for the past two years, had made good progress in race tracks, and his friends were in excellent position to make a big assured place for himself in his new work, then death came.

There is a rumor that Aitken, known as a daredevil driver, who risked his life countless times, should have been a victim of the influenza epidemic. Aitken's biggest racing season, though he had been a formidable contestant for 16, however, he was very prominently to the front and ended the season a close second to Resta, who was crowned king after the racing season. Throughout the season the two were neck and neck for first honors, with the odds in Aitken's favor, and it is generally conceded that his driving gave him a strong hold on the championship, but he died when won.

Here are a few of Aitken's 1918 achievements: Competitive speedway records: Ten miles, at Sheepshead Bay, September 30, in 6:45.08; 150 miles in 1:26:58.66; 200 miles and place in 1:56:58.66; 1:55:28.63; 250 miles, same day and place, 2:28:43.03.

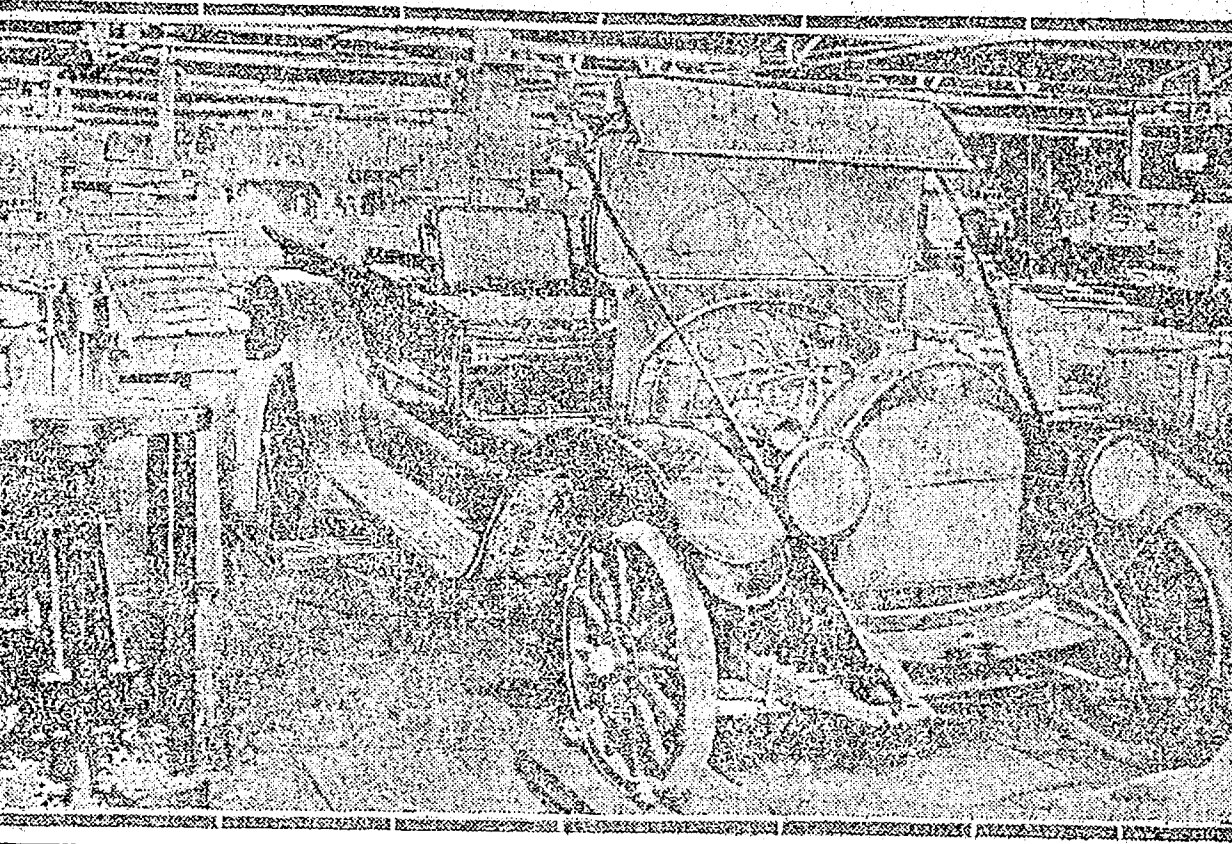
At the Chicago Speedway on October 14, Aitken won 150 miles in 1:31:35.00 and 180 miles in 1:43:00.00. These are but a few samples of his remarkable performances that year. Aitken was the leading driver in bringing Goodyear racing tires into prominence. Up to the 1917 season the public was a little skeptical of the Goodyear offering for racing machines. Aitken, however, had believed in them and adopted them, and it was soon found that Goodyear's dependability brought to the racing man security and ability to travel at higher speed than ever before. The first Goodyear racing tires were all-rounders, as required under the A. A. A. regulations. But De Palma, this year's champion, was so successful with Goodyear No-Hook racing tires that it is obvious that most of the tires used after the war will be Goodyear's or of the No-Hook type of construction at least.

De Kalb Board Finishes Roadway

DeKALB, Ill., Nov. 8.—Success has crowned the efforts of the DeKalb county commissioners in completing the permanent improvement of the Lincoln highway upon a two-mile section to the west of Mable before frost and bad weather interfered with the work of construction and the edict of the United States Highway Council relative to the cessation of road building after November 1 came into effect. The newly completed section of the Lincoln highway is of standard construction sixteen feet wide. It joins the Lincoln highway crossing Mable on the east end and runs to the county line.

There are many many restricting influences which it now seems probable will hold up new construction next year. DeKalb, is optimistically hoping for considerable additional mileage of permanent construction upon the Lincoln highway in 1919.

AUTOS USED FOR POWER SUPPLY



This Overland Model 90 is running a modern printing establishment. During a temporary loss of power supply the shop was kept going full speed by this ingenious use of the motor car.

MOTORCYCLE NEW HAULING UNIT

A valuable tip for many lines of business that have been seriously affected by the draft of the nation's man power for the war is contained in the photograph above, showing the motorcycle used as a heavy hauling unit. Honolulu Industries are using the motor vehicles to offset the loss of labor caused by enlistment of men into military service and the motors are proving peculiar and of almost unbelievable adaptability to the tasks in hand.

One of the most unique and useful ways these motor vehicles have been put to usage is in the case of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, which is using Indian motorcycles as baby tractors to haul canned pineapples from the cooling floor to the warehouse, a distance of a fifth of a mile, and thus substituting for the work of twenty-four men at less than one-tenth the cost and at twice the speed and efficiency.

The plan was originated by A. H. Johnston, warehouseman for the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, who found himself hard-pressed by the sudden induction into army service of a great number of his employees. Johnston's management and a national advertising campaign is in contemplation in order to introduce it to motorists throughout the United States. Johnston is well known on the Pacific coast, having formerly managed, at various times the Stewart-Knox-Klaxon Horn and Stromberg Carburetor branches.

The need for a supreme federal highway commission, with a personnel fully informed on the economics of highway transportation, is imperative. The men appointed to membership on this commission must, first of all, believe in the military and commercial value of hard-surfaced roads; they must think roads; they must advocate roads; they must realize that roads are essential. With such a body to lead and correlate all road planning agencies, of whatever nature, we shall secure quickly a rational plan for a comprehensive system of improved highways throughout the United States.

He finally hit upon the scheme of using motorcycles, gearing them down to the required speed and still retaining the amount of power necessary to haul the four and a half tons that go to make up a weight of one of these trains of four cars each. Many experts on look-out for the proposition said that it would be a failure and not at all practical. This view was not shared by Turner, who interviewed J. W. Harvey, manager of the sporting goods department of the E. O. Hall Company, Ltd., who in turn thought he could see a way out of the difficulty. The scheme was worked out in a successful end and at the present time there are three machines in use daily at the cannery hauling from ten to eighteen thousand cases of pineapples a day.

Indian Big Twin motorcycles were used, of eighteen horsepower. These were geared down by the means of a big gear wheel.

The gearing is in the ratio of twenty-six to one in low gear, sixteen to one in intermediate gear, and ten and a half to one in high gear. The hauling capacity is four and a half tons to a trainload of four cars each. It is figured that these planes are being moved at the nominal price of two and one-half cents a ton. The motorcycles have been in operation for weeks and no accidents have occurred. This, notwithstanding that these motorcycles hauling four cars go scurrying along

NEW WINDOW CURTAIN SELLS HERE HEAVILY

William R. Johnston, head of the William R. Johnston Manufacturing Company of Chicago, has returned East after spending five weeks in California, during which time he signed up a number of new contracts for distribution of the Johnston motorized window curtain window motor vehicle used as a heavy hauling unit. Johnston Industries are using the motor vehicles to offset the loss of labor caused by enlistment of men into military service and the motors are proving peculiar and of almost unbelievable adaptability to the tasks in hand.

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U. S. ROAD BOARD PLAN SUPPORTED

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Road Building to Be Carried Through

MANSTFIELD, O., Nov. 9.—Plans are now being completed by the Lincoln highway authorities for the continuation of road building activities in 1919 as may be approved by the United States Highway Council. It is proposed to construct the Lincoln highway to the east of Mansfield with brick or concrete, sixteen feet wide.

The main cannery floor where there are over fourteen hundred people employed. The driving of these motorcycles is in itself a remarkable feat.

'ECONOMY CARS' IMPORTANT NEED

The pressure of business due to war conditions and shortages of man power as the result of the number of men in the service has brought the serviceable and economical to the front as a business necessity.

"Reports from all over the country emphasize the necessity for economy cars," declares Patricia K. Webster, local head of the John F. McLean Company, Franklin distributors. "Furthermore, the service rendered by these cars to business men and business concerns is invaluable."

"While the curtailment of passenger car production is a war measure, so is the purchase of a motor car to such an extent that the government's plan is to conserve raw materials, not to stop automobile."

"I think it is the duty of every business man to let his needs guide him. It is patriotic to purchase an automobile when the use of one will speed up work or make for efficiency. That is patriotism and the kind we need to win the war."

"There are only a limited number of automobiles to be used this year, and those will not last indefinitely, but there is no reason for any family, which feels the need of an automobile, to hesitate on the theory that the government does not desire them to buy a new car."

"All that is wanted is that every automobile, new or old, shall be employed in a useful way, and that it shall be economical in operation and conform with the thrift principles of the time."

Crude Rubber Is Imported for Tires

With the gradually decreasing supply of crude rubber being imported by the rubber manufacturers and the consequent shortage of tires, it is becoming more and more every man's interest to conserve what he has on hand. The manufacturers are making numerous valuable suggestions for ways of saving tires. Perhaps one of the most useful of these is the advice to sprinkle powder on the road to prevent chafing of the tire shoes to prevent chafing of the tire shoes.

Half the trouble with inner tubes comes from chafing against the casing. The effect of this is to "lubricate" the inner surface of the casing, allowing the inner tube to move freely over the shoe.

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FREIGHT BY AUTO TRUCK IS PRACTICAL

Shipping freight from coast to coast by motor truck has already been attempted and indeed, has actually been successful, but purely as a "stunt" to demonstrate the endurance of some particular motor truck. But within the next few months, according to A. M. Bement, secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, writing in the November issue of Motor, the national magazine of motoring, transcontinental freighting by motor truck is going to become a commercial possibility, through the establishment of a 365-day-a-year route, the Lincoln highway.

The final smoothing out of the Lincoln highway comes through the construction of certain strategic sections, through particularly difficult country such as Nevada, Wyoming and particularly in Utah, where the road crosses the Great Salt Lake Desert. Construction is proceeding apace on all these difficult sections and says Mr. Bement: "These spots will be eliminated by the end of the year and then it will be possible to run a truck freight service over the Lincoln highway from New York to Oakland on a regular schedule."

Some of the difficulties of the road builders working in the desert are described. In the first place it was found impossible to get a reliable contractor to bid on the work, because conditions were so unusual that no definite scale of costs could be reached. "The job of surveying a line across the Great Salt Lake Desert itself was a task of unusual difficulties," continues the author. "At a little distance, in the shimmering heat waves arising from the desert's surface and under the glaring sun, the horizon line was hardly visible, and it seemed to float waveringly here and there. Correctly sighting a transit is a matter fraught with great difficulty. The blinding glare of the desert plays tricks with the local head of the John F. McLean Company, Franklin distributors. "Furthermore, the service rendered by these cars to business men and business concerns is invaluable."

"Reports from all over the country emphasize the necessity for economy cars," declares Patricia K. Webster, local head of the John F. McLean Company, Franklin distributors. "Furthermore, the service rendered by these cars to business men and business concerns is invaluable."

"While the curtailment of passenger car production is a war measure, so is the purchase of a motor car to such an extent that the government's plan is to conserve raw materials, not to stop automobile."

"I think it is the duty of every business man to let his needs guide him. It is patriotic to purchase an automobile when the use of one will speed up work or make for efficiency. That is patriotism and the kind we need to win the war."

"There are only a limited number of automobiles to be used this year, and those will not last indefinitely, but there is no reason for any family, which feels the need of an automobile, to hesitate on the theory that the government does not desire them to buy a new car."

"All that is wanted is that every automobile, new or old, shall be employed in a useful way, and that it shall be economical in operation and conform with the thrift principles of the time."

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MOON BROTHERS BOTH SERVING U. S. FORCES

With a commission as lieutenant in the Motor Transport corps of the United States army, Earl J. Moon of St. Louis will shortly leave Fort Houston, Texas, for France where he will be in charge of the repair division in the field. He will superintend the rebuilding of tanks and trucks damaged in service or by shell fire.

Moon's previous training ideally fits him for this important war-winning work. He is a director of one of the founders of the Moon Motor Car company of St. Louis and since his boyhood has been actively engaged in the manufacturing end of the automobile business. He also serves as New York representative of the Moon Motor Car company. Moon received his commission October 18 and was at once ordered to report at Fort Sam Houston for preliminary training in army truck methods and practices and in the "paper work."

Stanley Moon, his brother, who was also trained in the Moon plant at St. Louis, is in the naval aviation corps and is now at the naval base of the United States in Ireland making air observations for German submarines.

RURAL EXPRESS IS NEW ISSUE

A counterpart to the many complex problems that will face allied and American statesmen when ultimate peace comes is the rural motor express movement that the government is trying to stimulate to success. The rural motor express is the logical quarry of the "city feller" still sits fast in the saddle until it can be rooted out. The difficulties will be encountered by the farmer's position. Carroll, district manager of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, is entitled to as many assurances as the allies seek from Germany.

The farmer's position, Carroll says, is both sensible and logical. These conditions he has to face. Definite assurance that produce he sends will be sold. Reliable agency to sell it for him. A reasonable profit.

FARMER'S POINT. "The farmer," said Carroll, "believes, in the first place, that the market is engaged in competition that will find him at a disadvantage. Then again he says, 'If I co-operate who is going to sell it for me?' Furthermore, the farmer demands—and is entitled to—many assurances as the allies seek from Germany."

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TRUCK PROSPECTS. Carroll said that the outlook is now full of prospects that large and dependable capital is at work planning to take advantage of them and that a far distant.

Prisoners to Work on Auto Roadway

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Announcement has just been made by William G. Thompson, New Jersey State Highway Engineer, of the intention to immediately utilize the man power of the correctional institutions of the state in furthering necessary road construction. The first use was made of the labor of state reformatory inmates will be in the highway at Motchuck on the east end of the Lincoln highway.

The War Department is taking particular interest in the working out of this initial step as a means to conserve labor and man power, which it is thought may receive nation-wide extension.

EMERGENCY PIPE SPLICING

When the fuel line suffers a fracture on the road there are a number of emergency repairs that may be made. If rubber tubing is available a section of this will make an admirable splice. A cork with a hole through it may be used in the absence of one. A raw potato smeared with soap or shellac and then reinforced with splints is very handy.

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MOTOR TRUCKS TO SOLVE PROBLEM

As the call goes out for more ships, and still more ships, the need for the conservation of space on all foreign-bound vessels becomes more imperative.

Men, munitions and military supplies must of necessity receive first consideration—they are absolutely essential to the support of our armies in France and other parts of Europe. And at the same time American industry is being called upon, as never before, to supply the nations of the world with the products of her factories, mines and fields.

Warehouses and piers of the great Atlantic and Pacific seaports are high with merchandise awaiting shipment without waste of time. Quantities of freight. Huge, cumbersome crates and boxes are invariably sidetracked in favor of the less bulky, more compact other parts of Europe. And at the same time American industry is being called upon, as never before, to supply the nations of the world with the products of her factories, mines and fields.

A careful study of existing conditions by the Republic Motor Truck Company, Inc., Alma, Mich., has resulted in the evolution of a very unique and practical plan for the preparation of their trucks for foreign shipment. Approximately 60 cubic feet of space is now saved in the crating of each Republic by the adoption of a new idea in the progressive dismantling of trucks, with a progressive line of packing.

Under the old system of crating, working at top speed for twelve hours to crate one truck. Now, uncrating one truck in four hours, and what is more important just now, they packed it in a much smaller space compared with the old-style, cumbersome crates, these new packing cases are easier to handle from loading dock to car and from car to ship. The uniform size of each means much to those who are responsible for the loading of the ship.

After a finished Republic has been given its final road test it is driven upon a platform built especially for the purpose and the work of dismantling begins. As it is moved in the line parts are removed in the reverse order of their progressive assembly. Each truck is stripped to the bare chassis, the only portion remaining in place being the motor.

Onto the frame bottom of the packing case is fastened the chassis, and the work of assembling the truck begins. The contents is begun as it moves back down the platform. Each separate unit has a particular position in this case. When it reaches the end of the line, the sides have been clamped on and it is ready for the lid. Each cubic inch of space within the crate has been filled. The mechanics who uncrate and reassemble the trucks in some foreign land will find each part positioned in each crate.

Unusual precautions are taken in assembling the contents of these cases to see that they are not damaged by ocean travel. The lumber used for the crate for making it is seasoned, split-lapped, and the boxes are lined throughout with thick tar paper. Each unpainted part is covered with a special rust-proof oil.

The gratifying success of this system has prompted Republic to adopt a standard packing case for each Republic model for overseas shipment.

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Phone Oakland 296

We will call and inspect your Tires for Retreads, Repairs or Allowance

TIRES REPAIRED

Let Us Make Your Old Tire Over

Tire Rebuilding Co.

150-152 Twelfth Street, Oakland, Cal.

Vulcanizing
In all its branches

RETREADS
OLD TIRES BOUGHT
NEW TIRES SOLD AND
EXCHANGED

Notice of Advance in Price

BEGINNING DECEMBER 1ST THE PRICE ON ALL COLE MODELS WILL BE \$300 HIGHER.

WE HAVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF CARS IN STOCK AT PRESENT PRICES, BUT ALL LATER RECEIVALS WILL BE SOLD AT THE NEW PRICE.

California Motor Sales Co.

Distributors

Phone Prospect 6300

1420 Van Ness Ave.

OAKLAND OFFICE: 3034 BROADWAY

Cadillac Eight Ease of Control

Ease is one of the things that sells the Cadillac to the same owner over and over again.

No matter what you do with the Cadillac, or when you do it, you do it with ease.

It is easy to enter the car, and to alight from it.

It is easy to start the car—easy to engage the clutch and to disengage it—easy to accelerate from a snail's pace to the speed of the wind—easy to apply the brakes and bring the car to a standstill.

It is easy to shift gears and remarkably easy to control the car and to guide it. The seats are easy and delightfully comfortable.

Someone has expressively said that the Cadillac carries its own good road with it.

But Cadillac ease is more than ease of the body.

It is mental ease as well—leaving the mind free to relax, to rest and to enjoy.

These are not accidental advantages—they are the definite results of deliberate and scientific design and Cadillac standards of workmanship.

Cadillac ease is a fact and a reality.

STORMS SHUT DOWN ROADS IN MOUNTAINS

Seasonal storms in the mountains the past week resulted in the closing of several roads, some temporarily and others for the winter, according to reports received by George S. Grant, manager of the Touring Bureau of the California State Automobile Association. All of the roads across the Sierras to Reno, Nevada, were closed the past week, temporarily at least. Two feet of snow was reported at the Summit on the Placerville road early in the week, and while much of this melted in the ensuing sunshine, the road is not advisable now and probably will not be for the remainder of the winter season, owing both to the uncertainty of the weather and difficulty that might meet in securing assistance on certain parts of the road should the motorist be overtaken by a sudden severe storm. The road via Auburn and Truckee was also closed on account of snow, and is not advisable at this time, although in the absence of further storms it might be passable for a while later. Reports to the Automobile Association showed the inches of snow at places on the Campionville and Downville road.

HEAVY STORMS ORDER.
"This is the first time when heavy storms are the order of the day in the mountains," said Grant, "and conditions from day to day are uncertain in the extreme. Members of the association are strongly advised to get in position with the Touring Bureau in San Francisco or the nearest Association branch office before undertaking an extensive trip this time of year."
"The Pacific highway between San Francisco and Portland is still open, but there has been a great deal of rain in the vicinity of Eugene, Oregon, and the roads are quite muddy. According to telegraphic advices, the roads about Cottage Grove, Roseburg and through Pass Creek Canyon are extremely slippery, due to the recent rains. However, cars are still passing through and experiencing no serious trouble. We are continuing to route motorists over the Pacific highway, but any day it may be closed to travel. I would say that this trip is possible now, but would not advise it for a pleasure tour."

ROADS IMPASSABLE.
"Recent rains have put out of commission the roads to Mount Shasta. Three or four days of continuous sunshine would make them passable again."

Mammoth Cave Has New Rival

Mammoth Cave has a new rival that seems likely to make a strenuous bid for public interest. This is the lately discovered and not yet thoroughly explored Lewis and Clark Cavern in Montana. This great underground principality was discovered, quite accidentally, by John W. Jones, in 1911. It was created a national monument by order of President Taft, then President of the United States. Next year it will be open in its entirety to the public, which will undoubtedly lead to inspect the new sensation in caverns.

In the November issue of Motor, the national magazine of motoring, B. J. Paulson, describes the cavern, which he visited under special permission of the Washington authorities. In order to tell a story on the wonders awaiting the general public next year.

"Upon entering the cavern," says Paulson, "the humidity surprises the visitor over a 50-foot tunnel and then down a deep, dark shaft into the interior of the mountain. Candles or electric torches must be used for illumination."

The first and most striking passage encountered some distance down the shaft. It is interesting from the start. There are many peculiar formations along this passage. In one place is a formation called "The Cathedral" and in another, a large, ornate, and very realistic, a fringed basket, ornamented with a fringe of small, exquisite stalactites around the rim.

"A little further on is the 'Brownies' battlefield.' This consists of a section of grotesquely formed miniature stalagmites, arranged like a mass in great profusion."

"The passage now becomes very narrow and in some places ledge-like stalactites scratch one's back as one wriggles along on his stomach. Suddenly the passage broadens out into a lofty chamber of wonderful ornate decorations and that in turn opens into a great vaulted chamber variously known as 'The Cathedral' and 'The Bridal Chamber.' I would prefer to call it 'The Temple of the Gods.' It is a barbarous temple of heathenish incongruities, beautiful white statuary molded by the Master Sculptor, mingling with hideous totem-pole stalagmites, of which there are whole forests, some of them six to twelve feet high."

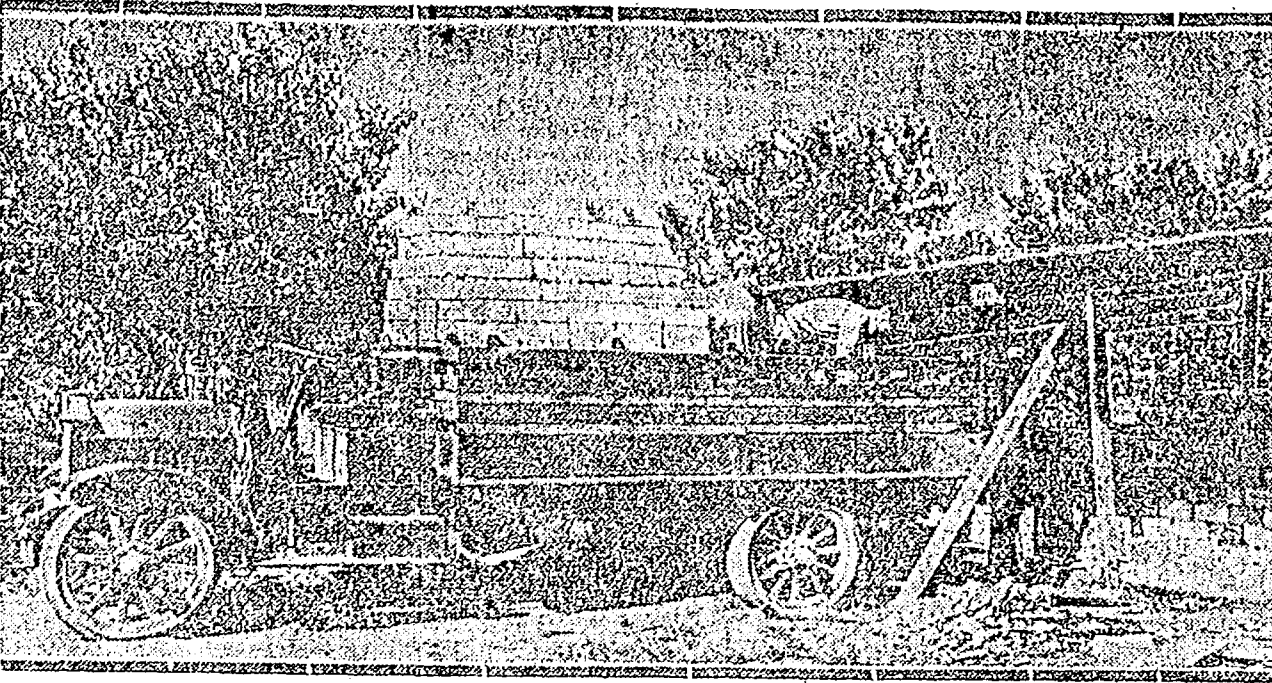
The article proceeds to pile up wonder after wonder and ends with the statement that much of the cavern's area has not been explored, offering a tempting bait, not only for the everyday visitors who like to see nature's beautiful creations, but for the intrepid spirit who likes to have a slice of adventure mixed in with his travel.

SCORED PISTON.
In cases where the piston and cylinder are slightly scored it may be possible to make an emergency repair for temporary purposes. The first thing to do is to take out the piston and find out what has caused the trouble and remove the cause if it is still present. The roughest edges should then be smoothed off with whatever means are at hand. Next thoroughly clean piston and cylinder, replace the parts and supply additional oil to help fill in the scratches.

TAPPET CLEARANCE.
A backfire or "pop" back through the carburetor may indicate insufficient intake valve tappet clearance. If the intake valve does not close the burning charge escapes through the valve and ignites an incoming charge in the manifold. The loss of compression also causes loss of power and the back blow back damages the carbureting system for the time being.

REPUBLIC TIRES
S. A. CORGIAT
Exclusive Distributor
Counties—Alameda, Napa, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Marin, Mendocino, Lake.
2869 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.
Phone Oakland 1370

FRUIT GROWERS USE MANY TRUCKS



A Federal Truck operating in the peach district. Used to transport the boxed peaches, direct from the peach ranches, to the refrigerating cars, for shipment to the eastern markets.

SLIP CLUTCH AND COURT TROUBLE

The automobile driver who constantly slips the clutch while it is in use is courting danger. He is increasing the wear on the clutch tenfold, and eventually it will not hold at all.

"The function of the clutch is to connect and disconnect the engine and the transmission at the will of the operator," asserts C. D. Rand, head of C. D. Rand and Company, Mercer and Jordan distributors.

"This is necessary for the shifting of gears to prevent grinding or slipping. When the clutch is engaged it should be engaged gently to avoid the possibility of breaking some part of the transmission."

"This caution applies particularly to the low speed, when starting the car from a standstill, for the strain is then greatest."

"As the clutch takes hold it must do so smoothly, gradually increasing its momentum until it moves at the same speed as the flywheel."

"It is evident from this that the clutch slips first and holds afterward. 'Slipping' in this manner is a necessary evil as it causes the lining to wear out in time, and the length of time depends wholly on the driver."

"A serious mistake that many drivers make is to drive with the feet on the clutch and the brake pedals."

"The clutch is unconsciously slightly released in this manner, causing almost constant slipping, and the car will lack speed."

"To overcome this the driver feels more ease in clutching the engine, and overheat and wastes the gasoline without increasing the speed to any appreciable extent."

"Slipping the clutch intentionally usually is done to avoid shifting the gears."

"The car may be approaching a block in the traffic and probably will open up if it does not arrive too soon."

"If throttled down too far the engine will stall."

"If shifted to second gear it may cause damage."

"Many drivers dislike to shift gears apparently for no other reason than that they dislike it, forgetting that the gear mechanism was provided just for such occasions."

"A third method is to allow the car to coast by throwing out the clutch and then engaging it again."

"This gives an intermittent motion to the car to which drivers object, but it is nevertheless superior to the method of slipping the clutch, driving the car at a speed intermediate between high and second. This should never be done."

Peter O. Eib Is Dead in Denver
Peter O. Eib died October 16 at Denver of Spanish influenza after a brief illness. Eib was formerly manager of the shops of the Down Town Garage of this city and previous to this with the Pioneer Automobile Company. For the past six months he has been connected with the Willys-Overland of Denver.

In Reading, Pa., an early motorist was arrested for driving his latest carriage "faster than a common trot."

Willard Service Station
Copyright registered, 1918

Can an Old Battery be Repaired?
That depends:
—on how old it is
—on how well you've taken care of it
—on how soon you let the trouble expert locate the trouble and correct the fault.

Nobody can repair a battery until he finds the trouble, and nobody can correct a big fault as easily as he can a little one.

If you suspect any little battery troubles you'd better drive around and let us find them. Ask for the booklet "A Mark with a Meaning for You."

Auto Electric Service Co.
234 Webster st., 2465 Shattuck av.
Phone Oak. 1038. Phone Berk. 6466
ERNEST E. PETTER, General Mgr.

Willard Service Station

PERSHING'S CARS, CHOSEN FOR USE, ARE DESCRIBED

In August the French presented some sort of model to General Pershing and there were several French officers at the American General Headquarters.

General Pershing asked for three of the best cars in the garage for his friends. Out of 250 cars of fifteen or twenty different makes, they sent him up three Cadillac limousines, which gave him an idea of the class they put the Cadillac in.

Sergeant Henry S. Miller, Motor Transportation Company, 304, 401 M. General Headquarters A. E. F., France, thus described an interesting incident in a letter to his father, Henry R. Miller.

Private Charles B. Colby, Headquarters Division, Fourth Brigade, U. S. Marines, A. E. F., wrote as follows to his brother Frank, of Rochester, N. Y.

"If father does sell our car and decides to buy another, the Cadillac is the car to buy, as I have seen how it stands up under all conditions, from bad roads to gas and shell fire. It sure does hold its own."

Tire Repair Book Aids Conservation

In line with the nationwide movement for conservation of pneumatic tires, the Miller Rubber Company, manufacturers of Miller Geared-to-the-Road Tires, have just issued a new tire repair book.

The book, according to the formal announcement, is expressly designed for the consumer or car owner. It treats largely with those repairs that can be made at home, but discourages the idea of the motorist attempting extensive repairs when expert workmanship is likely to ruin the tire.

"There are certain classes of repairs that can be efficiently accomplished only by expert repair men with extensive repairing equipment—equipment that the layman would never want around his private garage," reads the preface to the book.

Frequent as well as some unusual causes of tire trouble are discussed. Whenever it is feasible to do so, from the standpoint of economy for the tire user, a specific and practical remedy that has proven economical and serviceable is suggested.

The information concerning tire repairs was given by C. C. Milhoff, general sales manager of the company, "was obtained from actual experiences in the Miller tire department. There is no guesswork. No elaborate art has been introduced simply to attract the reader's attention. On the contrary, simplicity has been the keynote in the compilation of the work."

Many illustrations of actual instances of tire trouble are included in the book, also a series of practical hints and suggestions, as well as a comprehensive discussion on rims and the application of tires and various types of rims.

The Automobile Club of Bridgeport, Conn., formed in 1900, started its career by advocating the establishment of a "motor stable" where automobiles could be kept and cared for at a nominal cost.

REMOVING STEM GUIDES.
In removing valve stem guides, which are driven out from the top, be sure and use either a block of hard wood or a similar piece of metal. If a tempered metal instrument is used in this operation the guide will probably be hopelessly injured.

SAVE ON TIRES

Guaranteed Tires & Tubes. Buy Now

Size. Plain. Non-Skid. Size. Plain. Non-Skid

30x3 \$ 9.40 \$10.40 33x4 1/2 28.25 29.75

30x3 1/2 14.85 16.30 34x4 1/2 28.75 31.75

32x3 1/2 13.75 16.50 35x4 1/2 25.25 27.50

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31x4 19.75 21.15 37x4 1/2 29.40 33.50

32x4 20.15 21.80 35x5 29.35 32.95

33x4 20.55 21.95 36x5 33.40 37.50

34x4 20.75 22.95 37x5 29.05 33.50

32x4 1/2 27.00 29.50

SPECIAL

30x3—Non-Skid Clincher \$ 8.50

35x4 1/2—Non-Skid, Straight Side \$27.75

Goods shipped C. O. D.—no money in advance—subject to return intact within one week.

OAKLAND TIRE CO.

2334 BROADWAY

Oakland 670. Coast's Largest Tire Jobbers. Oakland, Cal.

WOUNDED MAN DRIVES BIG TRUCK

The Clyde Cars Company, manufacturers of Clydesdale motor trucks have received a letter from one of their men who is in service in France, describing an interesting incident which recently happened to one of their trucks.

There are a large number of Clydesdale trucks in service with the allied armies. The truck which was the principal actor in this incident was used in Red Cross service.

The Clydesdale truck was carrying a load of slightly wounded soldiers back from the front line trenches to a hospital in the rear.

On the seat with the driver was a private who had been slightly wounded—a man who had never driven a truck or even a passenger car in his life.

The Clydesdale was passing along a road which was being occasionally shelled by the German guns. A shell burst close to the road wounding the driver, but he did not consider him unconscious, although it was not fatal. Naturally he lost control of the truck, and it headed for a ditch.

The wounded private beside him grabbed the wheel and managed to keep it in the road. He didn't know how to stop the motor or throw out the clutch, but he did have the good fortune to turn the wheel in the right direction and keep it headed up the road.

The Clydesdale truck is equipped with an ingenious device, known as the Clydesdale controller, which automatically accelerates or throttles down the motor, depending upon the road conditions and grades, so that the truck maintains a fixed speed without any attention from the driver.

Consequently, all he had to do was to hang on to the wheel and with the help of the controller, got the truck nearly two miles up the road out of the shelled area.

Passing another truck drawn up by the side of road, he hailed the driver who jumped on the Clydesdale and took it on to its destination.

Permission Asked for Construction
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 9.—The first application of the Utah State Highway Department to the United States State Highways Council for permission to continue road construction after the first of November, applies to the work now under way in Fisher Park to the west of Salt Lake City upon the route of the Lincoln highway. A decision is now pending.

Automobile Expert to Teach Soldiers
J. H. Benson, who for the past five years has been connected with the W. L. Hughson Company of this city, has accepted a position as automobile instructor at Oakland Technical High School. C. A. Dixon has taken over the superintendency of the Hughson shops in Benson's place.

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2334 BROADWAY

Oakland 670. Coast's Largest Tire Jobbers. Oakland, Cal.

TRUCKS ARE SPEEDING UP DELIVERIES

Every line of business, whether it be of manufacturing or that of ranching, is today looking toward its transportation problems, with the idea in mind of eliminating the loss of time, incidental to the old methods of haulage, in almost every case the motor truck is solving that problem.

An instance of how motor trucks are speeding up the deliveries, has come to the attention of the William L. Hughson Co. distributors of the Federal trucks on the coast, when they were recently used by the Federal Government in the peach districts.

In former years, it was customary to pick these peaches and have them carried to a packing plant, where they were sorted and boxed. Today, that is done on the ranch itself, where the lumber is nailed together, making the boxes, and experienced pickers sort the fruit, placed in the boxes, packed on the Federal truck and delivered to the refrigerating cars, and shipped to the eastern markets.

"The elimination of the many handlings necessary in the old methods, has been a big factor in the success of the new method," says H. B. Rector, Oakland manager of H. O. Harrison Company, Hudson Super-Six, and Dodge Bros. motor car distributors in this territory.

"The present demand for light used cars far exceeds the available supply," declared Rector. "The supply of new Hudson Super-Six, Dodge Brothers and other cars of prominent makes is diminishing, it being not always possible for some dealers to make immediate delivery of a new car to the purchaser. This condition means that the present owner of an automobile will keep it until he can secure a new car, thus creating a shortage, while on the other hand the men at the shipyards and other war work plants are earning considerable money and naturally are inclined to spend it on recreation and for improving transportation facilities to and from their place of work, thus increasing the demand."

"The car of today is worth more than it was several months ago, and, naturally, it should be. If the new cars are considerably higher than they were, why shouldn't the public should not lose sight of distinguishing between prices and values. The price of a used car should be no more than its condition warrants consideration for, given to the engine, transmission, differential, tires, upholstery, model and make, as well as the general appearance of the car. These are the motor car dealers, like ourselves, in determining the value of a car, or the selling price of same. We do not believe in a 'hot' price and we will get it proposition. This is not fair to the buying public."

"Our policy and aim is to secure for a car only what it is worth, for all that the buying public is asking is 'value received.' A large percentage of the buying public has to depend upon the honesty of the used car dealer in correctly representing a used car and as to its valuation. Motor car dealers, like ourselves, who have been a dozen years in building up the substantial reputation that we enjoy, cannot afford to jeopardize that valuable asset by doing otherwise than make this a square deal. It is our endeavor to make every buyer of either a used or new car a booster. It is therefore only to be expected that of the large number of vehicles we are selling many are bought by friends of parties who have already bought a car from us."

Strugnell Joins Greer-Robbins Force
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Strugnell has scores of friends in the automobile industry here and on the coast who will wish him well in his new position. Milburn, who by his own efforts and keen aggressiveness has won the name of "give him Milburn" has long expressed himself as desirous of building up a young aggressive organization and the acquisition of Strugnell seems to be a step along the expressed policy of the concern.

SOOTED PLUG.
When a spark plug develops misfiring as a result of being sooted and no means of removal is at hand, as may happen sometimes on the road, the plug can be made to fire regularly again by disconnecting the lead and introducing a fine stream of air of one-eighth or one-quarter between it and the plug terminal.

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Automobile Expert to Teach Soldiers
J. H. Benson, who for the past five years has been connected with the W. L. Hughson Company of this city, has accepted a position as automobile instructor at Oakland Technical High School. C. A. Dixon has taken over the superintendency of the Hughson shops in Benson's place.

REMOVING STEM GUIDES.
In removing valve stem guides, which are driven out from the top, be sure and use either a block of hard wood or a similar piece of metal. If a tempered metal instrument is used in this operation the guide will probably be hopelessly injured.

SAVE ON TIRES

Guaranteed Tires & Tubes. Buy Now

Size. Plain. Non-Skid. Size. Plain. Non-Skid

30x3 \$ 9.40 \$10.40 33x4 1/2 28.25 29.75

30x3 1/2 14.85 16.30 34x4 1/2 28.75 31.75

32x3 1/2 13.75 16.50 35x4 1/2 25.25 27.50

34x3 1/2 15.50 16.75 36x4 1/2 27.85 29.75

31x4 19.75 21.15 37x4 1/2 29.40 33.50

32x4 20.15 21.80 35x5 29.35 32.95

33x4 20.55 21.95 36x5 33.40 37.50

34x4 20.75 22.95 37x5 29.05 33.50

32x4 1/2 27.00 29.50

SPECIAL

30x3—Non-Skid Clincher \$ 8.50

35x4 1/2—Non-Skid, Straight Side \$27.75

Goods shipped C. O. D.—no money in advance—subject to return intact within one week.

OAKLAND TIRE CO.

2334 BROADWAY

Oakland 670. Coast's Largest Tire Jobbers. Oakland, Cal.

USED CAR NEW TRADE FACTOR

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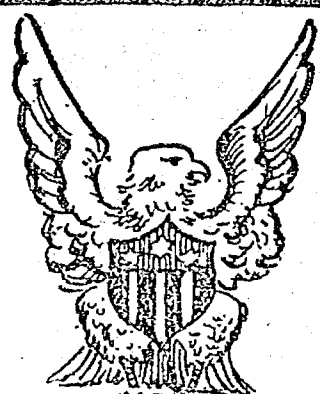
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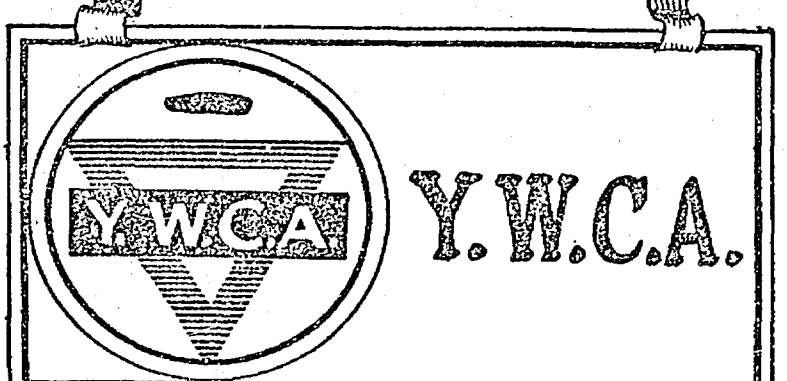
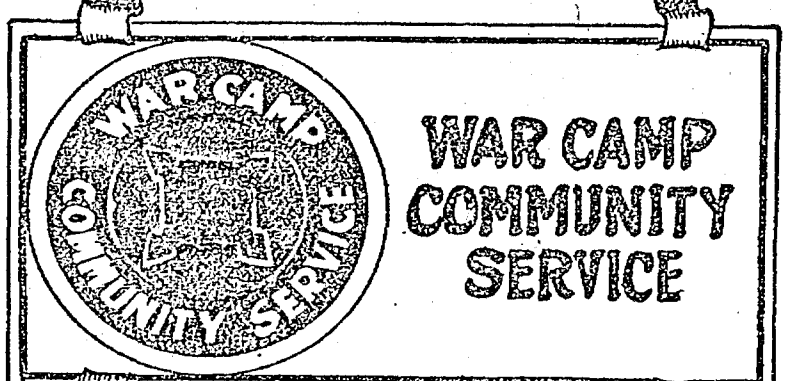
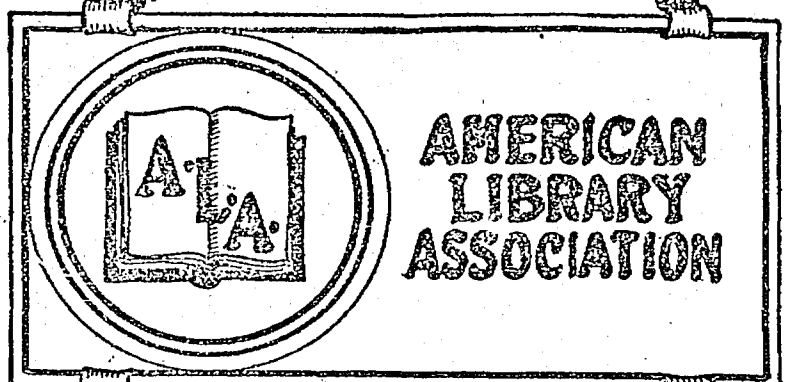
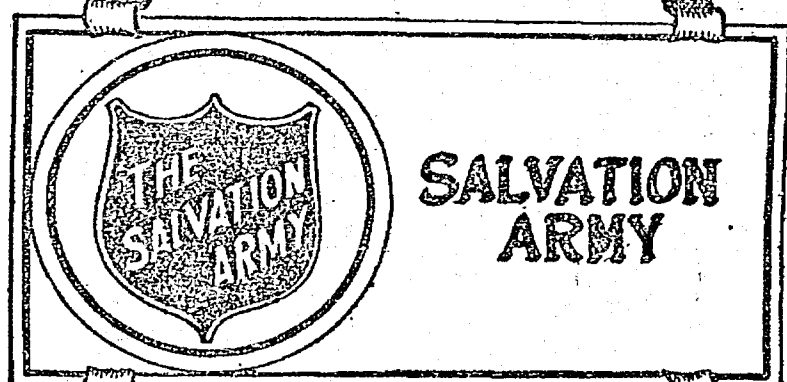
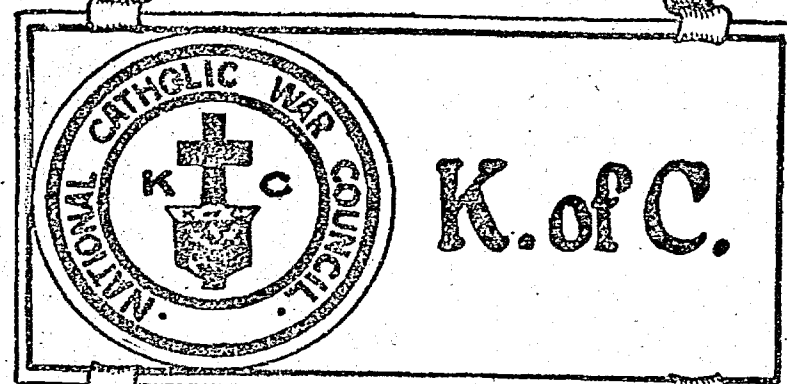
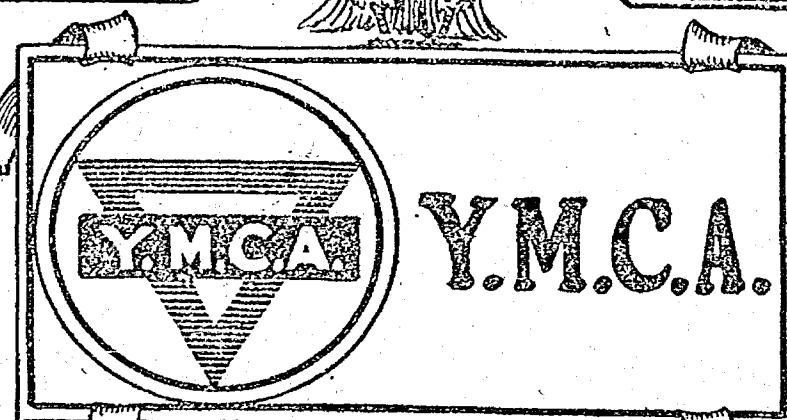
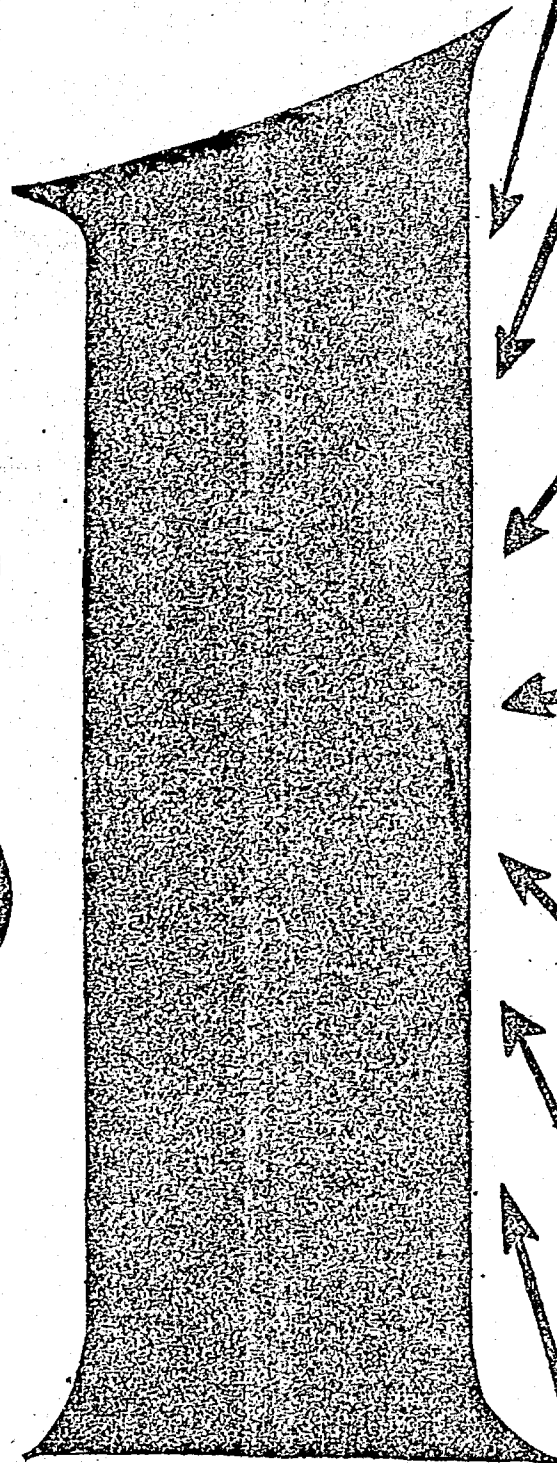
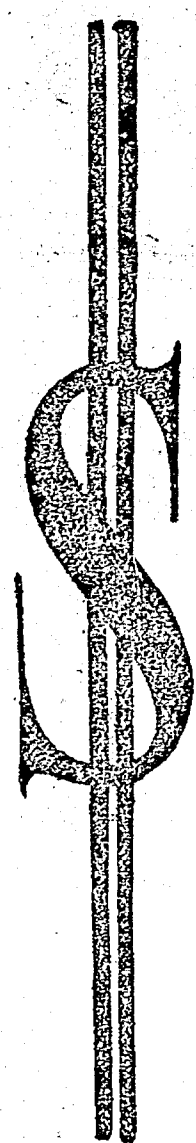
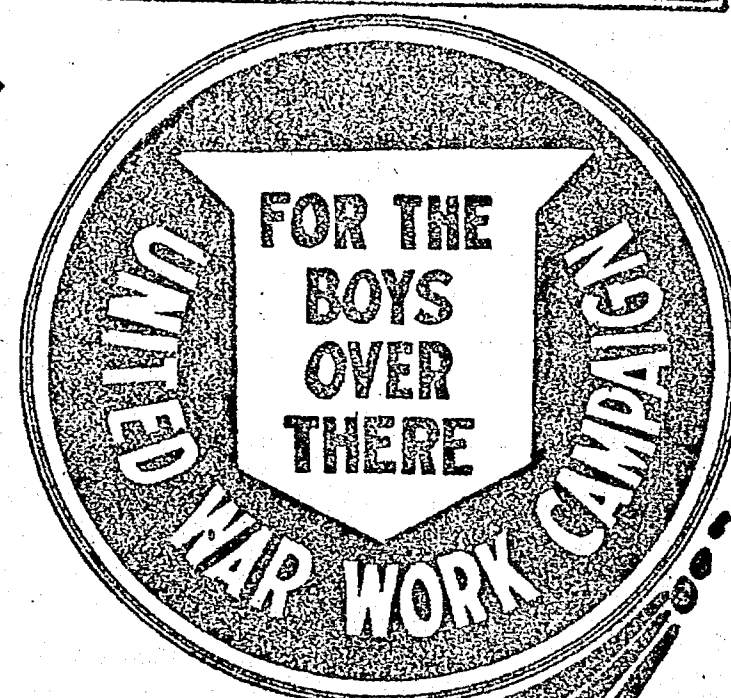
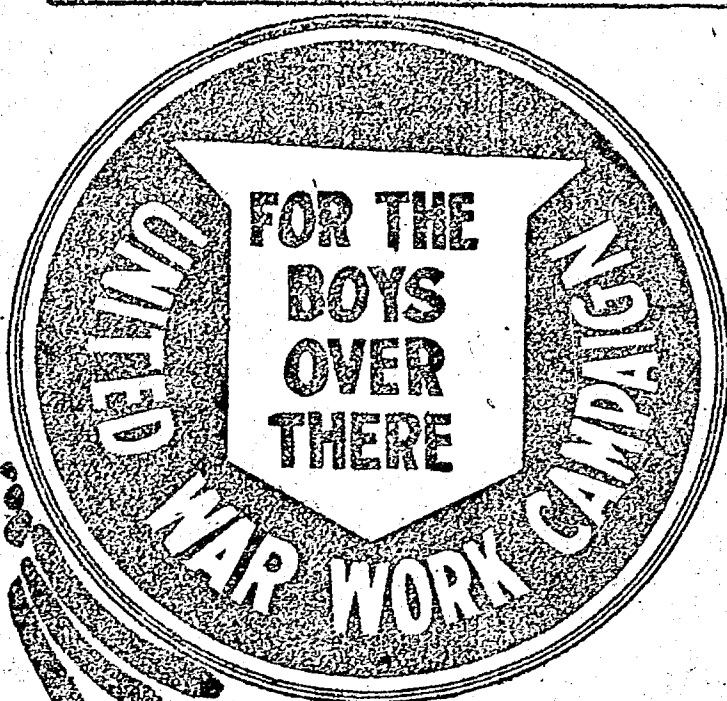
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"OVER THERE"
ALAMEDA COUNTY'S QUOTA IS 412,000



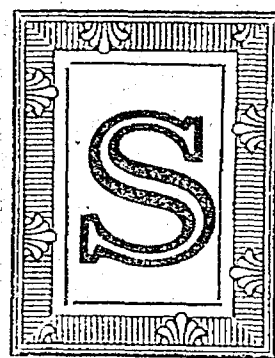
LET'S NOT DO LESS OVER HERE.
GO OVER THE TOP ON HONOR DAY!



3600
Recreation buildings
10,000
Miles of Motion Picture
100
Leather Shoe Sheds
2000
Miles of Motion Picture
2500
Libraries Shipping
5,000,000 Books
85
Miles of Motion Picture
15,000
Big Brother Sentences
Millions of Dollars
of home comforts

YOUR DOLLARS WILL BE
DIVIDED AND DISTRIBUTED
AMONG THE SEVEN
ORGANIZATIONS RENDERING
SUCH WONDERFUL SERVICE
TO OUR BOYS
"OVER THERE"

NOW THAT PEACE IS IN
SIGHT OUR BOYS "OVER
THERE" HAVE GREATER NEED
OF THE SERVICE RENDERED
BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS.
THE ENTERTAINMENT
AND MORALE OF OUR
FORCES IS MOST
IMPORTANT



SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—For the first time that anybody can remember, a national election was not characterized by spectacular bulletining of the returns. The health authorities banned such features, very wisely concluding that the immense assemblages that crowd before screens and bulletin boards on such occasions would afford culture fields for the epidemic. And the newspapers and other centers, upon appeals from the telephone company, which has troubles of its own in getting help, cut out the custom of answering private inquiries as to how things went, so news was scarce immediately the polls closed. The crowds that gather on election nights to watch the returns have always afforded a great spectacle. The most notable, perhaps, in the city's history was that of the November night in 1896 when the returns were coming in as to the country's choice between Bryan and McKinley. Those who remember that occasion will recall not only the enormous crowds that assembled, but the intense interest that was manifested. There were those who thought things would go to irretrievable smash if a certain verdict was returned, and others who thought that just such an outcome was necessary to save the country. That is the way with all election crowds, but it was emphasized on that occasion. All such predilections had to be bottled Tuesday night, and the partisan had to possess his soul in patience and wait.

The Huge Ballot

The ballot in this city was larger than it was anywhere else in the State. It measured 18"x22 inches, and the elector was required to stamp the cross seventy-five times if he desired to have a say on every candidacy and measure. He had to indicate his choice as to twenty-seven candidates and forty-eight propositions. Twenty-five of these latter were State measures, and twenty-three were amendments to the city charter. These charter amendments gave the ballot its extra width. It was calculated that it would take four minutes to vote. The spy elector who knew what he was going to do, and was not going to do everything, and was familiar with the ballot and with handling documents, may have acquitted himself in that time; but there must have been many who took the huge sheet into the booth and were all at sea when they came to stamp it. It required six to eight minutes to count a ballot. Some of the boards did not get through till well into the next day. And of course, in such complicated work there have been errors. All of which brings up the question of the voting machine again. Had the city been equipped with voting machines all that would have remained to do at the closing of the polls would have been the manipulating of levers to print the figures that had been assembled through the day's voting, and the accurate result would have been made known at once. The saving in paper and in work would have been very great, and the public would have had the news almost instantly. That there is no agitation in favor of the voting machine or consideration of its reintroduction has been attributed to two reasons: The disinclination of the elector to familiarize himself with machine voting and the opposition of those who profit by the old way.

Is the Rift Widening?

The rift between the mayor and the chairman of the finance committee is believed by those who are able to get a close-up to be widening. The chairman is the mayor's understudy, by custom filling the mayor's chair when the latter is absent, and acting for him in matters that come up. The rift is understood to have started through the O'Shaughnessy affair, the chairman of the finance committee in a mayoral capacity wiring to Washington that the city engineer had not been authorized to represent the city. He had gone on in the interest of the Hetch Hetchy bonds. The mayor didn't like that a little bit. Then the chairman of the finance committee became one of the sponsors for Bell and the manager of his campaign here. In that capacity he tried to get the mayor to authorize a statement that he disapproved writing in his name for Governor. Though the chairman pestered him a good deal about it there was nothing doing, and so it was the chairman's turn to get peeved. It is no secret that the chairman of the finance committee is grooming for mayor. It has been supposed that the mayor was rather favorable to his succession, but this doesn't prove it. On nearly all the questions that have come up the chairman has been entirely subservient to the mayor. There will be watchers henceforth to discern whether such faithfulness is continued. Some of the political dopesters are unable to see just where the chairman figured to gain advantage for his mayoral campaign by getting so heavily into this gubernatorial fight, but everybody doesn't figure alike in these things.

Japanese Mission Entertained

On Friday of last week the Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon to members of the Japanese Commercial Mission, a body of business men from the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce which is making a tour of the United States and South

American countries. At its head is R. Yamashina, one of the foremost captains of industry of Japan. The object of the mission is to further commercial relations. It is realized that Asiatic commerce is to greatly expand. The sentiment seemed to be in favor of a mutual reciprocity if not an official reciprocity of Pacific countries of such diverse products as the United States, Japan and China. After touring the other American countries the delegation will return here, when mutual interests will be more intimately considered. The Japanese government has recently undergone a metamorphosis. The cabinet is now composed of business men, which accounts for the presence of the commission here and the decided business trend of officialdom there. The war has undoubtedly had the effect of bringing the Pacific countries closer together.

Reopening Controversy

Amusement managers are in a singular controversy over reopening the theaters. A considerable number, mostly representing movie houses, are in favor of a celebration the night before the opening, for the purpose of reawakening the people to the fact that they can resume an enjoyment that has been ruthlessly embargoed; and another faction, representing the spoken drama, disapprove such procedure entirely and have passed resolutions to that effect. The celebratists seem to think a big action is necessary to get people started theaterward again, and want to make the feature of their celebration a huge bonfire, to be fed with the masks that will have to be discarded, but that will be gathered up all over the city. From which it is inferred that they do not expect the places of amusement to reopen till the epidemic is safely passed; while the opposing faction favors a quiet reopening "at such a time as the Board of Health may find it safe for people to congregate while still wearing masks." Thus it is seen that there are different ideas about reopening, and an expectation on one side that the ban will be lifted before the mask precautions are relaxed. This has caused some comment and a little surprise. The surprise is that the contentions should not be the other way around. Masked audiences would have no effect on the stage of a movie house. There would be no possibility of discomfort there. But they might seriously affect the performance of a spoken drama. Probably it has never been tried, but an actor facing a sea of masks, where all facial signs indicating the extent of the impression they were making were concealed, might easily be disconcerting. The division of opinion as to just what should be done over the matter seems to be characterized by feeling, which again is somewhat surprising, as there is no way to judge when the mask season will be over.

Knave's Hunch Proves True

A month ago I received a perfectly good hunch that the Bank of Italy had bought, or was negotiating for, with an excellent prospect of buying, the Techau Tavern property, at Powell and Eddy streets. I had good reason to believe that the hunch was reliable, but of course would not state the matter as a fact without confirmation by one of the parties in interest. Inquiry at the bank was met with denial so peremptory as to apparently convey the impression that such a transaction not only had not come to pass, but was not being considered. However, having had experience along that line, and knowing the tendency to camouflage such transactions, I was but slightly convinced; and I was not at all surprised to read during the week that the sale had gone through. How it came to go through Captain John Hooper, however, is a detail that I have not learned. The story is that on Saturday Captain Hooper gave \$760,000 for the property, and on Monday turned it over to the bank people for \$800,000. It is represented to be the highest price ever paid for city property, and certainly it is the highest price that has been paid of late. It is of course understood that the bank has purchased it for bank purposes, though it is likely to be some time before it is cleared for a bank building. The war will have to be over and building conditions and costs will have to become normal again. It is likely, before such costly building is undertaken. It will probably get in the class of deferred improvements with that of the London, Paris and American, which institution considerably more than a year ago purchased the site on Market street, adjoining the Hobart building.

Concerning the Hoopers

The public may not be greatly interested in Captain Hooper's connection with the real estate transaction referred to in the preceding paragraph, but it may remember that he figured in a similar way in the sale of the stock exchange site on Pine street. It was owned by the Fair heirs and was desired by the Mills people, as it abuts the Mills building. The Fair heirs were willing to sell, but for some personal reason declined to sell to the Mills people. Captain Hooper came in as intermediary, taking the title from the Fairs and transferring it to the Mills, incidentally realizing a nice shave in the transaction. The Captain is represented to have made several millions in ships since the war started. He had ships to sell and ready money to pick up bargains and turn them over in that time when any craft that would keep afloat brought a fabulous price. The Captain is a

summary person, as his action in selling his big block of stock in a leading bank here, and resigning his directorship over night, attests. The president of the institution raised a ruction over a subscription to the Preparedness Day fund sanctioned by the directors in his absence, and that was the way the Captain stood by his guns. Captain Hooper is the last of four brothers who have all made themselves felt in the commercial life of San Francisco. Three of them have been lumbermen, and all very successful. The late C. A. Hooper was reckoned one of the shrewdest investors in San Francisco, and like Captain John, always had ready money at hand. Some twenty years ago he purchased the celebrated Los Medanos ranch, on the San Joaquin river, extending from Pittsburg to Antioch. It has a river front of eight miles and is becoming a manufacturing region. At the time of the purchase ranches were a drug in the market, and he picked it up for a matter of \$190,000. It would be interesting to know if a million would now touch it, though enough has been sheared off in the sale of town property and manufacturing sites to pretty well reimburse the original outlay.

The Glad-Hander Reinstated

It will be remembered that when the government took over the railroads the tone of the circulars and notices was that some things that had been and were being done would be discontinued. The public got the idea that coddling patrons, doing things to make lines popular, extending trifling favors and showing attentions, conceding points where it made little difference, and all those things that went by the general term of glad-handing, were to be sternly discontinued; that the McCormicks and all ambassadors and personal emissaries whose function it had been to extend hospitalities and to make it pleasant along the line were to be incontinently dropped. But in a year a new view appears to have been taken. These smoothers of the way have evidently been thought better of. For here we find the Director-General addressing a letter to the regional directors from which this is an extract: "To the end that its patrons may fully understand the purpose, plans and general policy of the United States Railroad Administration it is very desirable that regional directors shall arrange occasionally for direct contact between the officers of the railroad and the public served by its line. * * Without limiting your discretion it is suggested that the object may be fully accomplished by once in a while arranging trips of operating, accounting and traffic officers together, who shall visit city officials, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and important industries of each city or town for the purpose of informing the public why it was necessary to do things in certain ways; also explain the advantages which have accrued and will accrue," etc. This is the resumption of work that was somewhat testily discontinued when government went into the railroad business. Such tactics were then followed as a business proposition. Now it is to be done to get the public into a frame of mind that will justify the management. The idea cannot be avoided that it may have something to do with getting the public so inured to government control that the permanent retention of the roads will be possible without violent opposition.

Gossip About McCormack

A friend sojourning in New York writes a gossip letter concerning people and events, from which I extract: "The John McCormacks are terribly upset over the tragedy of the Leinster, through which Mrs. McCormack's only sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Foley, lost their lives. John was a red-blooded pro-labor before, but since the Huns turned this second Lusitania trick he is just as much more so as it is possible to be. He was much disappointed at the turn things took that made it necessary to defer the San Francisco engagement. He always feels more at home there than in almost any of the other centers where he fetches up. You remember the banquet at the St. Francis last March, given in appreciation of his singing for the benefit of the Red Cross. Archbishop Hanna, Mayor Rolph, Postmaster Fay, Will McCarthy and others held forth. There was much spell-binding, but it was John who took them off their feet. His keynote was patriotism; but his emotion was augmented, I am sure, by the whole-hearted way in which the people of San Francisco receive him. Some appear to think that John is only a rough diamond—that there is not much to him but a phenomenal voice. But it is a fact that he is a well-educated man otherwise than in music. He is a graduate of Sumnerhill College, County Sligo. Bishop Curley of St. Augustine, Florida, was a classmate. After his college course he spent two years in Milan studying music, where he was under the best teachers and enjoyed association with the foremost musicians in an intense musical atmosphere."

The French Symphony

Leading musicians here have taken account of the artistic reception accorded the French symphony orchestra in New York city, and note that it is not as hearty as the patriotic reception was. There is no disposition toward harshness, but there is a lack of enthusiasm. One who has international acquaintance with schools of harmony and national traits and methods of rendition seeks to explain the lack of positive approval in the fact

that American audiences have been fed up so long on German symphony. He says the difference between French and German symphony is fully as great as the difference between French and German anything else. The French essay to make their points in fineness and delicacy of treatment, and the Germans in volume, aggression and smash. The French orchestra plays when at home in a small theater of perfect acoustic qualities. In New York it played in a much greater auditorium with a less perfect acoustic quality. The people were used to greater volume than was produced, and were not attuned to the finer subdued methods of the French instrumentalists. Looking at it from this point of view, it is considered by this authority that the arrangements made for the French orchestra's appearance here are not calculated to present it at its best. The San Francisco orchestra has appeared at the Cort Theater (now the Curran) with eighty musicians, and in that comparatively circumscribed auditorium it produces a resounding effect. When the French orchestra appears with fewer instrumentalists at the city auditorium, vastly larger and having the poorest acoustic qualities of any great hall, it is feared that the public will not have the musical discernment to withstand the change from that to which they are inured.

Is the Stage to Get a Recruit?

The public is naturally interested in the publicity given the Hotaling litigation, wherein suit is brought against the well known clubman for \$100,000 and an accounting. Family affairs are not legitimate general news, perhaps, though in this instance they attain at least a quasi-public status through the club and stage activities of the son Richard. Especially so that he attempted, in the only explanatory word vouchsafed for publication, to put it off as a ruse whereby he is to be balked from his ambition to go permanently and hopelessly on the stage. While there is a general understanding that this may not entirely explain it, there is a tendency to let it go at that, and watch for the next development. Few get in the papers oftener than Dick Hotaling. As millionaire, actor or clubman there seems to be always something to say about him. Clubmen are ready to say that he is considerable of a millionaire, and millionaires are not swift to dispute that he is an actor. If Henry Miller is to be accepted as their spokesman, what the actors say, and especially what they think, about his histrionic ability is a whole lot. Anyway, if the stage is now to receive an increment through litigation over paltry dollars, the theatrical world is to be illuminated or otherwise, as the case may be. No mention of the Hotaling fortunes is ever made without recalling that strange freak of the holocaust that destroyed San Francisco in that fateful April, 1906, when the devouring element parted and left unscathed the Hotaling warehouse on Battery street, opposite the Federal buildings, with its 2700 barrels of whisky, and licked up some forty churches in various sections of the city. Twenty-seven hundred barrels of whisky at that time was certainly an asset.

A Parallel Case

How different things are from what they used to be is illustrated in the incident of withheld money. Employees of the Board of Works have over \$8000 belonging to the city which they omit to turn over. It was paid for surplus power generated at the Hetch Hetchy works and sold, and for the board of men employed there, who are charged \$1.25 a day, the same being taken out of their pay. The employees explain that the Board of Works is ordering it withheld for the purpose of putting it in a revolving fund to be used on the water project without going through the city treasury. But there is a stiff provision in the charter against an official or employee holding funds that may come into his hands for more than twenty-four hours. It is made an indictable offense. Which recalls a case that occurred ten years ago, wherein the secretary of the Board of Education collected \$3600 rents for the property at Fifth and Market streets, and failed to turn it over. Dr. Taylor was mayor at that time, and upon his attention being called to the matter, swore out a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent. The secretary dodged it for several weeks, but finally visited the city treasurer's residence at the dead of night with the money. Together they came to the city hall where the money was paid over and an official receipt was made, showing the discrepancy had been made good. The lapse of ten years has made a difference. On the face of it employees have done exactly the same thing now, and have made their acts known. The matter has been reported to the mayor, just as it was then, and nobody worries in the least. The money is still in the hands of employees, who seem to have the purpose to hang onto it. There is this difference, however: They are advised to hang onto it by city officials and are not brought up standing by superior officials and made to obey the law when attention is directed to the matter.

The Kaiser's Palaces

A despatch from London, based on a despatch from Copenhagen, states that the kaiser has ordered that sixty imperial palaces, including the famous Sans Souci, shall be converted into hospitals and homes for invalids. Sans Souci is the

most interesting of all the German palaces from having been the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, and still containing mementoes of that historic character. It is not much to look at, being squat, devoid of architectural distinction and undersized for a palace. It was considered so insignificant, and there was such slighting discussion of it in the courts of Europe—as that he could afford nothing better—that Frederick was piqued into building another of pretensions just to show them—a mighty red brick pile which to this day bears the name of "Neu Palais." But he continued to live at Sans Souci. It was at Sans Souci that Voltaire lived for that period that he was a guest of Frederick. His room and the desk at which he wrote are intact, or were twelve years ago. Also the waste basket, ornamented with apes' heads. I forget whether my attention was called to this by Baedeker or the California friend who accompanied me, but the story is that these heads were designed to suggest Voltaire's caput, whose great brain was inclosed in a weakened and unhandsome husk. It was Frederick's idea of a joke. In that day, of course, messages were sent by couriers. At the back of the palace is the quarter where they assembled and whence they were summoned. One of its features is a long, narrow bench. It is so very narrow as to attract attention. The explanation is that Frederick, having observed the predisposition of couriers to go to sleep if too comfortable, had the bench built so narrow that they had to keep alert to stick on. Another curious feature is a "cabinet particulier." This is a small room where Frederick retired with diplomat or guest when he wanted perfect seclusion. Such complete arrangements were made against intrusion that the table bearing refreshments was sent up through a trap. There are little stalls on it for wine bottles, so they would not come to grief in the ascent. The kaiser has no less than five palaces at Potsdam and several in Berlin, which is less than twenty miles away.

Buckley's Reminiscences

Some inquiry has resulted from the sudden cessation of the Buckley reminiscences, as they were appearing in the *Bulletin*. Perhaps no man living has a better knowledge of the inner history of San Francisco, in what might be termed its flamboyant period, than this remarkable man, who had so much to do with shaping its political course through more than a decade, and who, though blind, could see the point better than any other politician of the time. The last installments concerned theatrical doings and folk, and were highly interesting through treating of personages and incidents that many old-timers delight to recall. It was expected that he would throw a flood of light on the political doings with which he is known to be conversant; but just as the time arrived for that chapter, as it was believed, the reminiscences ceased to appear altogether. The reason given was that the author had gone to the country. The real explanation is that Buckley declined to go into the political phase of his experiences. Knowing more than any other man about the political affairs of Californians, dead and alive, who appeared on the stage during thirty years of the State's vital history, he refused to give up that knowledge as a printed record. There are those who recognize in this refusal a trait that some other men do not possess, and are not inclined to question the motives that prompt such a decision, albeit they would have enjoyed reading of the inner secrets revealed at first hand. However, Buckley reminiscences without politics would have been like the play of "Hamlet" with the star character left out, and so publication of them as they began came to an end as soon as it appeared that this part would be cut out.

Other Reminiscences

There has been much reminiscing in recent times, and some is going on now, purporting to deal with a later political period than that in which Buckley figured. A good many things are stated that may or may not be so, and a great many more are rehearsed that do not strike a wholly responsive cord in the unbiased mind; and all that appears is thickly studded with the personal pronoun. However, some omissions are noted by the person who is thoroughly conversant with the great graft upheaval, one of which is the overlook given some of those who figured in an undoubted worthy way. The foreman of the Grand Jury, which body is frequently alluded to, whose activity and steadfastness resulted in many of the disclosures that really counted, is studiously ignored, though that body takes its name from him and has gone into history as the Andrews Grand Jury. The explanation is that during the time the exciting things described in the reminiscences were eventuating all attempts to shape the jury's course so that it would especially redound to somebody's personal glory or gratify somebody's personal grudge were resisted. This quiet little determined man performed his duty as an official inquisitor without any reference at all to anybody's private wish or advantage. In doing this he acted the part of a good citizen charged with important duties, but misses exploitation in the reminiscences that are now appearing—though as to the latter result he probably finds that he has nothing to complain of.

WATCH THESE NOTICES

FOR THE DATE OF THE FIRST MEETING
Authorized by the Board of Health.

F. & A. M.
Live Oak Lodge No. 61—All meetings discontinued until further notice. By order of the Board of Health. Watch for date of next meeting.
C. ALFRED ANDERSON, Master.

YERHA BUENA LODGE, No. 403, F. & A. M., meets Thursday, 12th, 10 p. m., Masonic Temple, 12th and Washington. No further meetings until announced here.

All meetings discontinued until further notice. By order of Board of Health. Watch for date of next meeting.
J. A. HILL, 33, Hon. Secy.

AAHME'S TEMPLE
A. A. O. N. H. M. meets third Wednesday of month at Pacific Bldg. 16th and Jefferson. Visiting brothers cordially welcome. A. A. ROBERTSON, Potentate; J. A. HILL, Recorder.
No further meetings until announced in this notice.

I. O. O. F.
PORTER LODGE No. 272, I. O. O. F., designated indefinitely on account of general orders from Board of Health. O. F. JOHNSON, N. G. G. O. C. HAZELTON, Rec. Sec.

I. O. O. F. OLD TEMPLE
Meetings postponed until further notice.

11TH-FRANCIS—I. O. O. F. LODGES
OAKLAND LODGE No. 118—Tuesday.
FOUNTAIN LODGE No. 401—Wednesday.
UNIVERSITY LODGE No. 144—Friday.
GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT No. 21—2nd and 4th Friday.

OAKLAND REBEKAH LODGE No. 15—Saturday.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
OAKLAND LODGE No. 102 meets Thursday. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch for next date.

PARHAMOUNT LODGE No. 17 meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 12th and Washington. Visiting brothers cordially invited and all welcome.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Meeting held by Executive Board "only" until further notice. Account prevention Spanish influenza. Watch this notice for first meeting date.
JOSEPH C. RYAN, C. C. JAMES B. DUNHAM, K. of R. and S.

DIRIGO LODGE No. 224 meets Tuesday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch this notice for date of next meeting.

LAKEVIEW LODGE, 142, K. of P., meets every Wednesday at the Pythian Castle, 12th and Washington. No meeting until further notice.

MARKOWITZ, O. C.
H. ABRAHAMSON, K. of R. and S.

D. O. K. K. ABU ZAID
TEMPLE No. 201—Regular meeting first Monday of each month. 12th and Washington. No meeting until further notice.

Modern Woodmen
OAKLAND CAMP No. 726 meets in Fraternal Hall, 12th and Washington. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch this notice for date of next meeting.

Royal Neighbors of America
OAKLAND CAMP No. 819 meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. Temple, 12th and Washington. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch this notice for date of next meeting.

PACIFIC CAMP No. 221 meets 2nd and 4th Friday eve. Pacific Bldg., 16th and Jefferson. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch this notice for date of next meeting.

Argonaut Tent No. 33 of the Macabees meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. Argonaut Review 50, each Wed. 8 p. m. Mary J. Carney, R. K. Pled. 6941.

NATIONAL UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY meets 1st and 3rd Friday eve. Meetings postponed until further notice.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
COURT ADVOCATE, 7th, meets Tuesday, 8 p. m., Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch this notice for date of next meeting.

U. S. W. V.
JOSEPH H. MCCOY, CAMP No. 13, U. S. W. V. meets Tuesday, 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Meeting at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. Watch this notice for date of next meeting.

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MACHINISTS' UNION 284, ATTENTION

Until such time as lodge meetings are again resumed, the Executive Board and members will attempt to all necessary business. Applicants, who have been notified, may be initiated at the office of the lodge, however, no wait until meetings are resumed. Members enlisting and desiring retiring cards must have the customary application as was formerly done. The office will be open every day from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 2 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. The executive board will meet Sunday at 10 a. m. and place of which will be notified in the customary manner. J. G. TAYLOR, Business Agent. Approved S. H. CHAMBERS, President. Rooms 103-110 17th st.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

Oakland Aerie No. 7 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month at 11th and Franklin. Visiting brothers cordially welcome. Secretary office, 11th and Franklin. Physic: Dr. E. J. Jones, 48th Adeline. Phone Oak. 1584. Aerie drug, 48th Adeline. No further meetings until further notice. J. A. HILL, 33, Hon. Secy.

A. A. O. N. H. M.

PORTER LODGE No. 272, I. O. O. F., designated indefinitely on account of general orders from Board of Health. O. F. JOHNSON, N. G. G. O. C. HAZELTON, Rec. Sec.

I. O. O. F. OLD TEMPLE

Meetings postponed until further notice.

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PARHAMOUNT LODGE No. 17

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SPECIAL NOTICE

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FOR READ THESE COLUMNS

ATTORNEYS PATENTS BUILDERS ENGINEERS HAIR SPECIALISTS TEACHERS REPAIRMEN
and REMEMBER, ONLY THE BEST DARE ADVERTISE
The more widely the inefficient man is known, the more generally is he condemned.

NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARY PUBLIC V. D. STUART, 15th and Franklin. Money to loan on real estate. Lakeside 6000. Evening, Piedmont 7387.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

DREWY, STRONG & TOWNSEND, 310-317 Crocker Bldg., Market and Post sts. 922. Patent and Trademark. Kearny 4455; S. F.

TRADEMARKS

White and Prost
Oakland, 1st Union Savings Bank Bldg., San Francisco. 322-23 Crocker Bldg.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

LEGAL SOCIETY—Advice free. Family affairs, divorces, bankruptcies, damages, real estate, mining, mortgages, titles, etc. 1000-1010 Broadway. 2nd fl. 1000. 1010. 1010.

HITCHCOCK PATROL and DETECTIVE SERVICE

309-312 PANTAGES BLDG., Day phone, Lake, 5140. Night, Pied. 580.

LA POSE

LAKE, 2063; night, Pied. 2423-W; 257-258 Bacon Bldg.—Male-female operators.

COLLECTION AGENCIES

W. A. STURGEON, 282 BACON BLK., LAKE 2063—SUITS ATTACH GAR.

OPTOMETRIST

F. W. LAUFER, 477 Fourteenth st., Phone Oakland 4010.

ROOFING

Anybody can apply MARVELSEAL Liquid Roof Cement For any kind of roof. Cheaper than paint. Write for literature.

THE MACCABEES

OAKLAND TENT No. 17 meets every Friday night at 8 p. m., 12th and Washington. No meeting until further notice.

N. S. G. W.

In accordance with order of Board of Health, there will be no meetings until further notice. The secretaries will be at the hall Thursday evenings to receive dues. No meeting until further notice.

WILL R. HUSING, President.

ELWIN B. CARSON, Recording Secy.

PREDMONT PARLOR No. 87, N. S. G. W.

Board of Health there will be no meeting until further notice. The secretaries will be at the hall Thursday evenings to receive dues. No meeting until further notice.

DR. JOS. ARDENYI

Special attention to women patients. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON 33 BACON BLDG., OAKLAND

BERKELEY PHYSICIANS.

HECTOR, DR. ROBERT, Physicians Bldg., Berkeley; Berkeley 2947.

PHYSICIANS

DR. WONG HIM HERB CO. RELIABLE HERB SPECIALIST, OAKLAND 1701 WEBSTER ST. PHONE LAKEVIEW 429.

INHALE OXYGEN VAPOR To purify your blood, cleanse your system.

DR. H. F. DESSAU, 77 11th st.

REGULAR PHYSICIAN Special attention to women patients. Bacon Bldg., Room 65. FEES REASONABLE.

SANTARIUMS.

EAST END SANATORIUM—1401 High St., Ala. Ideal place for tubercular cases. Mod. rates. Ala. 1917.

MATERNITY

EAST DAY SANATORIUM, Training School for Nurses. Maternity Cottage, 3113 Telegraph. Bldg. 321.

GROVE ST. HOSPITAL, cor. 37th; maternity preferred; twilight sleep; if desired, physician. Pied. 4523.

INEZ EASSON SANATORIUM, special attention given maternity. 3144 High St., Fruit. 522V.

MRS. MARY ADAM, graduate midwife, registered. 3144 High St., Fruit. 522V.

MEDICAL MASSAGE

ELRIC, cabinet massage, electric treatments. 180 Sutter. 2nd fl. 180.

By Orthopaedic nurse, graduate; Swedish system. 1812 Grove, Ber. 7574-J.

HAIR PHYSICIANS

CARTER, Dr. M.—Scalp, facial massage. 1512 Broadway. Oakland 3204.

ELECTROLYSIS

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRWARTS permanently removed without pain, marks or scars; we guarantee to kill every hair we treat. M. M. STEVENS, 723; phone 4263. 5232, Oakland. 5232.

VETERINARY HOSPITALS

OAKLAND Veterinary Hospital, 10th & Archbold, surgeons; dogs, cats, large animals. 2424 Webster, Oak. 551.

Say you say it in THE TRIBUNE.

ALL kinds of junk bought at highest prices. Call Eastern Union Co., 620 Franklin st., Oakland 1731. All calls promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND—Continued.

Doyle Toy Boston bull, female, bobtail; reward. 700. 12th and Washington. DIAMOND RING, oval onyx setting; reward. 1045 63rd st. Pied. 2212.

FOX FUR, Mr. Hayward; initials Marie Malachy; gift of soldier boy; reward. 1045 63rd st. Pied. 2212.

FOUND—Fur neck piece, belt, Gilroy and San Jose. Call Oak. 1047.

FOUND—Airedale, female. 630 51st street.

GLASSES—Pair gold rimmed reading glasses, lost under suitably rewarded. Leave at Elks club.

HAVE you noticed the "ads" for fruit for sale appearing in THE TRIBUNE lately? "Personal" and "For Sale Miscellaneous" columns? Please mention THE TRIBUNE. Thank you.

HAMPER of clothes lost bet. Manteca and Oakland. Finder kindly notify P. L. Ashmore, 2555 Delaware st. and reward.

HANDBAG—Will party who found gift's handbag about two weeks ago please communicate again with Oakland 1047.

HAND BAG, brown, on Piedmont or Linda Vista ave., Oakland; suitably rewarded. Call Piedmont 4512.

POCKETBOOK, black leather, lost on 16th and 18th st. bet. Grove and Washington. Reward. 1047.

MOLE SKIN COATLE LOST. Very nice reward. Oakland 650.

NECKTIE—Tudor saddle. Hot. Refuse's label on inside. Lost bet. Oak St. and 28th; reward. Lake, 2932.

PASSBOOK, Alameda Co. Loan Association, certificate No. 748. Lost. Reward. 1047.

PASS LOOK to Broadway bank, containing bills and checks; lost. Return 2002 Grove st.; \$5 reward.

SHOED—Black leather, lost bet. 16th and Grove sts.; return to 750 14th st. and reward.

SHOTGUN—Lost part of shotgun, \$25 reward, at Lobby Cafe, 18th and San Francisco.

WILL party that found purse containing glasses, key and money at 16th and 18th st. bet. Grove and Washington. Return glasses and key to 221 Oak ave.

WRIST WATCH, gold and brilliant par. lost bet. E. Oakland; reward. Phone Oakland 5410.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Names of men, 15 or over, wishing try railway mail clerk. Oakland 1100. Box 4321, Tribune.

WANTED—Good all-around man for coal and wood yard, to run truck and drive. 2314 Santa Clara ave., Alameda.

WANTED—A reliable piano polisher and finisher for steady position. Apply 1047.

WANTED—Young man to drive light truck; good wages and chance for advancement. Apply Western Meat Co., 532 2nd Ave. Oakland.

WANTED—First class auto mechanic; right wages to right man. 321 4th st., Richmond, Cal.

WANTED—Man to do light janitor work, familiar with tools. A. Schellert & Co., 1311 Washington st.

WANTED—First-class bookkeepers. Ask for Mr. Donahue, Marchant Calculating Machine Co., 515 Market.

WANTED—Janitor for apartment house. 2092 Harrison st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Man to do light janitor work, familiar with tools. A. Schellert & Co., 1311 Washington st.

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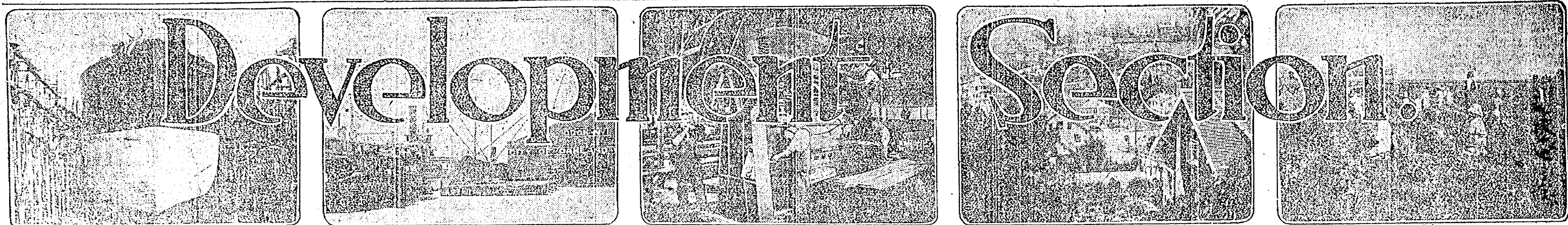
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SPECIAL NOTICES

Affections of any of the following parts may be caused by a subluxated vertebra:

- BRAIN
- EYES
- EARS
- NOSE
- THROAT
- ARMS
- HEART
- LUNGS
- LIVER
- STOMACH
- PANCREAS
- SPLEEN
- KIDNEYS
- SMALL BOWEL
- LARGE BOWEL
- GENITAL ORGANS
- THIGHS & LEGS

By referring to the above illustration you will see near the lower end a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 2 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 3 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 4 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 5 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 6 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 7 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 8 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 9 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 10 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 11 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 12 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 13 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 14 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 15 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 16 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 17 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 18 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 19 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 20 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 21 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 22 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 23 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 24 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 25 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 26 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 27 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 28 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 29 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 30 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 31 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 32 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 33 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 34 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 35 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 36 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 37 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 38 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 39 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 40 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 41 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. 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Fig. 56 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 57 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 58 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 59 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 60 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 61 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 62 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 63 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 64 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 65 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 66 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 67 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 68 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. Fig. 69 shows a nerve in position of a normal and an implied nerve. 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WAR GARDEN PRODUCTION IS EXTENDED

State Council of Defense Takes Over Organization of Home War Garden Work for All of Alameda County

Fred Seulberger is Appointed County Director by C. C. Moore, to Work With Mrs. James W. Hamilton, Asst.

The State Council of Defense has taken over the question of garden as well as field production in Alameda county and the State at large, and the State Council will try and centralize the entire work of garden and field production. The work has been particularly well done in Alameda county in the past year, but it is now proposed to co-ordinate the work that has been so successfully done by various agencies. The first move has been the appointment of Fred Seulberger, county horticultural commissioner, as War Garden Director for Alameda county, with authority that extends over the entire county.

This is not intended to interfere with the work that has been done by the University of California through the farm advisor, and it will not interfere with the work of Mrs. James W. Hamilton, who has been war garden supervisor of Oakland since the war started, because Mrs. Hamilton has her work to do through the county. She will simply carry it on under the authority of Seulberger. The work that Seulberger will be called upon to do is to extend the work to all parts of the county.

HIGH PRODUCTION. "The fact is that the production of Alameda county has been increased to the last year, and the county could give them as county horticultural commissioner, and I do not believe that there is an acre of tillable land that has not been put to some kind of crop during the past year. But I do believe that the productive capacity of the county can be increased through war garden work. Alameda county has always been highly cultivated, and the university authorities and the farm advisor have been into every corner that will grow a crop, and where land will not produce a profitable crop it has been turned over to stock. Now the question is how much more can we add to the production of the county by war gardens. There may be a little work done by rotating crops, but there is already a large amount of this kind of work done, and I do not know of very many places where more production can be secured in that way."

SCHOOL GARDENS. "Much work has already been done with school gardens, and while these gardens have not produced a great deal in themselves, they have been highly educational in value. The school garden teaches the child to grow home and carry the idea of the war garden with them. The Piedmont school, the Alameda school and the Bay school, beyond Golden Gate, all had excellent school gardens during the past year. This work is now to be extended to the home lots and gardens."

The war garden service authorizes the director to organize a local bureau, including the school authorities and a number of others, and this will be done at once. I shall consult with Mrs. Hamilton, County Superintendent Frank, City Superintendent Hunter and officials from Alameda, Berkeley and other communities. This bureau is going to have increased demands made upon it for feeding the ruined sections of Europe, and one way of meeting these demands is by increasing the war garden production. I don't believe that the field production can be increased, but I have hopes for the war gardens, and this is the time to begin. We will have everything ready for next spring."

Fire Brick Company Organizes in Oakland

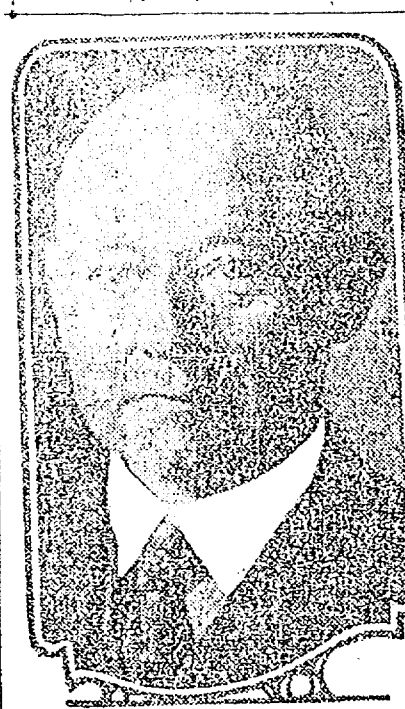
The Coast Fire Brick Company, Oakland, has been authorized by Commissioner E. C. Bellows to sell and issue shares of its capital stock. The company is to be organized by the sale of its three incorporators at par, \$1. for cash, and 25,000 shares are to be sold to H. V. Wright for \$15,000 cash. Permits for the property and assets of Coast Fire Brick Company. These shares are to be deposited and held as an escrow.

If you saw it in THE TRIBUNE, tell them you saw it.

BORADENT TOOTH PASTE OF QUALITY

Made in Oakland.

FRED SEULBERGER, county horticultural commissioner, appointed Alameda county director of war garden work by the State Council of Defense.



NEW BUILDINGS, BIG ELEVATORS

Elevator service is essential to every new building but elevator service is not confined to the one that whisks a passenger to the top of a skyscraper. There are elevators with many different kinds of power for operation and intended for many different kinds of service, and an elevator that is intended for service only between a sidewalk and a basement may be as delicate and expensive as one that carries passengers to the top of a great office building. The development of the elevator is also an indication of the development of business and buildings, for where an expensive elevator is installed there must also be good business and a good building.

As an instance there can be cited the new plant of the American Can Company, just being completed on High street. The Otis Elevator Company installed two Otis operatorless elevators in that building to cost \$15,000. Yet it was thought good business in the ultimate cost of operation to expend this sum for an elevator that could be loaded and would stop on a half-inch just as it would if sent up empty.

W. T. Johnson, the manager of the Otis Elevator Company for the Eastbay district, announces the following list of elevators being installed or recently completed in some of the big buildings in this district: Union Iron Works, Alameda, two elevators completed and two more approaching completion; Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works, Hayward, two electric elevators for freight.

Albany Bros' Milling Company, alongside the Oakland Southern Pacific mole, one electric elevator, completed; Heald's Business College, one electric passenger elevator; Alameda County Hall of Records, one electric passenger elevator; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, three electric worm-gear traction passenger elevators; American Can Company, two electric operatorless elevators; Pacific Food, Soap Company, Berkeley, one hydro-pneumatic freight elevator; Oakland Mazda Lamp Works, one electric freight elevator.

Corporation Permits

State Corporation Commissioner C. Bellows has issued the following permits and licenses involving Eastbay corporations: Authority to Green Lodge Land Company of Oakland to sell and issue shares of its capital stock for cash and in exchange for certain property. The company proposes to create a shooting or hunting preserve on certain lands in Solano county, where ducks and geese and other waterfowl are plentiful in season. Under the permit five shares are authorized to be issued to the incorporators at par \$5 per share for cash, 4900 shares to Elizabeth P. Richards in exchange for 155.75 acres of land in Solano county, together with certain personal property, and to issue 1955 shares at par for cash. There is a provision in the permit that the authority to sell the 555 shares shall be contingent upon approval by the sub-committee of Capital Issues Federal Reserve District No. 12.

Baker & Co. has authority to issue three shares of its capital stock and incorporate at par \$100 per share for cash, and to issue 140 shares to Harry Hall and Leslie E. Baker and their associates in exchange for the assets of a produce company formerly conducted in Modesto. The shares authorized to be issued for the business are to be deposited and held as an escrow.

Park View Crematory, organized in Stockton, has been given permission by the commissioner to issue all but three shares of the 125,000 par value stock to J. C. Wallace, who heretofore owned and conducted the crematory in Stockton. Beif Heip, Inc., Berkeley, to sell 115,525 shares of its stock at par, 30 cents per share, and to issue 62,250 shares to A. C. Agnes in part payment for legal services rendered. The company is engaged in operating a grocery in Berkeley.

WHAT WILL COME WHEN WAR ENDS

Wickham Havens, President of the Oakland Real Estate Board, Believes That Era of Prosperity Will Arrive Here

Peace Will Mean Resumption of General Business Activity That Will Continue for Great Many Years to Come

By WICKHAM HAVENS, President Oakland Real Estate Board.

The hour that peace is declared will mark the beginning of an epoch of the most prosperous business this country has ever seen. The end of the war will mean the beginning of an era of prosperity such as we have never before enjoyed. It is to this nation that the world looks for the re-establishment of trade and commerce in the world's business, for the same reason and to the same degree that it looked to us for help when the future for freedom seemed darkest.

Restrictions on many forms of business activity, imposed by our government as a wise and necessary part of its war program, have practically stopped investment and development projects and have reduced the real estate business almost to nothing. The ending of the war will begin a new era of unrestricted business of every character so long repressed will respond immediately with a force representing years of accumulated energy. The hour that peace is declared will be a watchword from coast to coast for many years to come. Farms and orchards and ranches, agricultural lands, and all other lands, will be demanded by a buying public as they have never been in the history of this nation, and California will forge ahead as the land of the future.

HIGH PRICES TO RULE. Present high prices for farm products promise to be comparatively stable for many years to come. The demand made on this country's food output must continue for an extended period. This feature alone will mean a high price for foodstuffs to agricultural pursuits. Hundreds of thousands of returning fighters will turn to the land instead of the cities and towns. Unless government restrictions prevent, there will be a rush of immigration to this country which will provide settlers for great areas of land now unused.

Prosperity of the rural districts always means prosperity in the cities which provide the markets. The great valleys tributary to San Francisco bay will, of itself alone, force a corresponding prosperity in the cities and towns. The industries of the great valleys tributary to San Francisco bay will, of itself alone, force a corresponding prosperity in the cities and towns. The industries of the great valleys tributary to San Francisco bay will, of itself alone, force a corresponding prosperity in the cities and towns.

A rebuilding Europe and a new America are looking to this country to supply enormous quantities of materials and goods of every character. No small part of Europe's supplies must come from the Pacific Coast, and a very large part of the great shipments that must flow into the Orient for years to come must go out through the Pacific Coast. These industries of the Eastbay community, which are now in operation must thrive as never before.

ENDING OF RULES.

The early release of governmental restrictions on business, and the return of manufacturing and commerce to normal channels will bring the establishment of new enterprises which have long been waiting opportunity to locate here. The industries of this community will increase daily, its population will grow enormously. Its output of product will bring in millions of dollars of new money. While the war has been a period of thoughtful planning for the future. For every plan, whether made by a financier, manufacturer, merchant, builder or wage earner, the date fixed for its launching has been the day when peace should come.

Construction of much needed business blocks and extensive improvement of commercial and industrial districts of Oakland, which have long been delayed. This will begin as quickly as war restrictions on the use of money, materials and labor are removed. It is not probable that such restrictions will be continued for many days after the war has ended and the peace has been declared.

BUILDING TO RESUME.

The prospect of military service, the difficulties thrown in the way of building operations and the uncertainty which has been felt in all

TRIBUNE ANNUAL BUILDS OAKLAND FOREIGN TRADE

American Consular Service, Asuncion, Paraguay, March 9, 1918. The Tribune Publishing Co., Oakland, California. Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15, 1918, and the two copies of the 1918 Tribune Annual Edition which were enclosed under separate cover.

These numbers have been placed in the reading room of the Consulate for the benefit of business houses and others seeking information regarding Pacific Coast products.

Very respectfully yours, HENRY H. BALCH, American Consul.

AGRICULTURAL SALES ROOMS

The Spear-Wells Machinery Company has been incorporated for the purpose of taking over the interests of the Graves-Spears Road Machinery Company, with works at First and Jackson streets in this city and branches in San Francisco and Sacramento. The new concern will extend the line of their operation and the scope of their work at home.

The reincorporation was made necessary by the retirement of D. E. Graves from the firm and the departure of his interest from the company. The new firm, Spear-Wells Machinery Company, will take over the entire line of the old Graves-Spears Road Machinery Company and will add many new lines, including tractors and all lines of agricultural machinery. For the purpose of increasing this line of their operation they have taken the building at 2444 Broadway street, where they have opened an agricultural machinery salesroom. This is the only salesroom of its kind on the east side of the bay, and the company is anxious to do its buying right in Oakland.

"We have believed that such a store would be a benefit to the city and to us," said C. Spear, president of the company. "We are going to try it out. There is no reason why such a city as Oakland should not have a farm implement salesroom for the retail trade. There is a wonderfully rich back country behind us, and we will endeavor to show that buying can be done just as well here as in San Francisco."

New Secretary for Railroad Commission

The State Railroad Commission has appointed W. R. Williams as its new secretary, to succeed the late Rudolph A. Pabst, who succumbed to influenza and pneumonia on October 22. Williams is a native of California and has been in the employ of the commission since 1912. He was formerly a newspaper man of Los Angeles, and for several years secretary of the juvenile court of Los Angeles county.

AUTO TRUCK SERVICE.

The De Luxe Transportation company has asked the State Railroad Commission for authority to establish a truck service for carrying freight, baggage, express and mail between Hayward and Oakland, Alameda and Emeryville. The company has already applied to the commission for authority to operate passenger service between San Jose and Hayward, and the application today says that this is an extension of that line.

For the past four years has included the building of new homes. A declaration of peace will immediately clear the atmosphere of these homes, and the building of new homes will be commenced on an extensive scale, and the market for homes will be flooded with a mass of accumulated orders. Peace will mean more than the ending of hostilities to this nation and especially to this community. It must be the removal of business restrictions in businesses which, like that of the realtor, have passed through a long period of repression. It must be the removal of business restrictions in businesses which, like that of the realtor, have passed through a long period of repression.

YOUR LETTER HEAD Is Your Business Photograph

Are You Pleased With It? SMITH BROS. Thirteenth, Bet. Broadway and Washington Commercial Printers and Stationers

Fine Upholstering R. J. HUNTER 2158 Telegraph Ave. Oakland 2179. Established 1911

OAKLAND HAS REACHED THE GROWTH LIMIT

Increase in Business and Population Cannot Come Until Home Building Is Restumed, Says the Housing Expert

Harry A. Lafler Tells Needs of the Industrial Situation As It Confronts the Rapidly-Growing Eastbay District

By H. A. LAFLEW.

It may be taken as an assured fact that the need for the speeding up of home building in Oakland will be greater after the war than it has been in the past.

During the war, the workers in the shipyards have, at least to a certain extent, been impelled by a patriotic spirit, and they have been more or less willing to put up with the housing conditions as a part of the war game. Furthermore, the government has discouraged, so far as possible, the shifting of men from one shipbuilding center to another, and has set its face down absolutely on the bidding of plants against each other for men.

With the end of the war this artificial greater condition will cease. Men will leave these places where they have reason to be dissatisfied with living conditions and seek those places where living conditions are more attractive. The plants, long restrained from competing for the best men, will resume their fierce struggle to get better men than the other side. It is not by offering higher wages, then by presenting in an alluring way the superior residential conditions.

There is bound to be the fiercest kind of competition among the shipbuilding plants of this country, for there are more shipbuilders in Oakland than in any other city of considerable length of time, continue shipbuilding at full blast. The weaker plants are bound to go down and out. So far Oakland has not raised the plants in cities where rents are high and getting higher, and decent places for rent almost impossible to find, and the workers are not harassed by the rent profiteer and where their wives do not have to travel long distances to find a place to live.

It is realization of this fact that has caused Seattle to better itself this year, and that has caused Portland to make a belated but mighty vigorous start in the same direction. So far Oakland has not reacted to anything like concerted action.

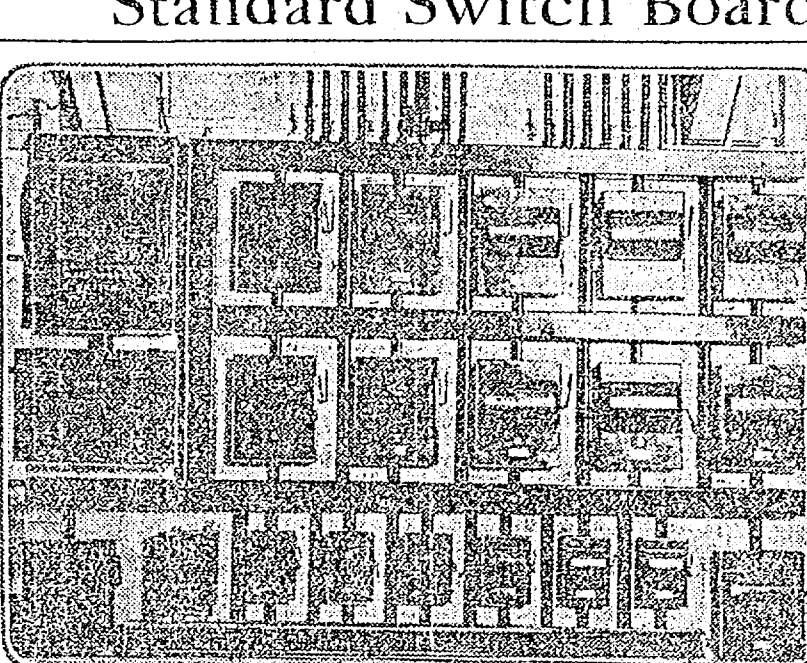
Day by day, week by week, month by month, men with families who have heard of Oakland and who in places to locate here, arrive in this city and begin the search for a home. Disappointment and disillusion await them as a city of homes. They go from rental agent to rental agent and are offered the sum and refuse of the city's 40,000 houses. There is a trucking man who couldn't pay people to occupy. "After days of weary hunting for the 'nice little bungalow' that doesn't exist, these people travel on to Portland and Seattle, and these families are not only lost to Oakland—they become the worst possible advertisement for this city. This applies to hundreds, if not thousands, of families.

CAN NO LONGER GROW. It cannot be too strongly stated that the growth of Oakland has now practically stopped. The city has come to its Verdan. Until houses are built the city cannot be further expanded. The expansion of every business house from new business has ceased. The only way a business house can now expand is by taking something away from its competitor.

Of course, it is true that just as you can sift a certain amount of beans into a barrel already full of beans, so you can accommodate more people can be accommodated. There are rooms in the city sufficient for several thousand single men. There are a certain number of housekeeping rooms. But in a large way it is true that the number of new houses and apartments that can be built measure the possibilities of Oakland.

It cannot reasonably be expected that any new enterprise of magni-

Oakland Man Designs Standard Switch Board



The new Detroit switchboard, designed by Hugh Kimball and installed at the Pridham division of the Paraffine companies.

Hugh Kimball Works Out and Installs An Apparatus That Commands Attention

It remained for an Oakland man to supply what was needed by the inventors and extension of the Detroit all metal switch board to give that device the finishing touches that the original makers themselves have declared was the one thing necessary to make their appliance as well as practical. Hugh Kimball, of the Kimball Electric Company, was given the work of installing a Detroit all metal switch board at the Pridham division of the Paraffine companies at High street in this city, and when Kimball completed his work he had built a switchboard that the representatives of the Detroit people declared was the finest Detroit board that has ever been installed. So perfect was this particular piece of work that they have had it reproduced in all of their advertising matter and it has been given prominence in the standard electrical magazines of the East. The Detroit people have taken the Kimball specifications and made them their standard specifications.

The great point that Hugh Kimball brought out in his switchboard was its appearance. Usually an all-metal switchboard is a great blotch of black enamel against any kind of background. In order to soften this harsh effect, the battleship gray reducing the stronger black enamel.

The board itself is 7x15 feet, and while it is not the largest board of its kind to be installed, it is one that has attracted the greatest attention, due to its uniformity, its graceful proportions, and the workmanship and finish. The design and specifications were entirely prepared by Hugh Kimball, and the installation was made by George Moore, superintendent of the Kimball Electric Company. The fact that this design and the specifications as prepared by a local man are to be the standard specifications and design for this kind of a switchboard is a matter of more than local interest.

This particular board at the Pridham division of the Paraffine companies is entirely equipped with Detroit metal incased externally controlled safety switches. All circuits running to this board are in conduits and all the wires in the board are placed in metal gutters, so arranged that the covers can be instantly removed and the wires reached for repairs. All cross connections from one gutter to another are in conduits.

The electrical equipment of the Pridham division of the Paraffine companies is in more complete and has just been finished. The factory is lighted with Ives factory type reflectors, uniformly placed giving a uniform distribution of light throughout the plant. All motors are furnished with individual safety control apparatus which not only protects the operator from the danger of contact in contact with the electric circuit, but also protects the motors from overload or over voltage.

Believes Activity Will Follow Peace

The news that the war will soon be over is already stimulating the real estate market. Fred T. Wood with offices in the Syndicate building, reports twelve sales for the week, which taken in connection with the fact that the demand for houses is increasing, shows that the demand for Oakland real estate will be tremendous from now on. Among the sales reported by Wood are the following: Home, C. E. Arvidson, 2121 Arkansas street, for \$2750; home to T. A. Schlarke, 1411 Francisco street, Berkeley, \$5000; home to Albert B. Bryant, 2467 East Twenty-second street, \$2500; home to P. V. Crab, 2854 Delaware street, \$3000; to Alice May Daniloff, 1437 Francisco street, Berkeley, \$3000; home to M. B. Smith, 1525 Sacramento street, Berkeley, \$3000; Scott C. Simons, on Acton street, \$2500; Mrs. Clara Gede, lot on Central terrace, \$1200; T. A. Nettland, 1343 Francisco street, Berkeley, \$2750; C. W. Peterson, 3115 Arkansas street, \$2750; William T. Dunton, 754 Walker avenue, \$4000, and lot in Berkeley to Judge F. B. Datterfield, \$1250.

LOCATION FOR RETAIL STORE WANTED

WANTED—A STORE One story will do, with basement if small—without, if larger. Prefer corner, somewhat ahead of the march of present retail neighborhood. Will pioneer if necessary. Will take short lease, with privilege of staying, also of buying at "bed-rock" value—not at what it might be worth in ten years, but actual value today.

Will take white elephant, interest and tax eater off somebody's hands, providing there is chance to put life into vacant property. Here is chance where two fair-minded people may approach each other and profit thereby.

Advertiser of high integrity. Box 5062, Oakland Tribune.

STATE MFRS. PLAN A BIG CAMPAIGN

Oakland Is Selected As the Headquarters of the New Association, a Recognition of Industrial Supremacy

Two New Members Added to 'Directorate and An Intensive Canvass for Members Is Already Under Way

The California State Manufacturers' Association now proposes to make itself a "state" association in every sense of the word. With the retirement of Frederick Boegle Jr. from the secretaryship of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, Boegle is now able to give his entire time to the work of the State Association, and he proposes to extend the influence of the organization into every section of California.

A meeting of the State Association was scheduled for this week, but between the election and the influenza the directors found difficulty in getting together, and it may be a week or more before the meeting is held. In the meantime Secretary Boegle is investigating the headquarters question, and by the time the meeting is held he expects to be installed in an office of his own. Meanwhile, the Oakland Chamber of Commerce has extended the courtesies of their offices to the State Association.

Otto H. Fischer, H. H. Marchant have been added to the directorate of the State Association and will prove valuable additions to the organization. Fischer is president of the Union Gas Engine Co. of this city, president of the California Metal Traders' Association, president of the National Gas Engine Company and a director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Marchant is president of the Marchant Calculating Machine Company of this city, secretary of the California Home Industry League and a director in the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Development League of California.

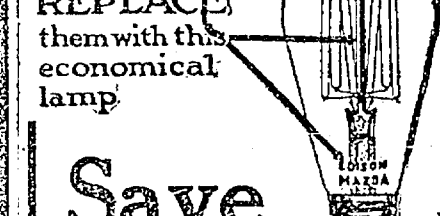
The officers and directors of the State Association have been giving as much of their time as possible to a membership campaign. It is the desire to add every manufacturer in the State to the membership, and who most of the officers and directors are busy with their own large interests, they have found time to make a canvass of the manufacturers, and there make a canvass for additional supporters.

The California Association has already been given recognition by several national associations, and they have been asked to send delegates to a number of meetings at which matters of international import were discussed. President Miller, Vice-president Moreland of Los Angeles and Fischer have all represented the association at different meetings of this character.

Oakland is to be the headquarters of the association, at least for some time to come, and this is a recognition of the Eastbay district as the great industrial center of the State.

CLEAN OUT these wasteful carbon lamps

REPLACE them with this economical lamp



Save There is an Edison Mazda Lamp for every purpose. Ask for our "Edison Midget"

Burns 14 hours for one penny's worth of current We will show you the proper lamp to use in each room of your house.

Kimball Electric Co. 628-1751, Bet. Wash. & Clay PHONE LAKESIDE 2000

1990

FOUR'S SPECIAL
 For Week Ending, Nov. 16th.
LADIES' BLACK HOSE \$1.15
 Reg. price \$1.40 dozen
LADIES' EXTRA FINE GAUGE
HOSE—Lisle finish, double sole,
 High spliced heel and toe, three
 colors, Brown, white, black, Sold
 either firm at \$2.75 per dozen
 or special **\$2.05**
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ROOT FIBRE SILK HOSE—
 double sole, heel and toe. Fast
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OUTSIZE, RIB TOP LADIES' HOSE
HOSE—Heavy weight. \$2.45
 double \$2.75 value
 attractive prices on Purson and Durham
 Hosiery, Garter, Elastic, Yarn and
 Watch our ads. Special offers every
 week.
 Goods Sold to the Trade Only.

Berkeley Aviators
Called Into Service

BERKELEY, Nov. 9.—Eighty-nine Berkeleyans enlisting as aviators in the United States army will be called to a special draft leaving the headquarters of Exemption Board No. 7, 2004 Telegraph avenue, at 12:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

Fifteen automobiles in which to convey the future airmen to the Southern Pacific station have been asked by the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce of Secretary Wells Drury.

A black and white photograph of a multi-story building. The building has a prominent balcony on the upper floor and a large window on the ground floor. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost halftone-like texture.



SALE

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Y-EIGHTH STREET
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 value you'd say \$5500.
 y room.
 ing porch, shower and bath.
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structed and located in a desirable neighborhood. The interior is all modern, the arrangement of space exceptionally fine. The kitchen, cabinet, buffet kitchen, lawn and patio, etc.

and at \$4250 it's a real bargain. You can always get your money's worth.

and \$40 a month.
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 footsteps or bundles.

DEPARTMENT

OFFLINE
From the Hardcover

OAKLAND BOY SLAYS THIRTY HUNS IN DRIVE

How the United States troops in the Argonne drive, with cannon hub to hub on a thirty-mile front, swept the enemy before them, and during the operation of which he personally killed thirty Germans, is told in a letter of October 8 from Peter A. DeCillo, a Company, Second Infantry, to his former employer, Charles De Lauro, proprietor of a news company in this city. The young man who entered the service with the draft of last May, writes in part:

"I was in action September 26 in that Argonne drive. Took part in it for four days and consider myself lucky with what I got. I was wounded during the afternoon of September 20. A machine gun bullet went through my right arm, causing a flesh wound. I was put in condition within a few days.

"In this drive we had our cannon hub to hub for thirty miles. They opened up at 1 a. m. and I thought the world was coming to an end. Our battalion was standing in front of a French dug-

Boys to Have Real Christmas Real Santa, Real Tree, Real Etc.

Santa Claus is going to France, too. This queer little figure so familiar to America, with his "little round belly that shakes when he laughs like a bowlful of jelly," is going to pay his first visit to France.

The French children have never known so real or lovable a character as Santa Claus. Their Christmas has consisted of leaving their little sabots in the chimney corner while some kind spirit came in the night and left a gift there. But this Christmas will be visualized for them in a manner they can never forget.

Inside the funny red suit and wearing the snowy beard and wig may be a Y. M. C. A. or Knight of Columbus secretary, a Jewish Welfare or Salvation Army man, for the service organizations are going to take an American Christmas to France, the last one on the other side of the Atlantic. Oh, yes, it is too, the last war-time Christmas.

The organizations will be guided in out waiting for the barrage to be raised. While the artillery was in action, the whole battalion fell to the ground from the concussion.

"When the infantry got into action I walked about two miles and a half before I saw a German. The first day I killed two and took ten prisoners, one being a lieutenant. During the remainder of our drive I killed thirty Huns that I actually counted."

their Christmas program by the one of last year, except that it will be more extensive and much more elaborate. When our boys were asked last season what they wanted most for Christmas they replied with one voice, "Children."

Who could conceive of a real Christmas without children? Not any member of the A. B. E. certainly.

MISS LITTLE ONE.

"You might just as well include the children in whatever you plan," the canteen girl warned the Christmas committee when it met in Paris. "If you don't, the boys will make their own Christmas."

And the canteen girl knew, because she spent the previous Christmas in a heavy military camp "somewhere in France." So this year the French children are included in the festivities as a matter of course.

The hut was as near a dream as one could be with a mud floor, mud on the windows, very little heat, and many, many rats. But holly and mistletoe were used without stint. Bright banners and posters adorned the walls, and the flag—"the flag," the British say we call it, "was if there were no other flags"—was suspended over the canteen counter in a frame of ivy, while rays from an electric lamp cast from a radiator fell on its glittering stars.

For two days there was a smell of cooking in the air. Pies, cakes and doughnuts were being whisked in and out of the oven by flushed young women who were hanging around and got in the way as they always do at home when baking is going on for Thanksgiving or Christmas. The Christmas tree, which grew in front of the officers' mess, was brilliant with electric lights and gay with bits of tinsel and odds and ends of bright colored tissue paper.

PUNCH AND JUDY MAN.

The little wizen Frenchman, whose clever hands made Punch and Judy live for children and adults, too, and brought him back to camp with him.

Monsieur Pierre expressed himself as delighted to entertain "les Americains."

Army trucks arrived loaded with children, gathered up for miles around. The trucks came from the camps across the way, and all the guests were there. The chaplain made an address of welcome in his faltering French, then suddenly 200 childish voices, pitched high in their excitement, sang all four verses of "The Marseillaise." Instantly every cap was off, and 2000 artillerymen stood stiffly at attention. A burst of applause followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Then the real fun began.

The puppet show was arranged in the back of a covered army wagon at the crossroads and the American soldiers and their little guests vied with each other in watching for the first glimpse of Mr. Punch's nose over the ridge.

"La vola," shouted the children. "La vola," echoed the soldiers, and the show had started.

Afterward they all trooped back to the hut and each child received an orange, some American candy, a cup of hot chocolate, a cold and a toy. The men insist on giving the children toys, if they have to make them themselves.

This little picture is painted from last year's celebration and is a sample of a hut Christmas.

IN THE HUTS.

Of course the real Christmas parties will be held in the huts, which are the American homes. They will be decorated with greens, flags and posters. Trees will be transplanted in tubs or anything else that is convenient and will be adorned with tinsel and gifts for the men and little children. In the camps where huts haven't gotten to yet, a growing tree will be wired by the company electrician, and trimmed in the most approved Christmas style. On the night before Christmas a comedy sketch will be put on in each hut, most of the parts to be taken by the boys. It is hoped that the show can also be given in the hospitals to amuse the sick boys. Just what this little sketch is all about is one of the secrets you can't find out until Christmas.

Early in the morning of this great holiday the general, colonels and all the other officers will be awakened by Christmas carols sung by what child choir boys. Then after they have all gathered in the huts, the religious services will be held. First a mass will be said by a Catholic priest, then, perhaps a rabbi will take the boys, and later the Protestant minister will hold worship. An appropriate and specially prepared address will be delivered both in English and French.

Hundreds of four-foot Christmas trees with all the trimmings have been ordered for the hospitals. In addition the sick and wounded men will have real, honest-to-goodness American Christmas dinner on their Christmas morn. Long picnic tables will be arranged down the company streets in all the camps and the army cooks will outfit themselves prepared to serve a regular Christmas dinner, paring a small cooking for days in advance.

PLENTY OF POSTCARDS.

In all the huts will be plenty of Christmas cards supplied by the agencies for the boys to send the folks at home. And for soldiers in out of the way places, cards will be issued, with the compliments of the service agencies, which will enable them to a certain amount of smoke and eat at any hut canteen.

But the real Christmas gift from the agencies will be a booklet containing some of the wonders of America. There will be a picture of the highest building in New York, beauty spots of Yellowstone Park and important points in American history. The French believe everything the Americans tell them, but the English are apt to be dubious at times.

"Come now," said an English Tommie, "you can't expect me to believe that stuff about a fifty-one-story building in New York, you know."

After they get this book the soldiers will be able to convince these "doubting Thomases" if they have to make 'em count the stories.

Each hut will arrange its own entertainment program for Christmas afternoon, when Santa Claus will appear with his pack. The grand finale will be the Christmas night after the tables have been taken home, tired but very happy. In some huts it must of a necessity be a stag affair while in others more fortunate, it will be a regular party, with the changing partners every time the whistle blows.

PARIS TO BE DECKED.

Paris, too, will put on its holiday attire in the heart of the city. There will be Christmas parties in the officers' and enlisted men's hotels, and in the Y. M. C. A. Foyers for the hello girls and the French women in the munition factories. The American troops will put on a Christmas revue. Not a soldier out of the two million in France will be forgotten this coming Christmas by the service organizations.

You can write your boy letters and be sure that you do plenty of them—and you can send him one small box, but you can't have him with you on Christmas day.

BERKELEY PLANS FOR WAR WORKERS

BERKELEY, Nov. 9.—Berkeley's education course for the training of war workers will be inaugurated Monday by the Red Cross at its workrooms, Allston day and Oxford street. Thus far three applicants have registered for the student course as a means of training them to become leaders in the college city's wartime program. They are Miss Elizabeth Foster, who is visiting here from Canada; Miss Margaret Lazear, daughter of Mrs. M. H. Lazear, who has been assisting in the Red Cross shop, and Miss Sara Hutchinson, a member of the Symposium Club, including a small group of women who have been doing Red Cross work for some time. Eight women were recently graduated from the first chapter student course conducted in Berkeley, the first of its kind in the college city and the second in the United States. Graduates from the first school are now engaged in work in various departments of the Red Cross in Berkeley.

"Scotsman" in Kilts Was Real Buckeye

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9.—"What part of Scotland do you hail from?" an enthusiastic British subject asked a kilts visiting in Cleveland.

"Springfield, Ohio," was the unexpected answer.

The kilts, dressed in Scottish plaids, was a former Ohio boy, George Turner, who was in Scotland when the war broke loose. He was a boxer at that time, but when the call to the colors came he joined at once with a regiment of Cameron Highlanders and was one of the first Americans to see service against the Huns.

He next appeared in Lincoln, where he was captured on top of a two-story building in the business district. He eluded his captors and fled up a creek, where he hid. It is thought he stole a ride on a train to this city.

Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sosis Shoe stock. Advertisement.

HOBOMONEY IS FOUND ON PASTOR'S ROOF

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 9.—The hobo monkey has dropped into Marysville.

He was spotted today frisking about on top of the Presbyterian church parsonage, much to the delight of the small boys of the town. The animal recently dropped into Marysville on a freight train. It was residents chased him up Dry Creek after he had frightened the women by appearing at back doors, apparently for a "handout."

He next appeared in Lincoln, where he was captured on top of a two-story building in the business district. He eluded his captors and fled up a creek, where he hid. It is thought he stole a ride on a train to this city.

Walker Shoe Co. has bought the Sosis Shoe stock. Advertisement.

Old Shoes Are Made Over Like New Ones

CAMP KERNY, SAN DIEGO, Nov. 9.—The shoe repair shop here, which is under the jurisdiction of the conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster department, recently has been reorganized along lines in vogue in factories. All shoes intended for repair travel in a straight line through the shop, going from one machine to the next in regular order and without "back tracking."

The capacity of the shop now is over 2000 pairs a day. Shoes are sterilized as soon as they come in for repair, a feature held necessary when they are to be re-issued to another soldier than the one turning them in, as often is the case. In putting on new soles, the most frequent repair, both "nail" and "stitch" methods are used. The first re-sole always is a sewed one, but subsequent ones are nailed because it has been found that driving a new shoe.

French Urchins Enjoy Imitating U.S. 'M.P.'s

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Nov. 9.—There are few cities in France that do not have American M. P.'s. The Yankee patrol, with his club dangling from his waist and the red badge of authority on his arm, has become almost as regular a thing as the donkey carts and cathedrals. French street urchins, who are very proud of the Americans, may be seen at play imitating the military police. Armed with a baton and an "M. P." insignia attached to the arm they lord it over the other children of the "rue," establish a "restricted district," and arrest other youths who are playing they are "digging"—the universal French expression for intoxication.

Needle through the edge of the welt weakens it too much for a third series of needle holes.

Shoes turned out here now are re-treed and re-shaped, so that to all intents and purposes they are new shoes.

**MILITARY
"TRENCH"**

Overcoats

FOR THE BOYS
THAT ARE
TEMPTINGLY
PRICED

\$6.95

FROM
6
AND UP

IN TWEEDS, CASHMERES
OR BLUE CHEVIOTS.
THEY ARE TRULY
GREAT VALUES

Money Back Smith

1224 S. & 12th STREETS
S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Free With Every Purchase

"YOU'RE LOOKING YOUNGER EVERY DAY, MOTHER"

Gray, faded hair turned beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight, is a reality, if you'll take the trouble to mix Sage and Sulphur, but what's the use, you can get a large bottle of the ready-to-use tonic, called "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at drug stores here. Millions of bottles of "Weyth's" are sold annually, says a well-known druggist, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has happened.

You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with Weyth's Sage and Sulphur and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after just one application the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful.

This is the age of youth, gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with the Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be amazed at your youthful appearance, and the real beauty and healthy condition of your hair within a few days. Inquiry at drug stores here shows that they all sell Weyth's Sage and Sulphur, and the folks using it are enthusiastic. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Advertisement.

**HERE'S QUICK RELIEF FOR
YOUR TIRED, STRAINED MUSCLES**

When your muscles become tired and swollen and the joints become stiff, your circulation poor, and your suffering unbearable, an application of Sloan's Liniment gives you quick relief—kills pain, starts up a good circulation, relieves congestion. It is easier and cleaner to use than musky plasters or ointments, acts quickly and does not clog the pores. It does not stain the skin.

For sprains, strains, bruises, "black and blue" spots, Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and eases the soreness.

Certainly fine for rheumatism, stiff neck, sciatica, lame back, toothache.

You don't need to rub—it penetrates.

Its use is so universal that you'll consider Sloan's Liniment a friend of the whole family. Generous size bottles at drug stores everywhere.

30c, 60c, \$1.20

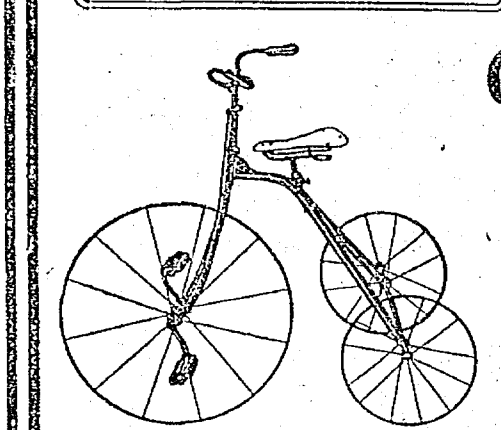
Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

the World's

Liniment

VICTROLAS—Also a full line of Victor Records, Phonograph Salon, Main Floor.



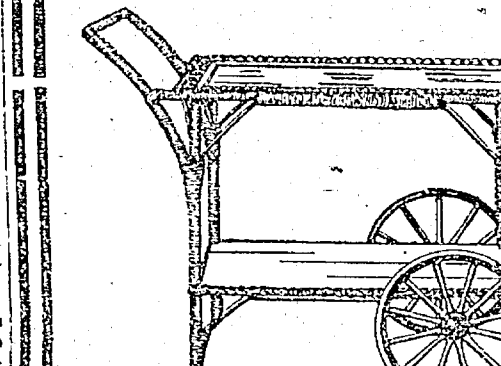
Velocipede

Gives a child courage, teaches them to balance—good exercise.

Priced \$3.00 to \$6.00—easy terms.

Notice

All of our wheel goods and staple Toys for the children may be purchased on our regular easy payment plan.

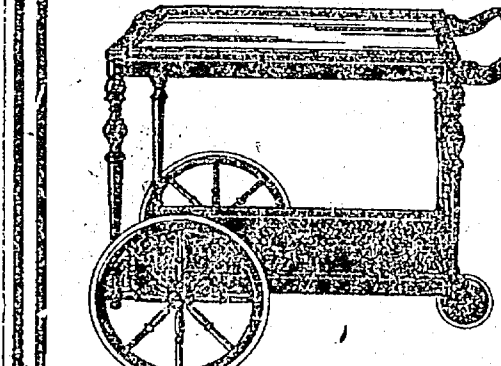


Tea wagons

This is a pretty Tea Cart in red—natural finish and has a glass bottom tray that lifts out.

Price—\$20.00.

\$5.00 down; \$4.00 month.



This beautiful Tea Wagon is in brown mahogany or walnut, and equipped with the latest conveniences.

Price—\$27.50.

\$7.50 down; \$4.00 month.

Lily bowls—special Mon. and Tues.

Blue earthen ware, shape as illustrated—heavy, not easily broken.

About 1000 to be sold. Variety Store, basement.

No telephone or C. O. D.—No delivery



\$1.65

\$3.00

\$1.00 down—balance next month

Exactly as illustrated. A little sheet iron heater for burning wood and old newspapers. Suitable for a small room where a short, quick heat is wanted.

Air tight and has screw draft. In two styles—lined for \$3.00, and not lined for \$1.65.

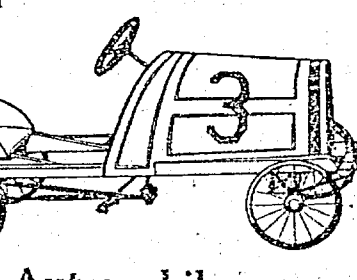
JACKSON'S

THE ONE PRICE STORE—WHETHER CASH OR CREDIT

Gifts of Wheel Goods for Boys and Girls (In the Variety Store Basement)

Nothing could be more welcome to the average boy or girl than one of the substantial wheelers listed here.

In addition to these we are showing many novelties in staple Toys, Aeroplanes, Sub Chasers, Tanks, Racing Model, Automobiles, Coasters, Dolls, Beds, Cradles and Buggies.



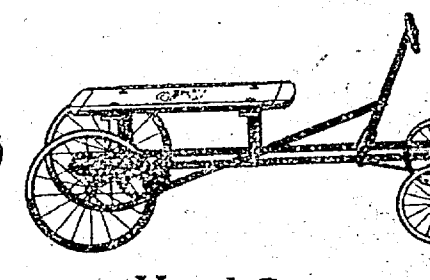
Automobile

Every child is strong for one of these—regular racing models.

Priced from \$8.50 to \$12.75.

Car illustrated on terms \$5.00 down, \$3.00 month.

\$16.00

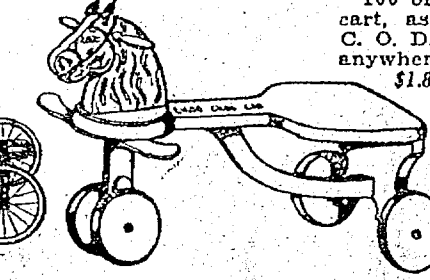


Hand-Car

For boy or girl—can ride at a good clip with these. Priced from \$8.50 to \$12.75.

Car illustrated \$2 down; \$2 month.

\$6.85

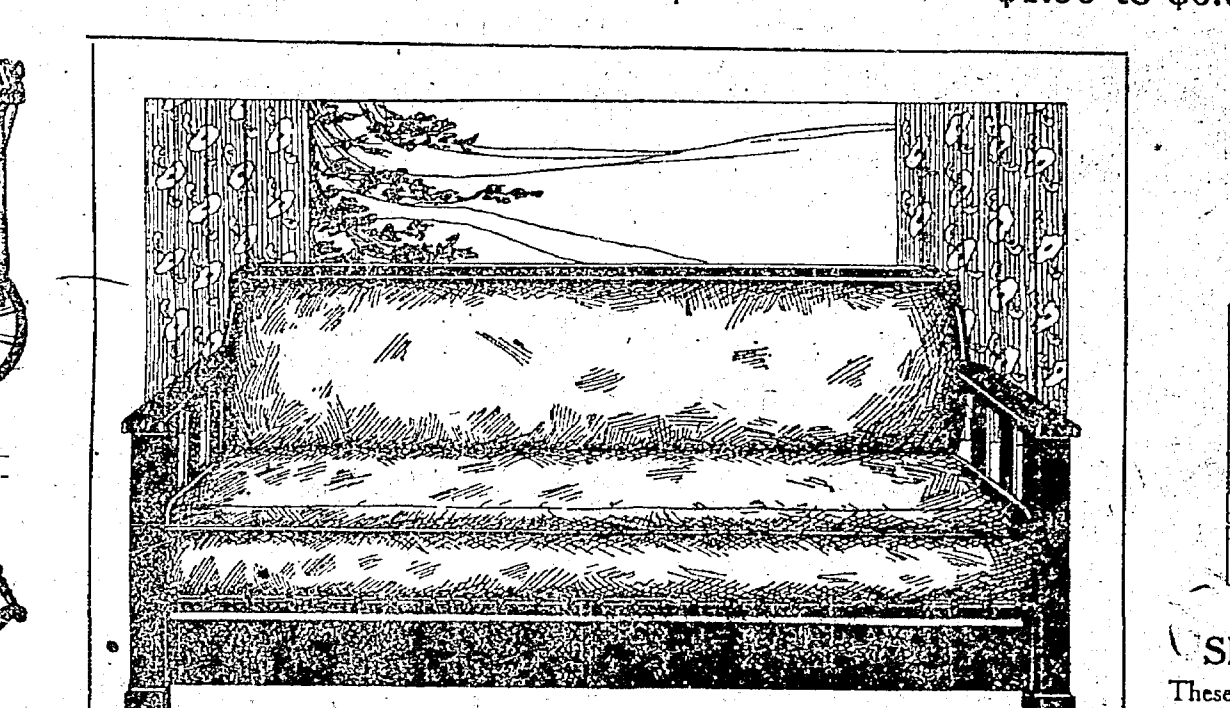


Choo-Choo Cars

A strong, attractive cart for boy or girl—gives them exercise.

Easy terms.

\$1.90 to \$6.00



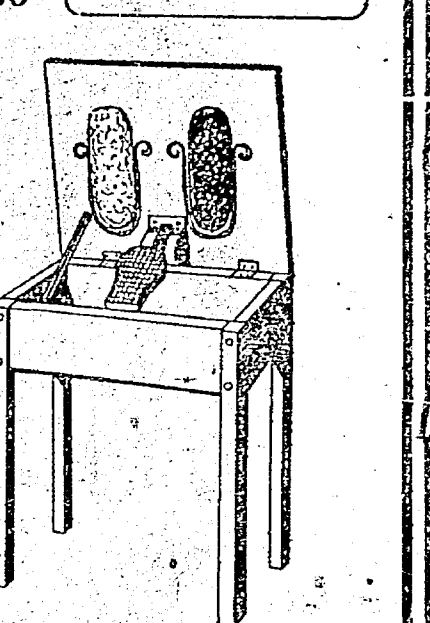
Duofold Davenport Bed

Makes a beautiful piece of furniture in a room—and a full-sized bed when open—has a steel spring. Can use a good weight mattress. The frame is in fumed oak and the upholstery is Spanish imperial, a serviceable substitute for leather.

\$20.00 down

\$10.00 month

\$70.00



Shoe-Shining Stands

These stools are a convenience, a matter of economy and make a pretty square seat when closed. Would make a very useful, appropriate Christmas gift.

Style in golden oak
Easy payments for **\$7.50**

Style in golden oak
Easy payments for **\$8.75**

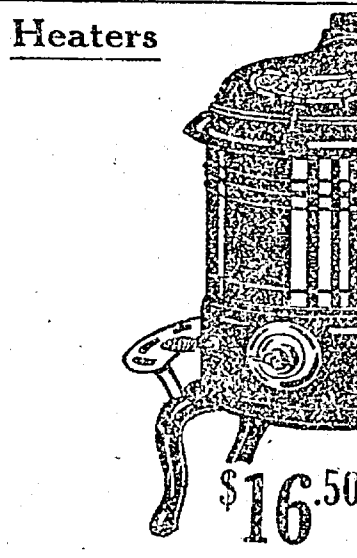
Style in white enamel
Easy terms for **\$9.00**

Style in mahogany and white enamel
Easy terms for **\$11.00**

Five Sizes

For the 5-inch size. 10¢
For the 6-inch size. 20¢
For the 8-inch size. 35¢

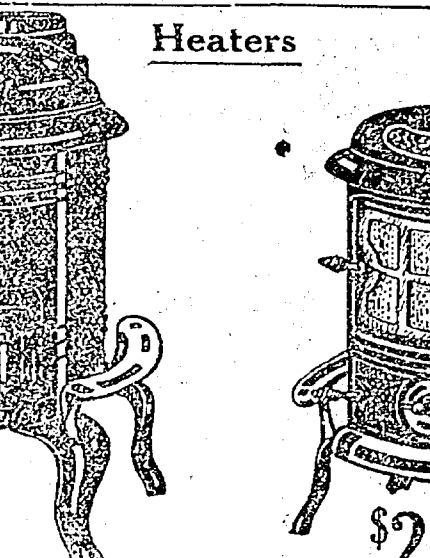
For the 10-inch size. 75¢
For the 12-inch size. \$1



\$16.50

\$5.00 down \$2.50 month

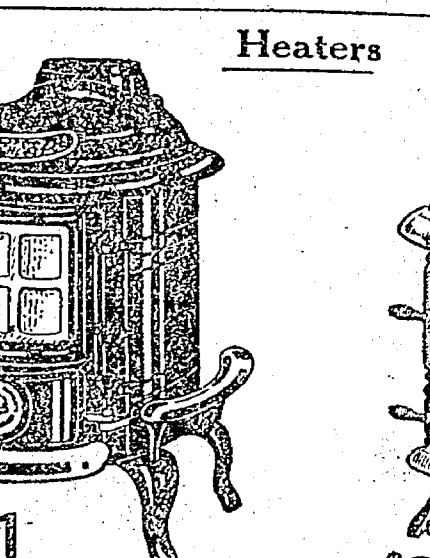
Exactly as illustrated. Planished steel with a cast iron top. Has nickel-cled foot rail, screw draft, making it air-tight; large ash pan and top feed. Burns wood and coal. A good, serviceable heater that will hold fire overnight.



\$21

\$5.00 down—\$3.00 month

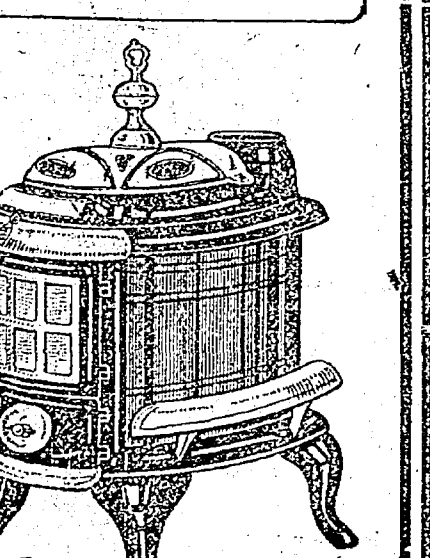
Exactly as illustrated. A planished steel with a cast iron top. Has nickel-cled foot rail, screw draft, top feed, mica door and a large ash pan. Burns wood and coal. A good-looking air-tight stove that will hold fire overnight.



\$26

\$7.50 down \$4.00 month

Exactly as illustrated. For wood and coal. Fully nickel-plated with cast top and bottom. Mica door, slide top, large ash pan and is a real looking. Holds fire overnight. Air-tight—has screw draft.



\$26

\$7.50 down \$4.00 month

Exactly as illustrated. For wood and coal. Fully nickel-plated with cast top and bottom. Mica door, slide top, large ash pan and is a real looking. Holds fire overnight. Air-tight—has screw draft.

JACKSON'S

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STORE

Closed Saturday nights at 6 o'clock

Closed Saturday nights at 6 o'clock